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PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE

II

SECOND YEAR

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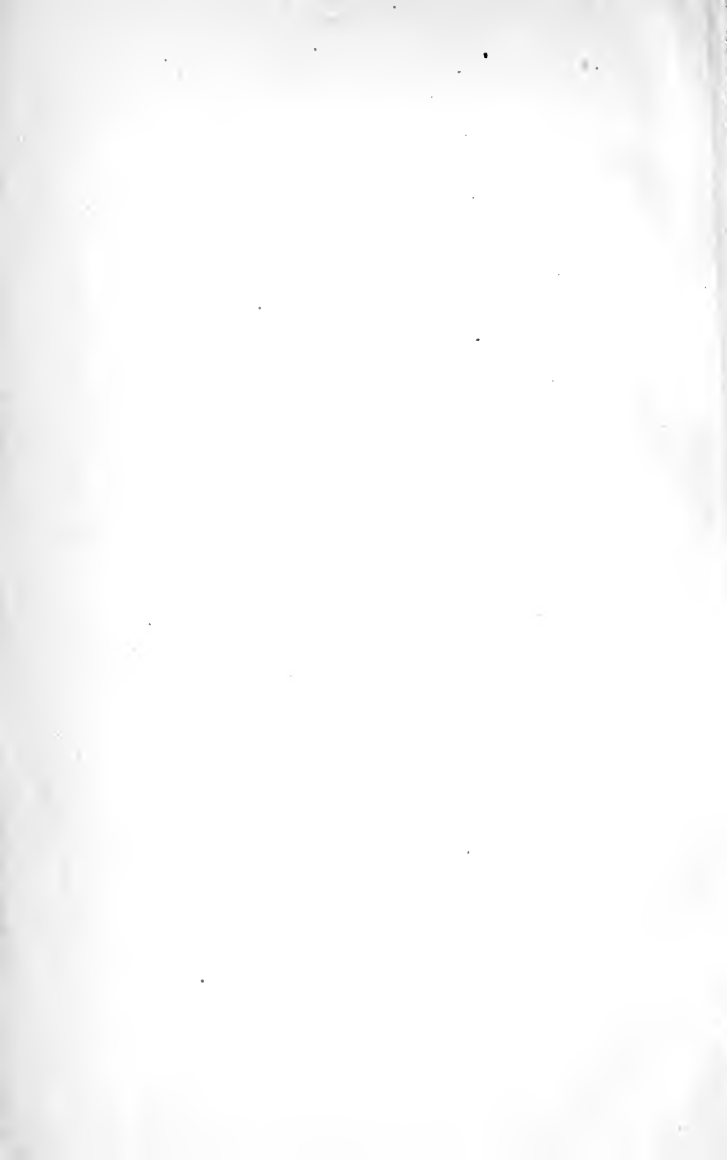
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MACMILLAN'S
PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE
SECOND YEAR.



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MACMILLAN'S PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE

II.—SECOND YEAR

CONTAINING

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON SYSTEMATIC ACCIDENCE
AND ELEMENTARY SYNTAX

WITH PHILOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

A NEW EDITION

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY RECAST

BY

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London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK

1890

44 75
—
22/8/90

6

RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LIMITED,
LONDON AND BUNGAY.

First edition printed 1878, reprinted 1880, 1883, 1886.
New edition 1886 reprinted 1888, 1890.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
§ 1. ALPHABET.—Comp. Consonants.—Capitals—	1
2. <i>Pronunciation</i> —Vowels	2
3. „ Simple Vowels	2
4. „ Modified (softened) Vowels . . .	3
5. „ Diphthongs	3
6. „ Consonants	3

ACCIDENCE.

7. Parts of Speech ; Genders, Numbers, Cases . . .	5
--	---

I. ARTICLE.

8. A. Definite—B. Indefinite	6
--	---

II. SUBSTANTIVE.

9. <i>Genders</i>	6
10. <i>Declensions</i> . Synoptic table— Strong—Mixed—Weak	10-11
I. <i>Strong</i> Declension :	
11. First Class—(a) Masculine, (b) Neuter . . .	12-13
12. Second Class—Neuter and Masc.	14
13. Third Class—(a) Masc., (b) Neuter	15
14. Mixed : <i>Sing.</i> —strong ; <i>Plur.</i> —weak	16
II. <i>Weak</i> Declension :	
15. I. First Class—Masc. } (a) =en ; (b) n . . .	17
II. Second Class—Feminine }	18
III. Mixed : <i>Sing.</i> —weak ; <i>Plur.</i> —strong . . .	19
Synoptic Table of Plural-formation	20
16A. General Remarks on Declensions	21
16. Declension of <i>Proper Names</i>	23

III. THE ADJECTIVE.

	PAGE
§ 17. A. <i>Declension</i> of Adjectives	24
18. <i>Comparat.</i> table of Adj.-Declensions	25
18A. „ „ (according to Genders)	26
19. <i>Observations</i> on Adject.-Declensions	27
20. B. <i>Comparison</i> of Adjectives	28
21. „ (irregular)	29
22. C. <i>Numerals</i>	30
23. <i>Observations</i> on Numerals	31

IV. PRONOUNS.

24. A. <i>Personal</i> Pronouns	32
25. <i>Observations</i> on Pers. Pronouns	33
26. B. <i>Possessive</i> Adjectives	34
27. „ Pronouns	34
28. „ „ ; <i>Observations</i>	35
29. C. <i>Demonstrative</i> Pronouns	35
1. <i>der, die, das</i> :—	
(a) used <i>adjectivally</i>	36
(b) „ <i>substantivally</i>	37
2. <i>derjenige</i> (<i>die</i> —, <i>das</i> —);	
3. <i>dieser, =e, =es</i> ;	38
4. <i>jen-er, =e, =es</i> ;	38
5. <i>derselbe, die—, das—</i> ;	39
6. <i>solch-er, =es, =e</i>	39
30. <i>Observations</i>	40
31. D. <i>Interrogative</i> Pronouns—	
(a) <i>welch-er, =e, =es</i> ? (b) <i>wer, was</i> ?	41
(c) <i>was für ein</i> ?	42
E. <i>Relative</i> Pronouns—	
32. (a) <i>der, die, das</i> ;	43
(b) <i>welch-er, =e, =es</i> ;	43
(c) <i>wer</i> . (d) <i>was</i>	44
33. F. <i>Indefinite</i> Pronouns	45
(1) <i>Man</i> ; (2) <i>Jemand</i> ; (3) <i>Niemand</i> .	
(4) <i>Jedermann</i> ; (5) <i>Keiner</i> ; (6) <i>Nichts</i> .	

V. THE VERB.

	PAGE
§ 34. Introductory Remarks	46
35. Formation of <i>tenses</i> and <i>moods</i> —	
A. Simple	48
B. Compound	50
36. Comparative Table of German and Engl. Tenses .	51
<i>Auxiliary Verbs:</i>	
37. Haben ; 38, sein ; 39, werden	52-53
40. Weak Conjugation (with <i>haben</i>)	54-55
41. „ „ (with <i>sein</i>)	56-57
42. „ „ (with full inflections)	58
<i>Strong Conjugation—</i>	
43. Table of Classification	59
44. Models of <i>Strong</i> Conjugation	60
45. <i>First</i> Class :—i(e)—a—u(o)	61
46. <i>Second</i> Class :—e—a—e	63
47. <i>Third</i> Class :—a—u—a	64
48. <i>Fourth</i> Class :—a—e—a	64
49. <i>Fifth</i> Class :—ei—i(ie)—i(ie)	65
50. <i>Sixth</i> Class :—ie—o—o	67
51. <i>Anomalous Verbs</i>	69
52. <i>Auxiliary Verbs of Mood</i>	70-71
53. <i>Passive Voice</i>	72
54. <i>Impersonal Verbs</i>	74
55. <i>Reflexive Verbs</i>	75
56-57. <i>Compound Verbs</i> —(a) Inseparable, (b) Separable	77-78
58. Compar. Table of Separable and Inseparable Verbs	79
Observations	80

VI. ADVERBS.

59. A. Formation of Adverbs	83
60. B. Classification „	84
61-62. C. Comparison „	85

VII. PREPOSITIONS.

	PAGE
§ 63. A. With <i>Accusative</i>	86
64. B. With <i>Dative</i>	87
65. C. With <i>Accusative</i> or <i>Dative</i>	89
66. D. With <i>Genitive</i>	90

VIII. CONJUNCTIONS.

67. A. Co-ordinate ; B. Sub-ordinate	92
68. (a) Copulative ; (b) Local ; (c) Causal ;	93
(d) Final ; (e) Conditional ; (f) Concessive	93

APPENDIX.

69. Vowel Modification	95
70. (a) Substantives with different Plurals	96
70. (b) Substantives with double Gender	96
70. (c) Substantives with derived Plural Forms	97
71. General Remarks on Adjective Declension	97

TABLE OF EXERCISES.

	PAGE
ORDER OF WORDS: RECAPITULATION OF PRINCIPAL RULES	99
A. SIMPLE SENTENCES—	
(1) <i>Part. Perf.</i> and <i>Infin.</i> placed last	99
(2) (<i>a</i>) Place of Noun-Object; (<i>b</i>) of Pronoun-Object.	99
(3) Place of Adverbs	100
(4) Place of Verbs attracted by Adverbs: <i>Obs. nicht</i>	100
B. COMPLEX SENTENCES—	
(1) Dependent Clauses: Place of Verb in—	
(<i>a</i>) Adjectival; (2) Substantival; (3) Adverbial Sentences;	101
(2) Dependent Clause attracts the Verb of Principal Clause	102
(3) Conditional rendered by <i>inversion</i>	102

THE VERB.

Synoptic Table of the different forms of Simple Tenses . . .	103
--	-----

I. Weak Conjugation. II. Strong Conjugation.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

EX.

1. <i>Present.</i> (<i>a</i>) = Engl. Pres. Continuous; (<i>b</i>) for Preterite; (<i>c</i>) for Future	104
2. <i>Preterite</i> (Imperfect): (Verbs with double forms). (Table Compound Past Tenses: (<i>a</i>) Simple Verbs, (<i>b</i>) Compound Verbs) . . .	105 107

EX.		PAGE
3.	<i>Present Perfect</i> and <i>Pluperfect</i>	108
4.	Verbs conjugated with <i>sein</i> in Compound Tenses .	109
	THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
	Synoptic Table of the different forms of the Subjunctive	110
5.	The <i>Present</i> and <i>Preterite</i> Subj. in <i>Principal</i> Clauses	111
	(a) as an Imperative, (b) Concessive.	
	The Subjunctive in <i>Dependent</i> Clauses, expressing—	
6.	<i>Indirect</i> Quotation	113
7.	Consequence, Comparison, Purpose	115
8.	Condition (Hypothesis), Concession	117
9.	THE IMPERATIVE MOOD	117
10.	THE PURE INFINITIVE (without <i>zu</i>)	120
	(a) as Subject or Predicate, (b) as Complement.	
11.	THE INFINITIVE WITH <i>zu</i> (SUPINE)	121
	as Compl. of (a) Nouns or Adjs.; (b) Verbs; (c) <i>haben</i> and <i>sein</i> ; (d) Prepositions.	
	THE PARTICIPLES AND THE GERUND:	
	Introduction—The English Verbal form in <i>-ing</i> .	
12.	A. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE, used as—	
	(a) Adjective, (b) Noun, (c) Adverb	123
13-14.	Summary of Constructions Participial in English, but not in German	125
15.	B. THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE:	
	Synoptic Table of the Different forms of Part. Perf.	
	AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD:	
	Peculiarities of Conjugation—	131
16.	(a) <i>wollen</i> ; (b) <i>soßen</i> ; (c) <i>müssen</i> ;	132
17.	(d) <i>können</i> ; (e) <i>mögen</i> ; (f) <i>dürfen</i> ;	134
18.	(g) <i>lassen</i> —(1) Auxiliary, (2) Causative, (3, 4) Reflexive.	136
19.	THE PASSIVE VOICE: (a) Passive Imperf.; (b) Pass. Perf.	137
20.	The <i>Impersonal</i> Passive	140
21.	Constructions Passive in English, but not in German	141
22.	IMPERSONAL VERBS: answering in English to— . .	142
	(a) <i>Impersonal</i> Verbs; (b) a Verb in <i>-ing</i> ; (c) <i>Personal</i> Verbs; (d, e) an <i>Imperative</i> .	

EX.		PAGE
23.	REFLEXIVE VERBS	145
	COMPOUND VERBS	145
24.	A. <i>Inseparable</i> Compound Verbs ;	146
25.	B. <i>Separable</i> Compound Verbs	150
26.	" " " with comp. prefixes .	151
27.	C. Separable and Inseparable Prefixes	154

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

28.	A. <i>Genders</i> of Substantives	156
29.	B. Use of <i>Articles</i> —	157
	(a) as in English—(1) <i>individually</i> ; (2) <i>compre-</i> <i>hensively</i> ;	
	(b) contrary to English, with (1) <i>concrete</i> N. ;	
	(2) <i>abstract</i> N. ; (3) <i>Proper Nouns</i> .	
30.	Phrases illustrating the different use of the Article.	160
	C. DECLENSION OF NOUNS : Synoptic Table	162
31.	<i>Strong</i> Declension	163
32.	<i>Mixed</i> Declension	163
33.	<i>Weak</i> Declension	164
34.	Different Forms of the <i>Plural</i>	164
35.	Declension of <i>Proper Nouns</i>	165
	D. CASES OF NOUNS.	
36.	The <i>Nominative</i>	165
	The <i>Accusative</i> as (a) <i>Direct Object</i> ; (b) <i>Predic.</i> <i>Complement</i> ;	166
	(c) <i>Cognate Object</i> ; (d) <i>Logical Subj.</i>	
	(e) <i>Adverbial Complement</i> ; (f) <i>Compl. of a</i> <i>Prep.</i>	167
37.	The <i>Genitive</i> depending on a <i>Noun</i> :	
	I. <i>Subjective</i> ; II. <i>Partitive</i> ; III. <i>Objective</i> . . .	169
38.	The <i>Genitive</i> depending on a <i>Verb</i> or <i>Adjective</i> :	
	A. as Indirect Object ; B. Predicate ; C. Adverbial <i>Compl.</i>	172
	Genitive relation expressed by Prepositions . . .	174
39.	The <i>Dative</i> (Indirect Object) :	
	(a) with <i>transitive</i> Verbs in answer to (1) <i>to whom</i> ?	
	(2) <i>from whom</i> ?	175

EX.	PAGE
<i>The Dative</i> (Indirect Object) :	
(b) with <i>intransitive</i> Verbs in answer to—	176
(1) <i>for whom?</i> (advantage) ; (2) <i>whose?</i> (pos- sessive).	
(c) as <i>Logical Subject</i> .	
(d) with <i>Adjectives</i> and <i>Prepositions</i> .	
40. Construction of <i>Transitive</i> Verbs	178
41. The <i>Prepositions of; at; from; for; in; on; upon;</i> <i>to; with</i> (with Verbs and Adjectives) rendered in German by different <i>Prepositions</i>	179
42. <i>ADJECTIVES</i> : Declension	181
43. Comparison	182
44. Numerals	183
<i>PRONOUNS</i> :	
45. Personal	184
46. Possessive	186
47. Demonstrative	187
48. Interrogative and Relative	187
49. Indefinite	188
50. <i>ADVERBS</i> :	189
German <i>Adverbs</i> equivalent to English <i>Verbs</i> . .	190
<i>PREPOSITIONS</i> :	
51-52. A. with <i>Accusative</i> ; B. with <i>Dative</i> ;	191
53-54. C. with <i>Accus.</i> or <i>Dative</i> ; D. with <i>Genitive</i> . . .	192
<i>CONJUNCTIONS</i> :	
55. Co-ordinate	193
56-57. Sub-ordinate	194
<i>SHORT STORIES FOR COMPOSITION</i>	
Vocabulary, German-English	203
„ English-German	233
Index	269

PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE. II.

THE ALPHABET (Das Alphabet). [§ 1.

§ 1. The German Alphabet consists of the same letters as the English :—

German letter.	German name.	Roman letter.	German letter.	German name.	Roman letter.
A a	ah	A a	N n	enn	N n
B b	bay	B b	O o	oh	O o
C c	tsay	C c	P p	pay	P p
D d	day	D d	Q q	koo	Q q
E e	ay	E e	R r	airr	R r
F f	eff	F f	S s	ess	S s
G g	gay	G g	T t	tay	T t
H h	hah	H h	U u	ooh	U u
I i	ee	I i	V v	fow	V v
J j	yot	J j	W w	vay	W w
K k	kah	K k	X x	ix	X x
L l	ell	L l	Y y	ipsilon	Y y
M m	emm	M m	Z z	tsett	Z z

Compound consonants :—

German letter.	Name.
Ch, ch, ch,	tsay-hah, = ch in Scotch <i>loch</i>
Th, th, th,	tay-hah, = t
Sch, sch, sch,	ess-tsay-hah, = Engl. sh
=ß, ss,	ess-tsett, = ss
=ck, ck,	tsay-kah, = double k
=tz, tz,	tay-tsett, = double z (ts)

} final only.

Obs.—Capital initial letters are used in German—

(1) At the beginning of sentences, direct quotations, verses, as in English ;

(2) For all Substantives (both Common and Proper) and words used substantively ;

(3) For Pronouns used in addressing Persons politely (§ 25, 4) :

Wo kaufen Sie Ihre Bücher ? Where do you buy your books ?

PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS (Vokale).

§ 2. Vowels are either *short* or *long* :—

Short—always if unaccented : *Verbot*, defence ; *leben*, life ; accented vowels are short, if followed by two or more consonants belonging to the same syllable¹ : *Mutter*, mother ; *Hand*, hand ; *Stoß*, stick.

Diphthongs, double vowels, and vowels followed by *h* in the same syllable are always *long* :—*der Baum*, *der Mal*, *das Ströh*, etc.

§ 3. *Simple Vowels.*

(Always distinctly pronounced, *except e after i, (ic) = i long*) :—

N.B.—All comparisons with English sounds can, of course, convey only an approximate notion of correct German pronunciation, which must be learned orally.

a long, like *a* in *far* :—*Samen*, seed ; *ja*, yes ; *naß*, near.

a short, has no English equivalent :—*Fall*, fall ; *hat*, has ; *Hand*.
(Not on any account to be sounded like English *fall*, *hat*, *hand*.)

e long, like *ay* in *gay*, *a* in *late* :—*geh*, go ; *Klee*, clover.

e short, „ *e* in *then*, *bet* :—*wenn*, when ; *Brett*, board.

e half-mute „ *u* in *bun*, *e* in *alter* :—*loben*, to praise ; *Alter*, age ; *habe*, (I) have.

i (*y*) long, „ *ee* in *green*, *i* in *machine* :—*ihm*, him ; *Uhl*, shelter.

Obs.—*ie* „ long *i* : *lieb*, dear ; *die* (= *Dee*), the.

i short, „ *i* in *still*, *thin* :—*willig*, willing ; *Winter*, winter.

o long, „ *o* in *tone*, *holy* :—*Ton*, tone ; *hohl*, hollow.

o short, „ *o* (French) in *porte*, *sotte* :—*Wort*, word ; *Gott*, God.

u long, „ *oo* in *root*, *u* in *rule* :—*ruht*, (he) rests ; *gut*, good.

u short, „ *oo* in *book*, *u* in *full* :—*budt*, (he) baked ; *Null*, nought.

¹ Exceptions, most of them in words ending in *ch*, *ff*, *ß*, must be learned by practice.

§ 4. *Modified (Softened) Vowels* (Umſaute).

(For the *raison d'être* of Vowel-modification, see Appendix):—

The pure vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, may be softened (modified) in their *sound*.

This modification of the *sound* is indicated in writing and printing by *e* placed after the letter, if *capital* (Uebel); or by *two dots* (representing *e*) placed over the modified vowel, if *small* (dünn):—

Äe, *ä*, long = *ai* in *air*:—Ähre, ear of corn; ähnlich, similar.

Äe, *ä*, short = *ay* in *play*:—Hände, hands; hätte, had.

Öe, *ö*, = French *eu* in *peu*:—(1) *long*—Öel, oil;

(2) *short*—Fönnen, can.

Üe, *ü*, = French *u* in *lune*:—(1) *long*—übel, evil;

(2) *short*—dünn, thin.

Au, *äu*, nearly like *oy*, in *joy*—Bäume.

Compare:—

<i>Long.</i>		<i>Short.</i>	
Staat,	state.	Stadt,	town.
kam,	came.	Ramm,	comb.
stehlen,	to steal.	stellen,	to place.
Beet,	flower-bed.	Bett,	bed.
ihm,	to him.	im,	in the.
Stiel,	tail.	still,	quiet.
Sohn,	son.	Sonne,	sun.
Ofen,	oven.	offen,	open.
Fuder,	load.	Futter,	fodder.
Düne,	downs.	dünn,	thin.

§ 5. *Diphthongs* (always long):—

au, nearly like *ou* (*ow*) in *house*, *fowl*:—Maus, mouse;
faul, lazy, rotten.

ai, „ *ay* in *aye*:—Maid, maid; Kaiser, emperor.

ei, „ *i*, *y* in *mine*, *dry*:—mein, mine; drei,
three.

eu, } „ *oy* in *joy*:— { Heu, hay; neun, nine.

äu, } „ { Häuser, houses; Bäume, trees.

ui, „ *we*, *pfui*! *fye*!

§ 6. *Consonants* (Consonanten):—

All consonants in a German word are pronounced (*h*, however, only if initial).

ſ, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *t*, sound as in English.

Final **b, d, ug, s** are pronounced harder than in English, nearly like *p, t, nk, ss* :—

und = oont ; **Rad** = rāt ; **jung** = yoonc : **uns** = oonnss.

C, c = *k* before **a, o, u, au, l, r** :—Cabinet, cabinet ; Cossidium ; Cur, cure.

C, c = *ts* before **ä, e, i, y** :—Cäjar, Cæsar ; Carcer (= Karzer), prison ; Cynus.

Ch, ch (is initial in foreign words only) = *k* :—Chaos, Christus. **ch** (in German words) has a guttural sound (rasping, nearly like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*).

G, g (initial) = English hard *g* :—groß, geß, ging.

g (not initial) = soft *ch* :—Berg, Tag.

J, j = *y* (consonant) :—ja, yes ; Jahr (= Yar in Yarmouth) year.

Q, q (always followed by *u*), **qu** = *qt* :—Qual, torment ; Quelle, source.

R, r = French *r*, viz. with a stronger vibration (thrill) than the English *r* :—Rad, gar.

S, s (initial, or between two vowels) = *z* :—süß, sweet ; Saat, seed ; Rose, rose.

s, ß (not initial) = *ss* :—es, it ; Gruß, greeting ; fließen, to flow.

ß (only between short vowels) = *ss* :—wissen, to know ; Wasser, water.

N.B.—The sound *ss* is represented by the letters **ß** after short vowels only :—hassen.

By **ß** after long vowels :—ließ, beißen.

At the end of a syllable **ß** is *always* written **ß**, or **ss**, whether the vowel be short or long :—

die Ruß, pl. die Rüsse ; müssen, ich muß ; vergessen, vergesslich.

Sch, sch = *sh* :—scheinen, to shine ; Fleisch, flesh.

But **sch** is pronounced separately : Gläs-chen, little glass.

St, st (final) = English *st* :—Brust, breast.

St, st (initial) = English *sht* :—Stand, stand.

Sp, sp (initial) = *shp* :—Spaten, spade.

T, t, Th, th = *t* :—Thier, animal ; Muth, courage.

(The sound of the English *th* is unknown in German.)

V, v = *f* :—viel, much ; brav, brave.

W, w = *v* :—Welt, world ; was, what.

Z, z = *ts* :—Zug, draught ; heizen, to heat.

(**z** after short vowels only) : Platz, place.

THE ACCIDENCE.

§ 7. There are eight parts of speech, as in English.

The Articles, Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Verbs are inflected.

There are :—

Three Genders :—Masculine (männlich), Feminine (weiblich), Neuter (sächlich).

Two Numbers :—Singular (Einzahl) and Plural (Mehrzahl).

Four Cases :—

The Nominative (Subject or Direct Predicative Complement) answering the question *who?* or *what?*

The Accusative (Direct Object) answering the question *whom?* or *what?*

The Genitive (Possessive or Attributive) answering the question *whose?* or *of whom?* *of which?* *what...of?*

The Dative (Indirect Object) answering the question *to (for) whom?* or *to (for) what?*

§ 8. I. THE ARTICLE (der Artikel).

A. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE (der bestimmte Artikel).

	Singular.			S. & Pl.	Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.		M. F. & N.
Nom.	der,	die,	das,	the,	die.
Acc. ¹	den,	die,	das,	the,	die.
Gen.	des,	der,	des,	of the,	der.
Dat.	dem,	der,	dem,	to (for) the,	den.

¹ The Accusative differs from the Nominative in the Masc. Sing. only.

Obs.—der, die, das, are originally Demonstrative Pronouns, and are still used as such (§ 28, a); compare the English Def. Art. *the* (Morris's *Elem. Gr.*, 135, Mason, *Engl. Gr.* § 125), and the French *le, la, les*, from the Latin *ille, illa, illos* (*illas*).

B. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE (der unbestimmte Artikel).

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.	
Nom.	ein,	ein-e,	ein,	a, (an).
Acc.	ein-en,	ein-e,	ein,	a, (an).
Gen.	ein-es,	ein-er,	ein-es,	of a (an).
Dat.	ein-em,	ein-er,	ein-em,	to, or for, a (an).

Obs. 1.—N. and A. Einig-e; Gen. einig-er, einig-en, *some, a few*, may be considered as a kind of Plur. of ein.

Obs. 2.—Ein is originally a Numeral (compare Morris, § 118, and Mason, *Engl. Gram.*, § 121).

II. THE SUBSTANTIVE (das Hauptwort).

§ 9. THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES (Geschlecht der Hauptwörter).

*Rules.***A. Masculine :**

(1) *Names of Male beings—*
 der Mann, man ; der Ochse, ox.
 der Löwe, lion.

(2) *Names of Days, Months,
 Seasons, Stones, Mountains,
 Winds—*

der Sonntag, Sunday.

der Januar, January.

der Herbst, Autumn.

der Marmor, marble.

der Harz, Harz.

der Südwin, south wind.

(3) *Nouns ending in
 -en, -ich, -ig, -ing—*

der Garten, garden.

der Teppich, carpet.

der König, king.

der Jüngling, the youth.

(4) *Nouns derived from verbal
 stems—*

der Klang (from klingen, Pret. of
 klingen), sound

der Tanz (from tanzen), dance.

B. Feminine :

(1) *Names of Female beings—*
 die Frau, woman, lady.
 die Dame, hen.

(2) *Names of Arts and Sciences,
 and of most European
 Rivers—*

die Musik, music.

die Mathematik, mathematics.

die Donau, Danube.

die Tiber, Tiber.

Principal Exceptions.

(1) die Schildwache, sentinel.
 die Person, person.

All Diminutives (see C, 3), even
 if denoting males, are *Neuter*.

(2) das Jahr, year and its com-
 pounds—
 das Frühjahr, spring.
 das Spätjahr, autumn.
 das Schaltjahr, leap year.

(3) das Almosen, alms.
 das Becken, basin.
 das Eisen (see C), iron.
 das Kissen, cushion.
 das Lehen, sieve.
 das Messing (see C, 2), brass.
 das Wappen, escutcheon.
 das Zeichen, token.

Also all *Infinitives* used substan-
 tively :—

das Essen und Trinken, eating
 and drinking.

(4) *Verbal stems ending in t are
 feminine—*
 die That, deed.
 die Kunst, art, &c.

(1) das Weib, woman.
 das Frauenzimmer, lady.
 das Fräulein, the young lady.
 das Mädchen, the maiden (see
 C, 3).

(2) *Most names of Rivers in Spain
 and out of Europe are Masc.*

Also—

der Rhein, Rhine.

der Main, Main.

der Po, Po.

der Don, Don.

Obs.—Nouns in *-er* are mostly *masc.*, der Hammer, &c.; but about forty
 are *fem.* (die Feder, &c.), and about twenty-five *neuter* (das Feder, &c.).

Rules.(3) *Most Nouns ending in—*

=*ie*, =*ei*, =*in*, =*heit*, =*feit*,
 =*chaft*, =*ung*, and those in
 =*e*, which are not *masc.* in
 meaning:

die Geometrie, geometry.

die Partei, party.

die Wirthin, hostess.

die Freiheit, liberty.

die Dankbarkeit, gratitude.

die Freundschaft, friendship.

die Hoffnung, hope.

die Freude, joy.

Obs.—Nouns in =*niß* (=niß) are
 almost equally divided between
fem. and *neuter* :—

The following are *feminine* :—

die Bedrängniß, distress.

die Besümmerniß } trouble.

die Betrübniß }

die Besorgniß, apprehension.

die Befugniß, authority.

die Bewandniß, state, case.

die Empfängniß, conception.

die Erkenntniß, perception.

die Erlaubniß, permission.

die Ersparniß, savings.

die Fäulniß, putrefaction.

die Finsterniß, darkness.

die Kenntniß, knowledge.

die Verdammniß, perdition.

die Verderbniß, corruption.

die Versäumniß, neglect (f. or n.)

die Wildniß, wilderness.

C. Neuter :(1) *Names of all parts of
 speech used substantively—*

das Wahre, truth.

das Grün, verdure.

das Mein und Dein, mine and
 thine.

das Leben, life.

das Wenn und das Aber.

Principal Exceptions.(3) *Masculine Nouns ending in =e
 denoting Males* (see A, 1)—

der Erbe, the heir.

der Bote, messenger, etc.

Also—

der Käse, cheese (see also C, 4).

Neuter—

das Auge, eye.

das Ende, end.

das Erbe, legacy.

*For nouns in =e with the prefix**Ge=*, see C, 4.

Rules.(2) *Names of Metals, Towns, Countries and Continents—*

das Gold, gold.

das Blei, lead.

das schöne Paris, beautiful Paris.

das mächtige England, powerful England.

das alte Asien, ancient Asia.

(3) *Substantives ending in—*

-sel, =sal, =tum, =niß:

and all diminutives in

-chen, =lein:—

das Rätsel, riddle.

das Schicksal, fate.

das Kaisertum, empire.

das Geheimniß, secret.

das Männchen (from der Mann), the male.

das Bäumlein (from der Baum), the little tree.

das Töchterchen (from die Tochter), the little girl.

das Blättchen (from das Blatt), the leaflet.

(4) *Collective Nouns with the prefix Ge-*

das Gebirge (from der Berg), chain of mountains.

das Geschrei (from schreien), screaming.

das Gesicht (from sehen), sight.

das Gemälde (from malen), the oil-painting.

For Nouns in =niß which are feminine, see B (3) *Obs.**Principal Exceptions.*(2) *Names of Countries ending in =ei or =z are Feminine (see B, 3).*

die Türkei, Turkey.

die Schweiz, Switzerland.

Also—

die Krim, Crimea.

die Moldau, Moldavia.

Those in =gau (district) are masc.
der Argau, etc.*Also—*

der Peloponnēs,

der Chersonēs,

(3) *der Stöpsel, stopper.**der Wechsel, change*

die or das Drangsal,	} tribulation.
die or das Mühfal,	
die or das Trübsal,	

der Irrtum, error

der Reichtum, wealth.

(4) *All those denoting males—**der Geselle, fellow, &c.**Also—*

der Gedanke, thought.

der Gefallen, pleasure, kindness.

der Genuß, enjoyment.

der Geruch, smell.

der Gewinn, gain.

der Geschmack, taste.

der Gebrauch, use.

der Gehorsam, obedience.

der Gesang, singing.

der Gestank, stink.

der Gehalt, contents.

die Geschichte, history.

die Gemeinde, community.

die Gebühr, gesture.

die Gebühr, duty.

die Geburt, birth.

die Gefahr, danger.

die Gestalt, figure.

die Gewalt, power.

die Gewähr, guarantee.

COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

These, as a rule, take the gender of their last component:—

der Hausvater, the father of the family.
das Vaterhaus, the paternal home.
die Landstraße, the highway.

The following, though compounded with the masculine der Muth, are feminine—

die Anmuth, grace.
die Demuth, humility.
die Großmuth, magnanimity.
die Langmuth, long-suffering.
die Sanftmuth, meekness.
die Schwermuth, melancholy.
die Wehmuth, sadness.

So also—

der Abscheu (die Scheu), abhorrence
die Antwort (das Wort), answer.

SUBSTANTIVES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

These, as a rule, retain their gender:—

der Elephant (*elephantem*), elephant.
die Figur (*figura*), figure.
das Kloster (*claustrum*), cloister.

A few, which have been quite assimilated to German, have altered their original gender—

der Körper (*corpus*, n.), body.
das Fenster (*fenestra*, f.), window.
das Pulver (*pulverem*, m.), powder, &c.

§ 10. *DECLENSIONS* (Abwandelung).

German Nouns are divided according to the inflections they take in the *Genitive Singular* into two *declensions*, viz. :—

The *Strong* (*Ancient*) or *S* Declension (Starke Abwandelung), =*es*, =*ſ*, and

The *Weak* (*Modern*) or *N* Declension (Schwache Abwandelung), =*en*, or =*n*.

These are again subdivided according to their *Nominative Plural* inflections (=e, =*er*, =; =*en*, =*n*) into five *classes*—i.e. the *Strong* Declension into *three*, the *Weak* into *two* classes; besides two classes of Nouns declined *Strong* in the Sing. and *Weak* in the Plur. (§ 14, c) or *vice versa* (§ 15, c).

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF GERMAN DECLENSIONS.

I. **Strong** (=s) Declension (Masc. & Neuter Nouns).

Mixed (m. & n).

(SING.—strong)

3rd Class.

2nd Class.

1st Class.

SINGULAR {
Nom.
Acc.
Gen.
Dat.

—',
—',
— *es* (or *ſ*),
— *e* (or —),

—',
—',
— *es* (or *ſ*),
— *e* (or —),

—',
—',
— *ſ*,
—',

—',
—',
— *es* (or *ſ*),
— *e* (or —),

(modif. if masc.)

(masc. & neuter modif.)

(most masc. modif.)

(PLUR.—weak)

PLURAL {
Nom. & Acc.
Gen.
Dat.

— *e*,
— *e*,
— *en*,

— *er*,
— *er*,
— *eru*,

—',
—',
— *n*,

— *en*,
— *en*,
— *en*,

II. Weak (-n) Declension (Masc. & Fem.).

	1st Class (masc.)		2nd Class (fem.)	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
SING.	Nom.	—',	—',	—',
	Acc.	—cu,	—u,	—',
	Gen.	—cu,	—u,	—',
	Dat.	—cu,	—u,	—',
PLUR.	N. & A.	—cu,	—u,	—n,
	Gen.	—cu,	—u,	—n,
	Dat.	—cu,	—u,	—n,

The above Synoptical Table shows that:—

- (1) *Feminine* common Nouns are not inflected in the Singular (§ 15).
- (2) The *Accusative Sing.* of all Nouns (except *Masc.* Nouns of the *Weak Declension*) is like the *Nominative Sing.*
- (3) The *Accusative Plural* and *Genitive Plural* of all Nouns (masc., fem., and neuter) is like the *Nominative Plural*.
- (4) The *Dative Plural* of all Nouns ends in -n.
- (5) In the *Plural*, the radical vowel of *Strong* Substantives is generally *modified*:—
a into ä; o into ö; u into ü; au into äu. (Except *Neuter Nouns* of the 1st and 3rd Class, see also App. § 69).

(6) The radical vowel of *Weak* Substantives is NEVER modified in the Pl.

Obs. 1.—Substantives of *more than one syllable* generally take -s instead of -en in the Genitive Sing. (except those ending in a *syllable*—s, f, t, k, which, for the sake of euphony, must take -es; compare the English—*wish*, plural—*wishes*; *box*, plural—*boxes*). Thus—
der Monat, des Monats; der Abend, des Abends, &c.; but—der Greis, des Greises; das Geräusch, des Geräusches.

Obs. 2.—As for *monosyllables*, not only those ending in *syllables* (see *Obs. 1*), but also those ending in *dentals* (b, t, f) or *gutturals* (g, k, x) generally take the full inflection -en; as, der Mund, des Mundes; der Tag, des Tages.

Obs. 3.—The *Dative Sing.* takes -e when the Genitive is -en; except if the Noun is governed by a Preposition without any determinative word: von Ort zu Ort; but—an dielem Orte.

Mixed (Fem.).
(SING. *uninflected*)

—',
—',
—',
—',
PLUR. *strong*, like I, 1.
—c
—c
—c

I. Strong (Ancient) or S Declension.

§ 11. FIRST CLASS (Masculine and Neuter Nouns).

(a) Masculine.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i> der Strom, the stream.	der König, the king.
<i>Acc.</i> den Strom, the stream.	den König, the king.
<i>Gen.</i> des Strom= es , of the stream.	des König= (e)s , of the king (the king's).
<i>Dat.</i> dem Strom= e , to the stream.	dem König= (e) , to the king.

Plural.

(Root-Vowels **a**, **o**, **u**, **au**, modified.)

<i>N.A.</i> die Ström= e , the streams.	die König= e , the kings.
<i>Gen.</i> der Ström= e , of the streams.	der König= e , of the kings (the kings').
<i>Dat.</i> den Ström= en , to the streams.	den König= en , to the kings.

To this *First Class* (Gen. Sing. =**es** or **s**, Plur. "**e**") belong—

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—All **Masculine** Nouns which do not come under the following exceptional classes, *i.e.*—

- (1) Eight monosyllables, and two in *-tum*:—*Plur.* ("**e**"); (2nd Class, p. 14).
- (2) Those ending in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*:—*Gen. Sing.* =**s**; *Plur.* —; (3rd Class, p. 15).
- (3) About twenty (mostly monosyllables):—*Plur.* =**en**; (Mixed Decl., p. 16).
- (4) Original foreign names of living beings ending in a long syllable—*Sing. and Plur.* =**en** (II. 1, (a), p. 17).
- (5) Names of living beings in *-e*:—all cases *Sing. and Plur.* =**n** (II. 1, (b), p. 17).

(b) **SPECIAL RULES.**—(1) Most **Masculine Monosyllables** (or **Compound Nouns**, the last component of which is a monosyllable)—

With Modification in the Plural if the root-vowel is **a**, **o**, **u**, or **au**—

der Zahn, tooth,	die Zähne, teeth.
der Saal, hall,	die Säle.
der Kopf, head,	die Köpfe.
der Fluß, river,	die Flüsse.
der Baum, tree,	die Bäume.
der Wanderstab, staff,	die Wanderstäbe.

Without Modification in the Plural

if the root-vowel is e , i , ie , eu , ai —	
der Berg, mountain,	die Berge.
der Ring, ring,	die Ringe.
der Dieb, thief,	die Diebe.
der Freund, friend,	die Freunde.
der Laib, loaf,	die Laibe, &c.

A few are exceptionally not modified in the Plural—*der Tag*, day, *die Tage*; *der Hund*, dog, *die Hunde*. For a complete list, see Appendix.

(2) **Derived Masculine Nouns** ending in *-ich*, *-ig*, *-ling*—

der Teppich, carpet,	die Teppiche.	der Käfig, cage,	die Käfige.
der Jüngling, the youth,	die Jünglinge.		

(3) **Masculine Nouns** with the prefix *Ge-*, and ending in a radical syllable:—*der Gesang*, song, *die Gefänge*.

(4) **Masculine Nouns** of foreign origin ending in *-al*, *-ar*, *-an*, *-at* (except *Soldat*), *-ier*, *-on*:—

die Cardinäle, *die Ältäre*, *die Ältäre*, *die Consulate*, *die Offiziere*, *die Possessione*, etc.

(b) Neuter.

Singular.

<i>N. & A.</i>	das Jahr, the year.	das Geheimniß, the secret.
<i>Gen.</i>	des Jahr= eß , of the year.	des Geheimniß= eß , of the secret.
<i>Dat.</i>	dem Jahr= e , to the year	dem Geheimniß= e , to the secret.

Plural.

(Root-Vowel not modified.)

<i>N. & A.</i>	die Jahr= e , the years.	die Geheimniß= e , the secrets.
<i>Gen.</i>	der Jahr= e , of the years.	der Geheimniß= e , of the secrets.
<i>Dat.</i>	den Jahr= en , to the years.	den Geheimniß= en , to the secrets.

To this First Class belong the following *Neuter* Nouns :—

(1) About thirty and odd monosyllables—

Boote, Brote, Beile, Beine,	Boats, loaves, axes, legs,
Dinge, Erze, Feste, Seile, Schweine;	things, ores, feasts, ropes, swine;
Haare, Hefte, Joche, Peere,	hairs, handles, yokes, armies,
Jahre, Knie, Loose, Meere;	years, knees, lots, seas;
Paare, Pferde, Pfunde, Rohre,	pairs, horses, pounds, reeds,
Rechte, Reiche, Rosse, Thore;	rights, empires, steeds, gates;
Salze, Schafe, Schiffe, Spiele,	salts, sheep, ships, games,
Taue, Thiere, Werke, Ziele.	cables, animals, works, aims.

(2) All *Neuter* Nouns ending in =niß, =sal, and =ier :—

das Verhältniß proportion, die Verhältnisse; das Schicksal, fate, die Schicksale.

das Papier, paper, plur. die Papiere, etc.

(3) Most *Neuter* Nouns with the prefix Ge-, and not ending in =e :—

das Gebet, prayer, pl. die Gebete. Six of these take =er; see 2nd Class, p. 14.

§ 12. SECOND CLASS (Neuter and Masculine).

Singular.

N. das Land, the land.	das Herzogtum, } the dukedom
A. das Land, the land.	das Herzogtum, } (duchy).
G. des Land=es, of the land.	des Herzogtum=(e)s, of the duke-
D. dem Land=e, to the land.	dem Herzogtum(e), to the duke-
	dom.

*Plural.**(Vowel modified.)*

N.A. die Länd=er, the lands.	die Herzogtüim=er, the dukedoms.
G. der Länd=er, of the lands.	der Herzogtüim=er, of the duke-
	doms.
D. den Länd=ern, to the lands.	den Herzogtüim=ern, to the duke-
	doms.

To the *Second Class* of the Strong Declension (pl. "er) belong—

(a) GENERAL RULE.—*Most Neuter Nouns*; except—

- (1) Those mentioned in the *First Class*, which take =e in the *Plur.*
- (2) Those in =el, =en, =er, =chen, =lein, and those beginning with Ge= and ending in =e, } which take =er in the *Pl.*
(see § 13, 3rd Class).
- (3) The few mentioned in § 14, which take =en.

(b) SPECIAL RULES—

(1) *Most Neuter monosyllables*; as,

das Band,* ribbon,	die Bänder.	das Buch, book,	die Bücher.
das Thal, valley,	die Thäler.	das Haus, house,	die Häuser.
das Volk, people,	die Völker,	das Kind, child,	die Kinder.

For those which take =e (and then without modification), see § 11, b.

(2) Only the following *Masc.* monosyllables take "er. [Exception to § 11 (a)]:—

der Dorn, thorn,	die Dörner.	der Ort, (Orte) place,	die Orter.
der Geist, ghost,	die Geister.	der Rand, border,	die Ränder.
der Gott, God,	die Götter.	der Wald, forest,	die Wälder.
der Leib, body,	die Leiber.	der Wurm, worm,	die Würmer.
der Mann, ¹ man,	die Männer.		

Also—die Bösewichter, the villains (nicht cognate with *wight*). die Vorwinder, the guardians.

¹ In compounds of =mann denoting professions, this =mann is replaced by *Leute*:—der Zimmermann, Zimmerleute, carpenters.

(2) All Nouns ending in =tum, in which, exceptionally, the vowel of the suffix is modified in the plural.

Only two of these are *masc.*—der Irrtum, die Irrtümer, errors.

der Reichtum, die Reichtümer, riches.

(3) A few *Neuter Nouns* with the prefix Ge= and not ending in =e:—

das Gemach, apartment, die Gemächer. das Gewand, garment, die Gewänder.

Obs. For those marked * see Appendix, § 70.

§ 13. THIRD CLASS (Masculine and Neuter.)

(a) Masculine.

(b) Neuter.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i> der Vater, the father.	das Ufer, the shore.
<i>Acc.</i> den Vater, the father.	das Ufer, the shore.
<i>Gen.</i> des Vater= <i>s</i> , of the father, or, the father's.	des Ufer= <i>s</i> , of the shore.
<i>Dat.</i> dem Vater, to the father.	dem Ufer, to the shore.

Plural.

(<i>Vowel sometimes modified.</i>)	(<i>Vowel not modified.</i>)*
<i>N. A.</i> die Väter, the fathers.	die Ufer, the shores.
<i>Gen.</i> der Väter, of the fathers, or, the fathers'.	der Ufer, of the shores.
<i>Dat.</i> den Väter= <i>n</i> , to the fathers.	den Ufer= <i>n</i> , to the shores.

Notice carefully that in this 3rd Class, as, for instance—
der Apfel, the apple,

- (1) The *Gen. Sing.* takes *=s* only (*never =es*):— des Apfel*s*.
- (2) The *Dat. Sing.* never takes *=e*:— dem Apfel.
- (3) The *Plur. (Nom. Acc. Gen.)* takes no inflection:— die Äpfel.
- (4) The *Dat. Plur.* takes *=n* (*never =en*)
(but no *=n*, if the stem itself ends in *=n*):— den Äpfeln,
den Gärten).

The Third Class comprises—

(a) *Masc. and Neuter Nouns ending in =el, =en, =er—*

(1) <i>Masc.</i> (some modified).	(2) <i>Neuter</i> (not modified*).
der Apfel, apple, pl. die Äpfel.	das Mittel, means, die Mittel.
der Garten, garden, die Gärten.	das Zeichen, token, die Zeichen.
der Vogel, bird, die Vögel.	das Fenster, window, die Fenster.
der Bruder, brother, die Brüder.	das Feuer, fire, die Feuer.
der Engländer, Englishman, &c.	* <i>Ex.</i> —das Kloster, die Klöster.

Also—der Käse, cheese.

(b) All Diminutives (all *Neuter*) ending in *=chen* and *=lein*
(§ 9, c, 3)—

das Mädchen, girl, die Mädchen. | das Vöglein, little bird, die Vögel.

(c) *Neuter Nouns with the prefix Ge-*, and ending in *=e*; as,
das Gestade, shore, die Gestade. | das Gebirge, mountain, die Gebirge.
Two *Fem. Nouns* in *=er* follow this class in the *Plur.* only—

die Mutter, pl. die Mütter.
die Tochter, pl. die Töchter.

§ 14. MIXED DECLENSION.

(a) *Genitive Sing.* =nſ.
All other cases =n.

(b) *Sing. Strong* : =eſ or =ſ.
Plur. Weak : =en (not modified)

Singular.

der Name(n), the name.
den Name=n, the name.
deſ Name=nſ, of the name.
dem Name=n, to the name.

der Staat, } the state.
den Staat, }
deſ Staat(c)ſ, of the state.
dem Staat(e), to the state.

Plural.

(Vowel not modified.)
die Name=n, the names.
der Name=n, of the names.
den Name=n, to the names.

(Vowel not modified.)
die Staat=en, the states.
der Staat=en, of the states.
den Staat=en, to the states.

To this class belong—

der Buchſtabe, letter.
,, Friede, peace.
,, Funke, spark.
,, Gedanke, thought.
,, Name, name.
,, Glaube, faith.
,, Haufe, heap.
,, Schade,* damage.
,, Wiſſe, will.
,, Same, seed.

All these (except Buchſtabe or Buchſtab, =en, =en) frequently occur with the ending =en, (instead of e) in the Nom. Sing., and are always treated as if n formed an organic part of the stem (i.e. like a Noun of the 3rd Class); comp. the Lat. *leo(n)*, Gen. *leon-is*.

der Frieden, or Friede, gen. Friedens;
der Feiſen, or Feiſ, gen. Feiſenſ.

* Plur. Schäden.

To this class belong—

der Bauer (=ſ; pl. =n), peasant.
,, Dorn* (=eſ, =en), thornbush.
,, Forſt (=eſ, =en), forest.
,, Gau (=eſ, =en), district.
,, Lorbeer (=ſ, (e)n), laurel.
,, Maſt (=eſ, =en), mast.
,, Nachbar (=ſ, =n), neighbour.
,, Pantoffel (=ſ, =n), slipper.
,, Schmerz (=enſ, or =eſ), pain.
,, See (=eſ Pl. Seen), lake.
,, Sporn (Pl. Sporen), spur.
,, Staat (=eſ, =en), state.
,, Stachel (=ſ, =n), sting.
,, Strahl, (=eſ, =en), ray.
,, Unterthan, (=ſ, =en), subject.
,, Vetter (=ſ, =n), cousin.
,, Zinſ (=eſ, =en), interest.
daſ Auge (=ſ, =en), eye.
,, Ohr (=eſ, =en), ear.
,, Bett (=eſ, =en), bed.
,, Hemd (=eſ, =en), shirt.
,, Ende (=ſ, =en), end.
,, Inſect (=ſ, =en), insect.
,, Statut (=ſ, =en), statute.
,, Herz (=eſ or =enſ; =en).

Also *Masc.* names (of professions ending in =or (unaccented), as,

der Profeſſor, der Do'ctor,
deſ Profeſſor=ſ, deſ Do'ctor=ſ,
die Profeſſor=en, die Doctor'en.

and a few others—

die Aebilen, die Tribunen,
die Konſuln, die Triumbirn,
die Praefecten, etc.

* Cf. § 12, b (2).

To the *Mixed Declension* (b) also belong—

Nouns in =ium, =um, =iuſ, derived from Latin or Greek—

daſ Studium(ſ), die Studien,

daſ Muſeum(ſ), die Muſeen,

and a few others—

daſ Particip(ſ), die Participien,

daſ Kapital(ſ), die Kapitalien,

daſ Kleinod(ſ), die Kleinodien, &c.

II. Weak (=n) Declension (Masculine and Feminine Nouns).

§ 15. I. FIRST CLASS.—*Masculine Nouns.*

(a) =en.

(b) =n.

Singular.

Nom. der Student,	} the stu-	der Knabe,	} the boy,
Acc. den Student=en,	dent,	den Knabe=n,	
Gen. des Student=en,	of the	des Knabe=n,	of the boy,
	student,		
Dat. dem Student=en,	to the	dem Knabe=n,	to the boy.
	student.		

Plural.

(Vowel never modified.)

N. A. die Student=en,	the stu-	die Knabe=n,	the boys,
	dents,		
Gen. der Student=en,	of the	der Knabe=n,	of the boys,
	students,		
Dat. den Student=en,	to the	den Knabe=n,	to the boys.
	students.		

Like Student (by adding =en, in all cases) decline—

(1) *Masc. names of living beings* derived from foreign languages, and ending in an accented (long) syllable; as,

der Astronöm, astronomer.
der Elephänt, elephant.
der Husär, hussar.
der Tyrän, tyrant, &c.

Except those mentioned in § 11, b, 4.

(2) The following masc. monosyllables—

Ähn(en), ancestor.	Heß, hero.
Bär, bear.	Hirt(e), herdsman
Christ, Christian.	Pump, vagabond.
Fürst, prince.	Mensch, man.
Ged, dotard.	Moor, moor.
Graf, count.	Narr, fool.
Herr, gentleman,	Nerv, nerve.
master.	Ochs, ox.
Gen. Sing. des	Prinz, prince.
Herrn, Pl. Herren.	Ther, fool.

Also—

der Hagestolz, the bachelor.
der Vorfahr, the ancestor.
der Oberst (Obriß), colonel.

Like Knabe (by adding =n) decline—

(1) All *Masc. names of living beings* ending in =e; as,

der Bote, messenger; des Boten, &c.
der Affe, monkey.
der Deutsche, German.
der Gefährte, companion, &c.

Also—

der Baier, Bavarian.
der Ungar, Hungarian.
der Vetter, cousin.

N.B.—Many nouns belonging to this class (a and b) are used with or without =e in the Nom. Sing.—

der Fint(e), the finch.
der Burß(e), the fellow, lad.
der Gefell(e), the mate, journeyman, &c.

This use or omission of =e does not affect the other cases—

Nom. Sing. der Ochs or Oße.
den (des, dem) Ochsen.

Plur. die (der, den) Ochsen.

Weak Declension.

§ 15. II. SECOND CLASS.—*Feminine Nouns.*(a) *Plural in =en.*(b) *Plural in =n.**Singular.*

Nom. die Landschaft, } the land-
Acc. die Landschaft, } scape,
Gen. der Landschaft, of the land-
scape,
Dat. der Landschaft, to the land-
scape.

die Blume, } the flower,
die Blume, }
der Blume, of the flower,
der Blume, to the flower.

Plural.

(Vowel never modified.)

N. A. die Landschaft=**en**, the
landscapes,
Gen. der Landschaft=**en**, of the
landscapes,
Dat. den Landschaft=**en**, to the
landscapes.

die Blume=**n**, the flowers,
der Blume=**n**, of the flowers,
den Blume=**n**, to the flowers.

To the 2nd Class (Pl. =**en**)
belong—

GENERAL RULE :

All Feminine Nouns, except—

(1) those in =**e**, =**el**, =**er** (see 2nd column), which take =**e**.

(2) those in =**niß**, =**sal**, and a few monosyllables (see *c*, p. 19) which take =**e**.

SPECIAL RULES :—

(1) All Feminine Nouns of more than one syllable ending in =**ei**, =**end**, =**in**, * =**heit**, =**keit**, =**schaft**, =**ung**—

die Partei, party, die Parteien.
die Tugend, virtue, die Tugenden.
die Freiheit, liberty, die Freiheiten.
die Artigkeit, civility, die Artigkeiten.
die Freundschaft, friendship, die Freundschaften.
die Hoffnung, hope, die Hoffnungen.

* The final **n** is doubled in the plur. :—

die Freundin ; pl. Freundinnen.

Like *Blume* (by adding =**n** in the *Plur.*) decline—

All Feminine Nouns ending in
= **e**, = **el**, = **er** : as,

die Biene, bee, die Bienen.
die Straße, street, die Straßen.
die Nadel, needle, die Nadeln.
die Schwester, sister, die Schwestern.

Except the following two, which are declined after § 2 (*c*) in the plural—

die Mutter, mother, pl. Mütter.
die Tochter, daughter, pl. Töchter.

§ 15. III. MIXED.

{ *Sing.* : *Weak*, no inflection ;
 { *Plur.* : *Strong*, *-e* or *-c*.

Singular.

N. die Stadt, } the town,
A. die Stadt, }
G. der Stadt, of the town,
D. der Stadt, to the town.

die Wildniß, } the wilderness,
 die Wildniß, }
 der Wildniß, of the wilderness,
 der Wildniß, to the wilderness.

*Plural.**(Vowel modified.)*

N. & A. die Städt=*e*, the towns,
G. der Städt=*e*, of the towns,
D. den Städt=*en*, to the towns.

(Vowel not modified.)

die Wildniß=*e*, the wildernesses,
 der Wildniß=*e*, of the wildernesses,
 den Wildniß=*en*, to the wildernesses.

To this *Mixed Class* belong—(1) The following *feminine monosyllables*—

Axte, Bänke, Bräute, Brüste.
 axes, benches, brides, breasts.

Fäuste, Gänse, Häute, Lüfte.
 fists, geese, skins, lusts.

Früchte, Hände, Gräbte, Klüfte.
 fruits, hands, sepulchres, clefts.

Kräfte, Kühe, Künste, Lüfte.
 forces, cows, arts, breezes.

Läuse, Mäuse, Mäde, Mächte.
 lice, mice, maid-servants, powers.

Nöthe, Nüsse, Nähte, Nächte.
 needs, nuts, seams, nights.

Säue, Städte, Schnüre, =künste.*
 sows, towns, cords (*-comings*).*

Schwülste, Wände, Würste, Zünfte.
 swellings, walls, sausages, guilds.

N.B.—The plur. of those in =brunst,
 =flucht, =kunst, in compounds only—

Feuersbrünste, fires, conflagrations.

Ausflüchte, excuses, subterfuges.

* Einkünfte incomes.

(2) All Nouns ending in =niß,
 and =sal (see p. 7) : as,

die Kenntniß, pl. Kenntniße.

die Trübsal, pl. Trübsale.

All other *Feminine Monosyllabic*
 Nouns take =en in the plur. :—Arten, Auen, Fahrten, Frauen.
 kinds, meadows, journeys, women.Bahnen, Banken, Burgen, Fluren.
 paths, banks, castles, fields.Buchten, Fluthen, Formen, Kuren.
 bays, floods, forms, cures.Lasten, Posten, Qualen, Pflichten.
 burdens, posts, torments, duties.Schaaen, Schulden, Schluchten, Schichten.
 bands, debts, gorges, layers.Schlachten, Schriften, Saaten, Spuren.
 battles, writings, seeds, tracks.Trachten, Triisten, Thaten, Wägen.
 costumes, pastures, deeds, watches.Welten, Wahlen, Zeiten, Zahlen.
 worlds, elections, times, numbers.

SYNOPTIC TABLE, *Showing the different Plural formations.***A. STRONG (=es, =ß) DECLENSION.**

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Masculine.

Neuter.

Masculine.

Neuter.

I. *First Class.*

<i>Nom.</i> der Stall,	das Jahr,	die Ställe,	Jahre,
<i>Acc.</i> den Stall,	das Jahr,	die Ställe,	Jahre,
<i>Gen.</i> des Stalles,	des Jahres,	der Ställe,	Jahre,
<i>Dat.</i> dem Stalle.	dem Jahre.	den Ställen.	Jahren.

II. *Second Class.*

<i>Nom.</i> der Mann,	das Lamm,	die Männer,	Lämmer,
<i>Acc.</i> den Mann,	das Lamm,	die Männer,	Lämmer,
<i>Gen.</i> des Mannes,	des Lammes,	der Männer,	Lämmer,
<i>Dat.</i> dem Manne.	dem Lamm.	den Männern.	Lämmern.

III. *Third Class.*

<i>Nom.</i> der Vogel,	das Theater,	die Vögel,	Theater,
<i>Acc.</i> den Vogel,	das Theater,	die Vögel,	Theater,
<i>Gen.</i> des Vogels,	des Theaters,	der Vögel,	Theater,
<i>Dat.</i> dem Vogel.	dem Theater.	den Vögeln.	Theatern.

MIXED DECLENSION.

<i>Nom.</i> der Strahl,	das Ohr,	die Strahlen,	Ohren,
<i>Acc.</i> den Strahl,	das Ohr,	die Strahlen,	Ohren,
<i>Gen.</i> des Strahles,	des Ohres,	der Strahlen,	Ohren,
<i>Dat.</i> dem Strahle.	dem Ohre.	den Strahlen.	Ohren.

B. WEAK (=en, =n) DECLENSION.I. *Masculine.*

<i>Nom.</i> der Graf,	Vote,	die Grafen,	Boten,
<i>Acc.</i> den Grafen,	Boten,	die Grafen,	Boten,
<i>Gen.</i> des Grafen,	Boten,	der Grafen,	Boten,
<i>Dat.</i> dem Grafen,	Boten.	den Grafen.	Boten.

II. *Feminine.*

<i>Nom.</i> die Frau,	Biene,	die Frauen,	Bienen,
<i>Acc.</i> die Frau,	Biene,	die Frauen,	Bienen,
<i>Gen.</i> der Frau,	Biene,	der Frauen,	Bienen,
<i>Dat.</i> der Frau.	Biene.	den Frauen.	Bienen.

III. *Feminine (Mixed).*

<i>Nom.</i> die Stadt,	Drangsal,	die Städte,	Drangsale,
<i>Acc.</i> die Stadt,	Drangsal,	die Städte,	Drangsale,
<i>Gen.</i> der Stadt,	Drangsal,	der Städte,	Drangsale,
<i>Dat.</i> der Stadt.	Drangsal,	den Städten.	Drangsalen.

§ 16. A. GENERAL REMARKS ON DECLENSIONS.

(1) The CLASSIFICATION INTO WEAK and STRONG, depends on *Gender* and *Derivation*; thus—

Feminine Nouns are Weak. Only those in *=uis* and *=jal*, and about thirty-five Monosyllables, are *Strong* (i.e. take *=c* with vowel-modification) in the *Plural*; see p. 19.

Neuter Nouns are Strong. (Only about six are *Weak* (i.e. take *=en* or *=n*) in the *Plural*, see p. 16.)

Masculine Nouns are Strong or Weak:—

Weak are the names of *living beings* ending (or originally ending) in *=c*;

Also names derived from an Adjective or from a foreign language, and ending in a long syllable.

About twenty others are *Weak* in the *Plural*, see p. 16. *All other Masc. Nouns are Strong.*

(2) the SUBDIVISION OF DECLENSIONS—according as they take *=n* or *=en*; *=s* or *=es*—depends on *Euphony*; thus—

(a) in the WEAK DECLENSION add:—

=n to those ending in *ë* (*m.* and *f.*) *el*, *er* (*f.*):—

die Bote=*n*; Blume=*n*;

die Gabel=*n*; Schwester=*n*.

=en to those ending in any other syllable than *ë*, *el*, *er*:—

m. die Graf=*en*, Jesuit=*en*, Deutsch=*en*, etc.

f. die Freiheit=*en*, Uhr=*en*, Landschaft=*en*, etc.

(b) in the STRONG DECLENSION, *Genitive Sing.*, add:—

=s to *Masc.* and *Neuter* Nouns in *el*, *en*, *er*; *then*, *lein*:—

des Efel=*s*, Garten=*s*, Feuer=*s*, Mädchen=*s*, Bäumlein=*s*, etc.

=es to *Masc.* and *Neuter* Nouns in *s*, *h*, *sch*, *z*, *t*:—

des Hauf=*es*, Schoss=*es*, Busch=*es*, Holz=*es*, Trotz=*es*, etc.

either *=s* or *=es* (according as euphony, metre, or individual taste may require) to all *Masc.* and *Neuter* Nouns ending in any other letter. With Monosyllables, and Nouns ending in *d*, *t* (*Dentals*), *=es* is decidedly to be preferred.

N.B.—The *Dat. Sing.* may, but need not, take *=c* if the *Genitive* is in *=es*;

but it *never* takes *=c*, if the *Gen. Sing.* is exclusively in *=s*;

nor may it take *=c* if the Noun is not qualified by an Article or Pronoun.

(3) the **STRONG PLURAL INFLECTION** depends on *Stem-endings*, the *Number of Syllables*, and, in some cases, on *Euphony*; thus

in the *Nom.*, *Acc.*, and *Gen. Plur.*, add—

- =e** { to all *Strong Masc. Nouns* NOT ending in *ē, el, en, ěr, tum*;
to all *Feminine* and *Neuter Nouns* ending in *niß* and *fal*;
to most *Masc.* and *Neuter Nouns* beginning with *Ge* and ending in a long Syllable;
to about *thirty Feminine*, and *forty Neuter Monosyllables*.
- =er** { to all *Neuter* and *Masc. Nouns* in *tum*;
to most *Neuter*, and about *ten Masc.*, *Monosyllables*.

N.B.—No *Feminine Noun* takes **=er** in the *Plural*.

no inflection { to *Masc.* and *Neuter Nouns* which take **=ß**
in the *Gen. Sing.* and no **=e** in the *Dat. Sing.*; i.e. *Masc.* and *Neuter Nouns* in *el, en, er; ěen* and *lein*.

N.B.—The *Dative Plural* must end in **=n**; therefore an additional **=n** must be added whenever the *Nom. Plur.* inflection does not already end in **=n**.

(4) the **MODIFICATION OF THE ROOT-VOWELS a, o, u**, and of the Diphthong **au** in the *Plural*, depends on the *Plural Tense inflection*—whether *Strong* or *Weak*—and partly on *Gender*; thus the *Root-Vowel* is

(a) *modified*—

- (1) in *Masc.* and *Neuter Nouns* which take **=er** in the *Plural* (2nd Class);
- (2) in most *Masc.* and *Fem.* (but not *Neuter*) *Monosyllables* which take **=e** (1st Class);
- (3) in most *Masc.* (but not *Neuter*) *Nouns* which take *no inflection* in the *Plural* (3rd Class).

(b) *not modified*—

- (1) in *Nouns* which take **=n** or **=en** in the *Plural* ;*
- (2) in *Neuter Nouns* which take **=e** (1st Class), or *no inflection* (3rd Class), in the *Plural*.

*** Vowel Modification and Weak Inflections exclude each other.**

§ 16. *Declension of Proper Names.*(a) *Masculine Names of Persons.*

WITHOUT ARTICLE.			WITH ARTICLE—uninflected.	
(Not ending in a sibilant.)	(Ending in— s, ſ, ſch, z, t.)			
N. Karl, Charles.	Goethe,	Franz, Francis,	der Karl,	der Franz.
A. Karl (n),	Goethe (n),	Franz (en),	den Karl,	den Franz.
G. Karls (not es),	Goethe 's,	Franz en's,	des Karl,	des Franz.
D. Karl,	Goethe (n),	Franz (en).	dem Karl,	dem Franz.

The inflections in parenthesis are obsolete.

(b) *Feminine Names of Persons.*

(Not ending in e.)	(Ending in e.)		
N. Adelheid, Adelaide.	Eiſe, Louise.	die Adelheid,	die Eiſe.
A. Adelheid,	Eiſe (n).	die Adelheid,	die Eiſe.
G. Adelheids (never es),	Eiſen's.	der Adelheid,	der Eiſe.
D. Adelheid,	Eiſen.	der Adelheid,	der Eiſe.

Obs. 1.—Foreign names ending in a sibilant take no inflection; the case is indicated by the article; as,
der Themistocles, des Themistocles, etc.; thus also—die Werke des Euripides.
Generally the use of the Preposition *von* is preferred to the Genitive.

Obs. 2.—If Christian names and surnames are combined, the latter only take the inflection; as,
Johann Gottfried Herder 's Werke; or, die Werke von Johann Gottfried Herder.

(c) *Proper Names with an Apposition.*

N. Herzog Alexander, duke Alexander,	der Herzog Alexander,
A. Herzog Alexander (n),	den Herzog Alexander,
G. Herzog Alexanders,	des Herzogs Alexander,
D. Herzog Alexandern.	dem Herzog Alexander.

N. Friedrich der Große, Frederick the Great.
A. Friedrich den Großen,
G. Friedrichs des Großen,
D. Friedrich dem Großen.

(d) *Names of Countries and Towns.*

Without Article—those which, according to general rule, are *Neuter*—

N. Deutschland, Germany.
A. Deutschland,
G. Deutschlands,
D. Deutschland.

With Article—(1) those which, exceptionally, are *Feminine*; (2) those which, ending in a sibilant, must be used with an Apposition (or *von* instead of the Gen. inflection, see Lesson 21)—

(1) N. & A. die Schweiz, Switzerland.
G. & D. der Schweiz, of (to) Switzerland.

N. London, London.
A. London,
G. Londons,
D. London.

(2) N. & A. die Stadt Paris, the city of Paris.
G. & D. der Stadt Paris (von Paris).
N. & A. das schöne Frankreich, beautiful France.
G. des schönen Frankreichs.
D. dem schönen Frankreich.

III. THE ADJECTIVE (*das Beiwort*).§ 17. A. *Declension of Adjectives.*

An Adjective may be used either—

(1) as a <i>Predicate</i> ,	or—	(2) as an <i>Attribute</i> ,
(and then remaining undeclined) :—		(agreeing in gender, number, and case with its Noun) :—
Der Baum ist grün.		Der grüne (or—ein grüner) Baum.
The tree is green.		The green (or—a green) tree.

An Adjective used *attributively* (before the Noun) may be declined in three different ways :—

(a) STRONG— if preceded by <i>no Article</i> or <i>Pro-noun</i> :—	(b) WEAK— if preceded by the <i>Def. Art.</i> or a <i>Demonstr. Pro-noun</i> :—	(c) PARTLY WEAK AND STRONG— if preceded by the <i>Indef. Art.</i> or a <i>Possess. Adj.</i> :—
N. Lieber Freund!	Der liebe Freund.	Dein lieber Freund.
D. Liebem Freunde.	Dem lieben Freunde.	Deinem lieben Freunde, etc.
The inflections added to an adj. without Art. or Pron. are the same as those of Demonstr. Pronouns, § 28 :—	The inflections added to an Adj. thus preceded are the same as those of the <i>Weak Declension of Nouns</i> , § 15 :—	The inflections added to an Adj. thus preceded are <i>Strong</i> (see <i>a</i>) in the Nom. and Acc., and <i>Weak</i> (see <i>b</i>) in the other cases :—

Singular.

m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. dief=er,	=e,	=es	e,	e,	e	er,	e,	es
A. dief=en,	=e,	=es	en,	e,	e	en,	e,	es
G. dief=es	=er,	=es	en,	en,	en	en,	en,	en
D. dief=em,	=er,	=em	en,	en,	en	en,	en,	en

Plural (never modified).

m. f. & n.	m. f. n.	m. f. & n.
N. dief=e	en	en
A. dief=e	en	en
G. dief=er	en	en
D. dief=en	en	en

§ 18. *Comparative Table of Adjective Declensions.*

(a) **Strong.**
Preceded by *no* or an
indeclinable determinative
word.

(b) **Weak.**
Preceded by a *Definite*
Article or a *Demonstrative*
Pronoun.

(c) **Mixed.**
Preceded by an
Indefinite Article or
Possessive Pronoun
(also after *sein*).

Masculine SINGULAR.

Good friend.
N. guter Freund

The good friend.
der gute Freund

A good friend.
ein guter Freund

A. guten Freund
G. gutes(en) Freundes
D. gutem Freunde

den (einen) guten Freund
des (eines) guten Freundes
dem (einem) guten Freunde

Feminine Singular.

Good friend, f.

The, or a, good friend.

N. gute Freundin
A. gute Freundin
G. guter Freundin
D. guter Freundin

die (or eine) gute Freundin
die (or eine) gute Freundin
der (or einer) guten Freundin
der (or einer) guten Freundin

Neuter Singular.

Good child.
N. gutes Kind
A. gutes Kind

The good child.
das gute Kind
das gute Kind

A good child.
ein gutes Kind
ein gutes Kind

G. gutes(en)* Kindes
D. gutem Kinde

des (or eines) guten Kindes
dem (or einem) guten Kinde

Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter PLURAL.

STRONG:—Good friends (*m. & f.*), children.

N. & A. gute Freunde, Freundinnen, Kinder
G. guter Freunde, Freundinnen, Kinder
D. guten Freunden, Freundinnen, Kindern

WEAK & MIXED:—The (no) good friends (*m. & f.*), children.

N. & A. die (keine) guten Freunde, Freundinnen, Kinder
G. der (keiner) guten Freunde, Freundinnen, Kinder
D. den (keinen) guten Freunden, Freundinnen, Kindern

Obs.—*Adjectives* and *Participles* used *substantively* are subject to the same rules:—

Weak:—

Masc. { N. der Deutsche, the German, m.
 { G. des Deutschen, 2c.
Fem. { N. A. die Deutsche, the German, f.
 { G. D. der Deutschen, 2c.
Neut. { N. A. das Deutsche, the German, n.
 { D. dem Deutschen, 2c.

Mixed:—

{ ein Deutscher, a German.
 { eines Deutschen, 2c.
 { eine Deutsche,
 { einer Deutschen,
 { etwas Deutsches,
 { von etwas Deutschem.

See § 19, 6.

§ 18 A. Table of Adjective Declensions classified according to Genders.

(a) **Strong**: preceded by no determinative word, or by an uninflected Numeral or Pronoun:—

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Good ring.	Good watch.	Good vessel.
N. gut- er Ring	gut- e Uhr	gut- es Gefäß
A. gut- en Ring	gut- e Uhr	gut- es Gefäß
G. gut- en (=es) Ringes	gut- er Uhr	gut- es Gefäßes
D. gut- em Ring(e)	gut- er Uhr	gut- em Gefäß(c)

Plural; m., f., & n.

N. & A.	gut- e Ringe, Uhren,	Gefäße.
G.	gut- e-r Ringe, Uhren,	Gefäße.
D.	gut- en Ringen, Uhren,	Gefäßen.

(b) **Weak**: preceded by—{der, die, das; dieser, e, es; jener, e, es; welcher, e, es; einiger, e, es; derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe.

N. dieser gut- e Ring	diese gut- e Uhr	dieses gut- e Gefäß
A. diesen gut- en Ring	diese gut- e Uhr	dieses gut- e Gefäß
G. dieses gut- en Ringes	dieser gut- en Uhr	dieses gut- en Gefäß es
D. diesem gut- en Ring(e)	dieser gut- en Uhr	diesem gut- en Gefäß e

(c) **Mixed**: preceded by—ein, eine, ein; kein, keine, kein; and all Possessive Adjectives—

N. mein gut- er *Ring	meine gut- e Uhr	mein gut- es *Gefäß
A. meinen gut- en Ring	meine gut- e Uhr	mein gut- es *Gefäß
G. meines gut- en Ringes	meiner gut- en Uhr	meines gut- en Gefäßes
D. meinem gut- en Ring(e)	meiner gut- en Uhr	meinem gut- en Gefäße

Plural of (b) WEAK and (c) MIXED. m., f., & n.

N. & A.	diese (or meine) gut- en Ringe, Uhren, Gefäße.
G.	dieser (or meiner) gut- en Ringe, Uhren, Gefäße.
D.	diesen (or meinen) gut- en Ringen, Uhren, Gefäßen.

§ 18 B. Peculiarities of Adjective Declension.

(1) Two or more Adjectives qualifying the same Noun take the same inflections:—

Dieser gute alte weiße Mann. Ein guter alter weißer Mann.
Ein neues gebundenes Buch. [Ein neu (adv.) gebundenes Buch.]

(2) If preceded by two different Determinative Pronouns, an Adjective is declined according to the rule applying to the latter of the two:—

Nom. Dieser mein guter Freund. Gen. Dieses meines guten Freundes, &c.

N.B.—Instead of mentioning all the seemingly exceptional cases, we refer the Student to § 71, explaining the *theory* of Adjective Declension, a clear intelligence of which will help him better over all the difficulties than the host of conflicting Rules and Exceptions.

* The endings marked * are the only ones which differ from the corresponding cases of the Weak Declension.

§ 19. *Observations on the Declension of Adjectives.*

(1) In Adjectives ending in **e**, as böje, wicked, träge, lazy, &c., this **e** is dropped :—böj er, böj e, böj es, &c.

(2) Adjectives ending in **en**, **el**, **er**, generally drop the **e** of the suffix (in the Masc. Acc., however, those in **el**, **er**, drop the **e** of the case-inflection :—

edel, noble ; Nom. ed(e)ler Mann, ed(e)le Frau, ed(e)les Blut, &c.
Acc. edel(e)n Mann (edeln better than edlen), &c.

Compare—

heiter, serene ; Nom. heit(e)r=er ; but Acc. heiter=(e)n.
vollkommen, perfect ; Nom. vollkomm(e)n=er ; Acc. vollkomm(e)n=en.

(3) *Comparatives and Superlatives* (§ 20) take the case inflections *after* the Comparative and Superlative endings :—

früh, early ; früh=er, früh=e, früh=es ; or, der früh=e
früh=er earlier ; früher=er, früher=e, früher=es ; der früher=e.
früh=est, earliest ; frühest=er, frühest=e, frühest=es ; der frühest=e, &c.

(4) Hoch, high, drops its **e** whenever it is declined :—

Der Baum (die Wolke) ist hoch ; but der hohe Baum, die hohe Wolke, &c.

(5) With *Neuter Nouns* the Nom. and Acc. case-inflection **es** is frequently dropped, especially in colloquial and poetical language :—

Kalt Wasser, cold water ; baar Geld, ready money ; schön Wetter, fine weather, &c.

(6) In accordance with the general principle (*i.e.* avoiding the repetition of the same endings), the *Gen. Sing.* of the *Masc.* and *Neuter* has now generally =en instead of =es :—

Die Stimme gut=en (instead of gut=es) Rathes, the voice of sound advice.

(7) Adjectives used *adverbially* are not declined :—

Ein ganzer Tag, a whole day ; but—Ein ganz schöner Tag, quite a fine day.

Examples for Declension.

	<i>Strong.</i>	<i>Weak.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	
Masc.	weiß—Wein,	der weiß—Wein,	ein weiß—Wein,	white wine.
Fem.	weiß—Farbe,	die weiß—Farbe,	eine weiß—Farbe,	white colour.
Neuter.	weiß—Pferd,	das weiß—Pferd,	ein weiß—Pferd,	white horse.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Strong.	übel—Geruch* ;	stärker—Macht† ;	hoch—Gebirge.‡
Weak.	der übel—Geruch, the ;	die stärker—Macht ;	das hoch—Gebirge.
Mixed.	ein übel—Geruch, a ;	eine stärker—Macht ;	ein hoch—Gebirge.

* Bad smell.

† Stronger power.

‡ High mountain range.

§ 20. *Comparison of Adjectives.*

As in English, the degrees of comparison are formed by adding to the *Positive*— $\begin{cases} =\text{er} & \text{for the Comparative;} \\ =\text{est} & \text{(or =ft) for the Superlative:—} \end{cases}$

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
leicht, easy,	leichter, easier	leichtest, ¹ easiest.
reizend, charming,	reizender, more charming,	reizendst, ² most charming.
stark, strong,	stärker, stronger,	stärkst, ³ strongest.
bitter, bitter,	bitt(er)er, ⁴ bitterer,	bitterst, bitterest.
träge, lazy,	träger, lazier,	trägst, laziest.

Obs. 1.—Only Adjectives which end in a *dental* or *sibilant* (d, t, f, b, g) take **est**.

Obs. 2.—Participles in **et** or **end** take **st**.

Obs. 3.—Monosyllabic Adjectives (except those in =au, and a few others enumerated in *Obs. 8*, p. 29) modify their radical vowel:—

Positive jung, alt; *Comp.* jünger, älter; *Superl.* jüngst, ältest.

Obs. 4.—Adjectives in **e**, **el**, **en**, **er**, drop the **e** of the suffix in the Comparative. [*Comp.* § 19 (2)].

Obs. 5.—The Superlative has two different forms:—

(a) *Attributive*:

(declined after § 18, b)—

der (die, das) leichteste, the easiest;
,, „ stärkste, the strongest;

(b) *Predicative or Adverbial*:

(undeclined)—

am leichtesten,* (the) easiest.
am stärksten, (the) strongest, &c.

The following examples will illustrate the different uses of these forms:—

Der 22ste Juni ist der längste Tag.
The 22nd of June is the longest day.
Von allen Ausichten ist dies die schönste.
Of all prospects this is the finest.

Im Juni sind die Tage am längsten.†
In June the days are longest.
Abends ist diese Aussicht am schönsten.
In the evening this prospect is most beautiful.

Diese Ausgabe ist die beste.
This edition is the best.

Die erste Ausgabe ist am besten gedruckt.
The first edition is the best printed.

N.B.—For the Declension of Comparatives and Superlatives, see § 19, 3.

* Am is a contraction of an dem; the ending en is the inflection of the Dative Singular (§ 18, b) governed by an; lit. *at the easiest, strongest, etc.*

† Compare a similar distinction in French:—

La terre la mieux cultivée produit
quelquefois des ronces.

Quels sont les pays où la terre est
le mieux cultivée?

§ 21. *Irregular and Defective Comparison.*

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>		<i>Attribut. Superlative.</i>
gut, good,	besser, better,	der (die, das)	beste, best.
viel, much,	mehr, ¹ more,	„	meiste, most.
wanting	minder, less,	„	mindeste, least.
(ehe, ere,	eher, sooner),	„	erste, ² first.
wanting	wanting	„	letzte, ³ last.
hoch, high,	höher, higher,	„	höchste, ³ highest.
nah(e), near,	näher, nearer,	„	nächste, nearest.
groß, great,	größer, greater,	„	größte, greatest.

Predicat. and Adverb. Superlative.

am besten, best, in the best manner, &c.	am letzten, last.
am meisten, most.	am höchsten, highest.
am mindesten, least.	am nächsten, nearest.
am ersten, first.	am größten, greatest.

Obs. 1, 2.—From the Comparative *mehr* and the Superlative *erst* and *letzt* are formed new Comparatives:—

mehrere, several; *der erstere*, the former; *der letztere*, the latter.

Obs. 3.—*Höchst* and *äußerst* are used to form the Superlative *Absolute*:—
höchst wichtig, most (highly) important.
äußerst langweilig, extremely tedious.

Obs. 4.—From the following Adverbs are formed Comparatives and Superlatives used adjectively:—

außen, without,	der äußere, the outer,	der äußerste, the outmost, extreme.
hinten, behind,	hintere, hinder,	hinterste, hindmost.
innen, within,	innere, inner,	innerste, innermost.
oben, above,	obere, upper,	oberste, uppermost.
unten, below,	untere, lower,	unterste, lowest.
vorn, before,	vordere, fore,	vorderste, foremost.

Obs. 5.—The Comparison of *Equality* is expressed by—*so*, *eben so*;
Inferiority „ *nicht so*:—

{ Er ist eben so reich als ich. He is as rich as I.
 { Er ist ein eben so reicher Mann. He is just as rich a man. [sister.
 Sie ist nicht so hübsch als (wie) ihre Schwester. She is not so pretty as her

Obs. 6.—When two qualities of the *same object* are compared, *mehr* (*eher*) and *weniger* must be used:—

Er ist mehr reich als mächtig. He is more rich than powerful. [amiable.

Sie ist weniger hübsch als liebenswürdig. She is not so much pretty as

Obs. 7.—The relation between two Comparatives, in English *the...the*, is expressed in German by *je...je*, or *je...desto*:—

Je länger die Nächte, desto kürzer die Tage. The longer the nights, the shorter the days.

Obs. 8.—ADJECTIVES which do not modify their radical Vowel in the *Comparative* and *Superlative*—

fade, insipid.	laß, lazy	starr, stiff.	schroff, rugged, steep.
faßb, fallow.	matt, mate, weak.	straff, tight.	stolz, proud.
falsch, false.	nackt, naked.	zähm, tame.	tolz, mad.
flach, flat.	platt, flat.	platt, glad.	voll, full.
gerade, straight.	sacht, gentle.	hohl, hollow.	bunt, motley.
glatt, smooth.	sanft, soft.	helt, lovely.	plump, heavy, clumsy.
fahl, bare.	satt, satiated.	lose, loose.	rund, round.
farg, scanty,	schlaff, flabby.	morisch, rotten.	stumpf, blunted
stingy.		roh, raw.	stumm, dumb
lahm, lame.	schlanf, slender.		

§ 22. NUMERALS (Zahswörter).

(a) Cardinal.

1 Ein, eine, ein *	11 elf (eils, <i>obsol.</i>)	21 ein und zwanzig, 2c
2 zwei (zwo, <i>obsol.</i>)	12 zwölf <i>etc.</i>	30 dreißig
3 drei	13 dreizehn	40 vierzig
4 vier	14 vierzehn	50 fünfzig
5 fünf	15 fünfzehn	60 sechs(ß)zig
6 sechs	16 sechzehn	70 sieb(en)zig
7 sieben	17 sieb(en)zehn	80 achtzig
8 acht	18 achtzehn	90 neunzig
9 neun	19 neunzehn	100 hundert
10 zehn <i>etc.</i>	20 zwanzig	1000 tausend

10,000 zehn tausend ; 100,000 hundert tausend ; 1,000,000 eine Million.

1877 ein tausend acht hundert (or achtzehn hundert) sieben und siebenzig.

* Or eins if standing alone.

(b) Ordinal.

(declined like
Adjectives).

the, der, die, das

1st, erste,

2nd, zweite,*

3rd, dritte,

4th, vierte,

5th, fünfte, 2c.

8th, achte, 2c.

19th, neunzehnte,

20th, zwanzigste,*

21st, ein und zwanzigste, 2c.

30th, dreißigste, 2c.

100th, hundertste,

101st, hundert(und)erste,

1000th, tausendste, 2c.

(c) Enumerative.

firstly, erstens

secondly, zweitens

thirdly, drittens

fourthly, viertens

fifthly, fünftens, 2c.

lastly, letztens

two and two, ie zwei.

three and three, ie drei, 2c.

* From the 2nd to
19th add *-te* ;

From 20th add *-fte*.

(d) Fractional.

1 ganz, das Ganze,
the whole.

$\frac{1}{2}$ halb, die Hälfte

$\frac{1}{3}$ ein drittel †

$\frac{1}{5}$ ein fünftel, 2c.

$\frac{2}{3}$ zwei drittel, 2c.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ein viertel

$1\frac{1}{2}$ anderthalb

$2\frac{1}{2}$ drittehalb, 2c.

† tel, from Theil, part.

(e) Multiplicative.

einfach, † single.

zweifach, § double.

dreifach, treble.

vierfach, fourfold,
&c.

† Or einfältig.

§ Or doppelst.

(f) Numeral adverbs.

einmal, once.

zweimal, twice.

dreimal, three times.

viermal, four times,
&c.

manchmal, many
times.

(g) Variative.

einerlei, of one kind (sort).

zweierlei, of two kinds.

dreierlei, of three kinds.

viererlei, of four kinds.

mancherlei, of many kinds
allerlei, all sorts of.

§ 23. *Observations on the Numerals.*

(a) *Cardinal.* Only **ein** is fully declined:—

(1) Like the Indefinite Article (§ 8, B), if used before a Substantive;

(2) With the *Strong* endings throughout, if standing alone (substantively); as,

Nom. **Einer Eine Eines** (eins), one, some one.

Gen. **Eines Einer Eines**, &c. (see § 18, a).

(3) With the *Weak* endings, if preceded by a determinative word (see § 18, b):—

Nom. **der (dieser) eine Tag**, the (this) one day.

Gen. **des (dieses) einen Tages**, of the (this) one day.

Ein is also used in the Plural:—**die Einen...die Andern**, some...the others. (Comp. the French—**les uns...les autres**.)

In compound numbers **ein** remains uninflected:—**von ein und dreißig Tagen**.

Notice—**noch ein**, *one more, another*:—

Noch ein Glas Wein, another glass of wine. Cf. French: **Encore un verre**.

Zwei and **drei**, if not preceded by a determinative word, *may* be declined:—

Gen. **zu Gegenwart zweier Zeugen**. In presence of two witnesses.

Dat. **Ich habe es dreien gesagt**. I said it to three persons.

[This is to indicate the case, which otherwise would be doubtful.]

Also the Dative of the other numerals, used substantively, occurs:—

Auf allen Vieren, on all fours.

(b) *Ordinal Numbers* are declined like Adjectives (§ 18); they are used, as in English, with names of sovereigns, &c., and in dates:—

Ludwig der vierzehnte, Gen. **Ludwigs des vierzehnten**, &c.

Nom. **der erste Februar**, the first of February.

Acc. **den ersten Februar**, the first of February.

Dat. **am ersten Februar**, on the first of February.

Notice—**Der wievielte ist heute?** what day of the month is it?

(c) *Fractional.* The peculiar form **dritthalb**, &c., implies that the second is complete, but the *third* only half = $2\frac{1}{2}$. (Comp. Lat. *sestertius*, from *semis tertius*.)

On this principle may be explained the German way of reckoning the hours of the day:—

two o'clock,	zwei Uhr	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{This implies that as soon as the} \\ \text{second hour has struck, the } \textit{third} \\ \text{hour begins, and therefore—} \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ past two} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ towards three o'clock.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ past two} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ „ „ etc.} \end{array} \right.$
a quarter-past two,	ein Viertel auf drei	
half-past two,	halb drei ,	
a quarter to three,	drei Viertel auf drei	

halb

PRONOUNS (Fürwörter).

§ 24. A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. ich,	I,	N. wir,	we.
A. mich,	me,	A. uns,	us.
G. meiner,	of me,	G. unser,	of us.
D. mir,	to me.	D. uns,	to us.

Second Person.

		<i>(Polite form.)</i>	
N. du,	thou,	N. ihr,	you, ye, Sie.
A. dich,	thee,	A. euch,	you, Sie.
G. deiner,	of thee,	G. euer,	of you, Ihrer.
D. dir,	to thee.	D. euch,	to you, Ihnen.

Third Person.

<i>masc.</i>		<i>m. f. n.</i>	
N. er,	he,	N. sie,	they.
A. ihn,	him,	A. sie,	them.
G. seiner,	of him,	G. ihrer,	of them.
D. ihm,	to him.	D. ihnen,	to them.
		<i>even</i>	
<i>fem.</i>			
N. sie,	she,		
A. sie,	her,		
G. ihrer,	of her,		
D. ihr,	to her.		
<i>neuter.</i>			
N. es ('s),	it,		
A. es ('s),	it,		
G. seiner,	of it,		
D. ihm,	to it.		

A (a). Personal Pronouns used reflexively (see § 55).

Acc. mich,	myself,	uns,	ourselves.
Dat. mir,	to myself,	uns,	to ourselves.
Acc. dich,	thyself.	euch (Sich),	yourselves.
Dat. dir,	to thyself,	euch (Sich),	to yourselves.

Acc. sich, himself, herself, itself, one's self ; themselves.
 Dat. sich, to himself, to herself, to itself, to one's self ; to themselves.

§ 25. *Observations on the Personal Pronouns.*

1. The Gen. **mein, dein, sein** (still used in poetry and idioms) is the primitive form of *meiner, deiner, seiner*:—

Bergiß mein nicht. Forget me not.

2. Notice the following compounds of the Genitive with the Prepos. *wegen, halben, wissen, for the sake of*:—

meinet-wegen, deinet-wegen, seinet-wegen (=halben, =wissen).

For my sake, thy sake, his sake; or, on my behalf, &c.

unsert-wegen, euert-wegen, ihret-wegen (=halben, =wissen).

For our sake, your sake, their sake; or, on our behalf, &c.

3. **Du** is not only used in poetry and divine worship, as in English, but also between intimate friends, near relations, and children, and by grown-up persons to children.

4. **Sie, Ihrer, Ihnen**, 3rd *p. plur.*, must be used instead of *ih*, *euch*, *eu*,—which are not considered polite in social intercourse—between equals, and even towards persons of inferior rank, unless the speaker purposely wishes to disregard the conventional forms of politeness.

5. It must be well understood that the neuter *it* not only corresponds to *es*, but also to *er* or *sie*, whenever—as often is the case—the noun it refers to, though *neuter* in English, happens to be *masc.* or *fem.* in German:—

Wo ist mein Stod?—Er ist hier. Where is my stick?—It is here.

Wo ist Ihre Feder?—Sie ist verloren. Where is your pen?—It is lost.

Notice also the *neutral sing.* use of *es*:—

Was für Blumen (f.) sind das (§ 29)?—What sort of flowers are these?

Es sind Lilien. (Ce sont des lis). They are lilies.

6. If referring to such words as *das Weib*, the woman, *das Fräulein*, the young lady, *das Mädchen*, the girl, &c., which, though denoting females, happen to be *Neuter* in *Grammar*, the Pronoun is generally made to agree with the natural gender:—*Kennen Sie Fräulein N.?—Ja, sie ist sehr bescheiden.*

7. (a) In using the *Neuter Pron.* in the Genitive or Dative Case, we must distinguish whether it refers to *Persons* or *Things*, as, in the latter case, the corresponding cases of the *Demonstrative Pron.*—*dessen, dem* (§ 28)—must be used:—

(Persons) *Wir erinnern uns seiner.* We remember *him*.

(Things) *Wir erinnern uns dessen.* We remember *it*.

(b) If governed by a preposition, a *Neuter Pronoun* referring to a *thing* must be replaced by *dar*—*da* before consonants—(cognate to the English *there*) prefixed to the governing preposition:—

Dat. davon, of it (lit. *thereof*), instead of *von ihm*, which can only mean—*of him*.

Acc. dafür, for it (lit. *therefore*), instead of *für ihn*, which can only mean—*for him*.

Ich weiß nichts davon (French *en*).

I know nothing of it.

Bist du damit zufrieden?

Are you satisfied with it?

Haben Sie nichts dagegen?

Have you no objection to (against) it?

(8) Notice the following peculiar uses of *es*:—

Ich bin es (*bin's*), *Du bist es*, &c.

It is I, it is thou, &c.

Ist er es? Sind Sie es, &c.

Is it he? is it you? &c.

Ich hoffe es (French—*Je l'espère*).

I hope so.

Er ist glücklich, und verdient es zu sein.

He is happy, and deserves to be so.

B. § 26. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

These are derived (as in Greek, Latin, English, &c.) from the Genitive of the Personal Pronouns:—

	<i>Singular.</i>					<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>my,</i>	<i>thy,</i>	<i>his, its,</i>	<i>her ;</i>	<i>our,</i>	<i>your,</i>	<i>their.</i>	
<i>m.</i>	<i>mein,</i>	<i>dein,</i>	<i>sein,</i>	<i>ihr ;</i>	<i>unser,</i>	<i>euer, Ihr,</i>	<i>ihr.</i>	
<i>f.</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>deine,</i>	<i>seine,</i>	<i>ihre ;</i>	<i>unsere,</i>	<i>eu(e)re, Ihre,</i>	<i>ihre.</i>	
<i>n.</i>	<i>mein,</i>	<i>dein,</i>	<i>sein,</i>	<i>ihr ;</i>	<i>unser,</i>	<i>euer, Ihr,</i>	<i>ihr.</i>	

They are declined throughout like the Indef. Article (§ 8, *b*):—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. & n.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>mein,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>mein,</i>	<i>my ... meine.</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>meinen,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>mein,</i>	<i>my ... meine.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>of my ... meiner.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>meinem,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meinem,</i>	<i>to my ... meinen.</i>

Obs.—*unser* and *euer* may be contracted like other Adjectives in *er* (§ 19):—Gen. *unf(e)res* or *unfers*; *eu(e)res*, *u.*

§ 27. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the Possessive Adjectives (§ 26 *A.*), and declined like other Adjectives—(*a*) *with* the Definite Article (Weak), or (*b*) *without* the Article (Strong).

(*a*) WITH THE ARTICLE (declined according to § 18, *b*):—

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
der (die, das)	meine,	or	meinige,	mine,	die	meinen	or	meinigen
	deine,	„	deinige,	thine,		deinen	„	deinigen
	seine,	„	seinige,	his, its,		seinen	„	seinigen
	ihre,	„	ihrige,	hers,		ihren	„	ihrigen
	unf(e)re,	„	unfrige,	ours,		unseren	„	unserigen
	eu(e)re,	„	eurige,	yours,		eu(e)ren	„	eurigen
	Ihre,	„	Ihrige,			Ihren	„	Ihrigen
	ihre,	„	ihrige,			ihren	„	ihrigen
			theirs,					

(*b*) WITHOUT THE ARTICLE (declined according to § 18, *a*):—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. & n.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>mine ; meine.</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>meinen,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>mine ; meine.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meines,</i>	<i>of mine ; meiner.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>meinem,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meinem,</i>	<i>to mine ; meinen.</i>

In addressing a person either *familiarly* or *politely*, bear in mind that the *Possess. Adj. or Pron.* must correspond with the *Personal Pron.* (§ 24)—

Hast du deinen Hut? Habt ihr euren Hut? Haben Sie Ihren Hut?	} Have you your hat?
--	----------------------

§ 28. *Observations on Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns.*

1. The Singular and the Plural of a Possessive Pron. (*masc. or fem.*, if referring to a person; *neuter*, if referring to a thing), may be used as Nouns:—

das Meinige, das Meine, my own (property);
die Meinigen, die Meinen, my own (family relations, &c.).

2. As in French, the Reflective *Personal* Pronoun (in the Dative) with the Definite Article, or the Definite Article alone, often stands where in English the *Possessive* Adjective is strictly required:—

Er hat sich den Arm gebrochen. He has broken *his* arm.
(Il s'est cassé le bras.)

Gib mir die Hand (Donne-moi la main). Give me *your* hand.

Notice also—

Wo ist der Vater? (instead of dein Vater) if no ambiguity can arise.

3. According to § 17, an Adjective is indeclinable, when used as a *predicate*; this holds good with *Possessive* Pronouns:—

Diese Blumen sind mein. These flowers are mine.
Ces fleurs sont à moi.

4. Distinguish carefully *Possessive Adjectives* from *Possessive Pronouns*:—

Singular.

Adjective.

Pronoun.

- m.* Mein Stoc und **der** deine (**der** deine). My stick and *thine*.
Mon bâton et le tien.
f. Meine Hand und **die** deine (**die** deine). My hand and *thine*.
Ma main et la tienne.
n. Mein Pferd und **das** deine (**das** deine). My horse and *thine*.
m. Mon cheval et le tien.

Plural.

- m. f. n.* Meine Stöcke (Hände, Pferde) und **die** deinigen (**die** deinen).
m. Mes bâtons (chevaux) et les tiens. *f.* Mes mains et les tiennes.

5. Notice also that a Poss. *Adj.* or *Pron.* of the 3rd pers. agrees—

- (a) in *English*, in Gender and Number with the *Possessor* only;
(b) in *French*, with the *thing possessed* only;
(c) in *German*, with both the *Possessor* and the *thing possessed*. Compare—

John (*m.*) and *his* sister (*f.*). Jane (*f.*) and *her* brother (*m.*).
Jean et sa sœur. Jeanne et son frère.
Johann und sein-e Schwester. Johanna und ihr Bruder.

i.e. **sein** (*m.*), to agree with the *Possessor* (Bruder, *m.*)
and the *fem.* inflection **-e**, to agree with the *Possessed* (Schwester, *f.*).

C. § 29. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These may all be used *adjectivally* or *substantively* :—

(1) **der, die, das**, *this, that, the one, he (she, it)*.

(2) **derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige**, *that, the one*.

(3) **dieser, diese, dieses**, *this, this one*.

(4) **jener, jenes, jenes**, *that, that one*.

(5) **derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe** (or **derselbige**, &c. } *the same*.
or, **der (die, das) nämliche**,

(**eben derselbe**, etc., *the very same*.)

(6) **solcher, solche, solches**, *such*.

1. (a) **Der (die, das)**, USED ADJECTIVALLY,
is declined like the *Def. Art.* (which is derived from it, see § 8),
and differs from the latter only in having the accent :—

Der' Mann, *this (that) man*.—**Der Mann'**, *the man*.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
	<i>this man.</i>	<i>this woman.</i>	<i>this child.</i>
N. Der' Mann ,	}	die' Frau ,	das' Kind .
A. Den' Mann ,			
G. Des' Mannes ,		der' Frau ,	des' Kindes .
D. Dem' Manne ,		der' Frau ,	dem' Kinde .

PLURAL, *m., f., n.*

N.A. **Die' Männer**, **Frauen**, **Kinder**, *these men, &c.*

G. **Der' Männer**, **Frauen**, **Kinder**, *of these men, &c.*

D. **Den' Männern**, **Frauen**, **Kindern**, *to these men, &c.*

Obs. The distinction between the nearer and remoter object pointed at may be expressed by **hier**, **da**, and **dort** (as in French by *ci* and *là*) :—

Der Mann hier (cet homme-ci). *This man.*

Der Mann da (cet homme-là). *That man.*

1. (b) **Der, die, daß**, USED SUBSTANTIVALLY :—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
this, that ; the one ; he, she, it ;			these, those, they.
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. & n.</i>
N. der,	die,	daß ;	die.
A. den,	die,	daß ;	die.
G. dessen (des),	deren,	dessen (des) ;	derer (deren).
D. dem,	der,	dem ;	denen.

It will be seen that **der** used *substantivally* differs from the **der** used *adjectivally* in the *Gen. sing.* and *plur.*, and in the *Dat. plur.*

APPLICATION.

Singular.

N. **Der** ist reich, welcher genug hat. *He is rich, who has enough.*

A. **Den** lobe ich, welcher, &c. *Him I praise, who, &c.*

G. **Dessen** gedenke ich, welcher, &c. *Of him I think, who, &c.*

D. **Dem** vertraue ich es, der, &c. *To him I entrust it, who, &c.*

Plural.

N. **Die** sind reich, welche, &c. *They are rich, who, &c.*

A. **Die** lobe ich, welche, &c. *Them I praise, who, &c.*

G. **Derer** gedenke ich, die, &c. *I think of those, &c.*

D. **Denen** vertrau' ich es, &c. *To them I entrust it, &c.*

Das Glück hilft **denen** (or **denjenigen**), die sich selbst helfen.

Fortune favours *those* (lit. helps to *those*) who help themselves.

Ich habe **deren** sieben. *I have seven of them (Fr. en).*

but Sie sind **ihrer** sieben. *They are seven.*

(2) **Derjenige** is a strengthened form of **der**, and may be used *adjectivally* or *substantivally* :—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
that, the one ; he, she, it ;			those, they
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. & n.</i>
N. derjenige,	diejenige,	daßjenige ;	diejenigen,...
A. denjenigen,	diejenige,	daßjenige ;	diejenigen,...
G. desjenigen,	derjenigen,	desjenigen ;	derjenigen,...
D. demjenigen,	derjenigen,	demjenigen ;	denjenigen,...

Notice the peculiarity that both parts of this Compound Pron. (**der** and **jenige**) are declined, the latter like an Adj. preceded by the Def. Art., see § 18.

For the *Application* see p. 40.

(3) **Dieser, diese, dieses**, *this* (adj.) ; *this, this one, he (she, it)*.

Singular.

<i>m. this</i> cock,	<i>f. this</i> hen,	<i>n. this</i> chicken.
N. dieser Hahn,	diese Henne,	dieses (dies) Hühnchen.
A. diesen Hahn,	diese Henne,	dieses Hühnchen.
G. dieses Hahnes,	dieser Henne,	dieses Hühnchens.
D. diesem Hahne,	dieser Henne,	diesem Hühnchen.

Plural ; masc., fem., & neut.

<i>these</i> cocks,	<i>hens,</i>	<i>chickens.</i>
N. & A. diese Hähne,	Hennen,	Hühnchen.
Gen. dieser Hähne,	Hennen,	Hühnchen.
Dat. diesen Hähnen,	Hennen,	Hühnchen.

Obs. **Dieses** (**dies**), **das**, used as Subject to the verb *sein*, do not take the *number* (as *this* and *that* do in English) and *gender* of their predicate :—

Dieses (**dies**, **das**) sind meine Schwestern. *These* are my sisters.

Ist **dies** (**das**) Ihr Freund or Ihre Freundin? *Is this* your friend?

Cf. the French—*Ce* sont mes sœurs.—*Est-ce là* votre ami?

(4) **Jener, jene, jenes** (cognate with Engl. *yon, yonder*), *that, that one*, is declined throughout like **dieser**, and, like the latter, may be used *adjectivally* or *substantivally* :—

APPLICATION of **dieser** and **jener** :—

(a) *Singular.*

	<i>Adject.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	
<i>m.</i>	Dieser Mann und	jener.	This { man and woman and child and } <i>that, or that one.</i>
<i>f.</i>	Diese Frau und	jene.	
<i>n.</i>	Dieses Kind und	jenes.	

Plural.

m. f. n. **Diese** Männer, Frauen, Kinder, und **jene.** *These* men, &c., and *those.*

(b) *Singular.*

<i>m.</i>	Jener Mann und	dieser.	That { man and woman and child and } <i>this, or this one.</i>
<i>f.</i>	Jene Frau und	diese.	
<i>n.</i>	Jenes Kind und	dieses.	

Plural.

m. f. n. **Jene** Männer, Frauen, Kinder, und **diese.** *Those* men, women, and *these.*

(5) **Derſelbe, dieſelbe, daſſelbe** (or **derſelbige**, &c., *obſol.*), *the ſame*, is conjugated throughout like **derjenige** (ſee p. 37), and may be uſed either (a) *adjectivally*, or (b) *ſubſtantivally* :—

(a) **Derſel'be** Fall, *the ſame caſe*.

Deſſel'ben Falles, *of the ſame caſe*, &c.

(b) Was für ein ſchöner Hund! What a fine dog!

Wo haſt du **denſelben** gekauft? Where have you bought *him*?

Obſ. **Derſelbe, deſſelben; deſſen, deren**, often ſtand for the *Poſſeſſive* Adjectives, to avoid ambiguity :—

Roland ritt hinter'm Vater her,
Mit deſſen Speer und Schilde (Lat.
ejus).

Der Vater ſchrieb ſeinem Sohn derſelbe
müſſe nach Paris reiſen.

Roland rode behind his father,
With *his* (i.e. the father's) ſpear
and ſhield.

The father wrote to his ſon that *he*
(the ſon) was to ſtart for Paris.

Or, alſo for the ſake of euphony :—

Als die Mutter die Tochter ſah, fragte ſie
dieſelbe (inſtead of fragte ſie ſie)...

When the mother ſaw her daughter,
ſhe asked *her*...

N.B.—On the uſe of **deſſen** inſtead of the Neuter Perſonal Pron. referring to *things*, ſee § 25.

(6) **Solch, ſuch**, is uſed in three different ways; it is

(a) declined *ſtrong* (like **dieſ-er, =e, =eſ**), if uſed *without* Art.;

(b) declined *mixed* (ſee § 18), if *preceded* by the Indef. Art.;

(c) *indeclinable*, if *followed* by the Indef. Art. :—

Compare—

N. Solch-er or	ein ſolch-er Gaſt; (m.) ſolch ein* Gaſt, <i>ſuch a</i>	[gñest.
G. Solch-eſ(en) or	eineſ ſolch-en Gaſteſ; ſolch eineſ Gaſteſ.	

N. Solch-e or	eine ſolch-e That; (f.) ſolch eine* That, <i>ſuch a</i>	[deed.
G. Solch-er or	einer ſolch-en That; ſolch einer That.	

N. Solch-eſ or	ein ſolch-eſ Lied; (n.) ſolch ein* Lied, <i>ſuch a</i>	[ſong.
G. Solch-eſ(en) or	eineſ ſolch-en Liebed; ſolch eineſ Liebed.	

* Or, ſo ein Gaſt, ſo eine That, ſo ein Lied, *ſuch a* gñest, &c.

In the *Plural*, of courſe, only :—**Solche** Gäſte, Thaten, Lieder.

Subſtantivally :—

Solch (or **ſo**) einer; **Solch** (or **ſo**) eine; **Solch** (or **ſo**) einſ), *ſuch a one*.

§ 30. *Observations on Demonstrative Pronouns.*

1. Distinguish carefully between—

(a) **That, that one**, *demonstrative* adj. or pron., **jener, jene, jenes**, &c., and—

(b) **That, the one**, *determinative* adj. or pron. **derjenige**, &c., used with reference to a Noun qualified by a Noun in the *Possess. case*, or by a *Relative clause* :—

(a) **Dieses** Buch und **jenes**.
Ce livre-ci et celui-là.

This book and that (that one).

(b) **Dies** Buch und **dasjenige** Karls.
Ce livre-ci et celui de Charles.

This book and that (the one) of Charles (or, Charles').

Dies Buch und **dasjenige** das er liest.

This book and that (the one) which he is reading.

Ce livre et celui qu'il lit.

Dasjenige Buch gefällt mir, das sich wieder lesen läßt.

That' book pleases me that bears reading again.

Ce livre-là me plaît qui se laisse relire.

(a) **Jener** Mann ist sehr glücklich.

That man is very happy.

(b) **Derjenige** Mann ist am glücklichsten, der am zufriedensten ist.

That' man is the happiest, who is the most contented.

Notice also—

Demosthenes und Cicero waren große Redner; **dieser** (celui-ci) war ein Römer, **jener** (celui-là) ein Grieche.

Demosthenes and Cicero were great orators; *the latter* was a Roman, *the former* a Greek.

2. When the Demonstr. Pronouns **dies**, **das** (also the Interrog. and Relat. **was** used absolutely) are governed by a Preposition, they assume the forms of **hier(r)**, **da**, **wo** (before a vowel—**dar**, **wer**, which are the original stems, = Engl. *there, where*), prefixed to that Preposition so as to form one word with it :—

Hiermit, with *this, herewith*;

Damit, with *that, with it, therewith*;

Womit? with *what, wherewith*; instead of mit *diesem* or mit *dem*.

Denkst du an dein Versprechen?

Do you think of your promise?

Nein, ich denke nicht daran.

No, I don't think of it.

Woran denkst du denn?

Of what do you think then?

Ich denke an etwas woran du nicht denkst.

I am thinking of something of which you do not think.

Thus may be contracted most Prepositions which govern the *Accusative* or *Dative* case, or both :—

hierzu, hereto, to this; **da zu**, thereto, to that; **wo zu**, whereto, to what.
hiervon, hereof, of this; **davon**, thereof, of that; **wovon**, whereof, of what.
hierbei, hereby, by this; **dabei**, thereby, by that; **wobei**, whereby, by what.
hierin, herein, in this; **darin**, therein, in that; **worin**, wherein, in what,
&c.

D. § 31. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

(a) *Welcher, welche, welches?* plur. *welche?* *which? what?* declined like *dieser*, and used both—

(1) *adjectivally* and (2) *substantivally* : as,

(1) *Adjectival* :—

Singular.

masc.

fem.

neuter.

N. <i>Welcher</i> Mann?	} <i>Welche</i> Frau? <i>Welches</i> Kind? <i>which (what)</i>	} man, woman, child?
A. <i>Welchen</i> Mann?		
G. <i>Welches</i> Mannes?		
D. <i>Welchem</i> Manne?		
	<i>Welcher</i> Frau?	
	<i>Welches</i> Kindes?	
	<i>of which</i>	
	<i>to which</i>	

Plural.

N. & A. <i>Welche</i> Männer, Frauen, Kinder?	} men, women, children?
G. <i>Welcher</i> Männer, Frauen, Kinder?	
D. <i>Welchen</i> Männern, Frauen, Kindern?	
<i>to which</i>	

(2) *Substantival* :—declined exactly as above (1) :—

Singular.

m. *Welcher* (N.) } von diesen Knaben? *Which* of these boys?
Welchen (A.) }

f. *Welche* (N. & A.) von seinen Töchtern? *Which* of his daughters?

n. *Welches* (N. & A.) von beiden? *Which* of the two?

Plural.

m.f.n. *Welche* von diesen Schüler haben sich ausgezeichnet?
Which of these pupils have distinguished themselves?

Obs. 1. If immediately followed by the Verb, it generally remains *neutral* :—

Welches ist { der höchste Berg? *Which* is the highest mountain?
 { die beste Wahl? *Which* is the best choice?
 { das schönste Land? *Which* is the fairest land?

(b) *Wer? was?* used substantivally only :—

(1) *N.* *Wer* ist da? *Who* is there?

A. *Wen* liebst du? *Whom* do you love?

G. *Wessen* (wes) ist dies? *Whose* is this?

D. *Wem* gehört es? *To whom* does it belong?

(2) *Nom.* Was ist gut? *What is good?*

Acc. Was willst du? *What do you want?*

(*Gen.* Wessen? and *Dat.* wem? referring to *things* are unusual.)

For the use of *what*, governed by a Preposition, see § 30.

Obs. 2. Before *ein* or an *Adjective*, the simple stem *welch* is used, especially as an interjection:—

Welch (ein) prächtiger Regenbogen! *What a beautiful rainbow!*

(c) *Singular* (used with *Indef. Art.*).

m. Was für ein Baum }
f. Was für eine Blume } ist dies? *What sort (kind) of a* tree*
n. Was für ein Haus } (flower, house) is this?

* Or simply—*What tree (flower, house) is this?*

Plural (used *without Article*).

m., f., n. Was für { Bäume } sind dies? *What kind of trees,*
 { Blumen } (das)? *flowers, houses are*
 { Häuser } *these?*

Obs. Without the *Indef. Art.*, before a *Collective* or *Plural Noun*:—

Was für Obst? *What kind of fruit? or, What fruit?*

Was für Leute? *What sort of people? or, What people?*

Notice also the occasional insertion of the Verb between *was* and *für*:—

Was ist er für ein Kerl? *What sort of a fellow is he?*

Substantivally:—

Was für Einer (Eine, Eins)? *What sort of a man, woman, &c.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES:—

Wer hat das gethan?—

Mein Mitschüler.—Welcher?

Wer ist jener Herr?—

Ein Fremder.

Was für ein Fremder?—

Ein Engländer.

Welcher Engländer?

Who has done that?—

My school-fellow.—Which?

Who is that gentleman?—

A stranger.

What stranger?—

An Englishman.

Which Englishman?

E. § 32. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

(a) Singular.			Plural.	
m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	
N. <i>der</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>das</i> ;	<i>die</i> ;	} who, which, that.
A. <i>den</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>das</i> ;	<i>die</i> ;	
G. <i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>dessen</i> ;	<i>deren</i> ;	of whom, whose.
D. <i>dem</i> ,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>dem</i> ;	<i>denen</i> ;	to whom, to which.
(b)				
N. <i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ;	<i>welche</i> ;	} who, which, that.
A. <i>welchen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ;	<i>welche</i> ;	
G. <i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ;	of whom, whose.
D. <i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ;	<i>welchen</i> ;	to whom, to which.

APPLICATION :—

Singular.

m., Ein Mann,	A man,
N. ... <i>der</i> (or <i>welcher</i>) säet.	... <i>who</i> sows.
A. ... <i>den</i> (or <i>welchen</i>) ich achte.	... <i>whom</i> I esteem.
G. ... { <i>dessen</i> ich gedenke.	... <i>of whom</i> I think.
D. ... { <i>dessen</i> Glaube stark ist.	... <i>whose</i> faith is strong.
D. ... <i>dem</i> (or <i>welchem</i>) ich traue.	... <i>to whom</i> I trust.

f., Eine Frau,	A woman,
N. ... <i>die</i> (or <i>welche</i>) näht.	... <i>who</i> is sewing.
A. ... <i>die</i> (or <i>welche</i>) ich achte.	... <i>whom</i> I esteem.
G. ... { <i>deren</i> ich gedenke.	... { <i>of whom</i> I think.
D. ... { <i>deren</i> Glaube stark ist.	... { <i>whose</i> faith, &c.
D. ... <i>der</i> (or <i>welcher</i>) ich traue.	... <i>to whom</i> I trust.

n., Ein Kind,	A child,
N. ... <i>das</i> (or <i>welches</i>) spielt.	... <i>who</i> (<i>that</i>) plays.
A. ... <i>das</i> (or <i>welches</i>) ich liebe.	<i>whom</i> (<i>that</i>) I love.
G. ... { <i>dessen</i> ich gedenke.	... <i>of whom</i> I think.
D. ... { <i>dessen</i> Glaube stark ist.	... <i>whose</i> faith is strong.
D. ... <i>dem</i> (or <i>welchem</i>) ich es gebe.	... <i>to whom</i> I give it.

Plural.

m.f.n., Männer, Frauen, Kinder,	Men, women, children,
N. ... <i>die</i> (or <i>welche</i>) arbeiten.	... <i>who</i> (<i>that</i>) work.
A. ... <i>die</i> (or <i>welche</i>) ich sehe.	... <i>whom</i> I see.
G. ... { <i>deren</i> ich gedenke.	... <i>of whom</i> I think.
D. ... { <i>deren</i> Glaube stark ist.	... <i>whose</i> faith, &c.
D. ... <i>denen</i> (or <i>welchen</i>) ich das gebe.	... <i>to whom</i> I give that.

Obs. With reference to *Pers.* Pronouns of the 1st and 2nd pers., only *der* may be used :—

Ich, *der* ich es so gut mit Ihnen meine. I, *who* wish you so well.

(c) **Wer**, *who*, is used *absolutely* in the sense of **derjenige welcher**, *he who, whoever* :—i.e. as antecedent and relative combined :—

N. Ich weiß wer es gesagt hat.	I know <i>who</i> said it.
Wer nicht hören will (der) muß fühlen.	<i>He who</i> (whoever) will not hear must feel.
A. Wen das Schicksal drückt, den liebt es.	<i>He whom</i> fate oppresses, him it loves.
G. Wessen (wes) Brod du issest, des (or dessen) Lied du singst.	<i>Whose</i> bread you eat, his praise you sing.
D. Wem wir vertrauen, der wird auch uns vertrauen.	<i>He (to) whom</i> we trust, (he) will also trust us.

Notice the strengthened form (French 'quiconque')—

Wer auch immer }	das sagt,	<i>Whoever</i> (<i>whosoever</i>) says that,
or Wer auch nur }	&c.	&c.

(d) **Was**, *what* (Fr. 'ce qui, ce que'), is used—

(1) *absolutely* in the sense of **dasjenige welches**, *that which, whatever*, i.e. (like **wer**) as the antecedent and relative combined :—

Was wir sehen (das) glauben wir.	<i>What (that which)</i> we see (that) we believe.
Sie mögen sagen was Sie wollen.	You may say <i>what</i> you like.
Was du heute thun kannst, das verschiebe nicht auf morgen.	<i>What</i> you can do to-day, do not put off till to-morrow.

Notice the strengthened form (French 'quoi que ce soit') :—

Was auch immer }	geschehen mag.	<i>Whatever</i> (<i>whatsoever</i>) may happen.
Was auch nur }		

(2) referring to an *Indefinite Pronoun* or a *Neuter Adj.* :—

Acc. Glaube nicht Alles was du hörst.	Do not believe <i>all that</i> you hear.
Das ist es, was ich dir zu sagen hatte.	That is <i>what</i> I had to tell you.
Das Beste was wir besitzen.	The best <i>that</i> we possess.

Obs. In the sense of **etwas** :—Ich will dir **was** sagen. I'll tell you *something*.

(3) governed by a preposition (see § 30, 2) :—

Das ist etwas , wovon ich nichts weiß.	That is something I know nothing of.
Wovon das Herz voll ist, geht der Mund über.	lit. <i>That of which</i> the heart is full, the mouth overflows.
(Prov. What the heart thinketh, the mouth speaketh.)	

F. § 33. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

(1) **Mau** (used—like *on* in French—in *Nominat.* only), one ; some one ; somebody ; we ; you ; they (indef.) ; people ; mankind :—

Man sagt (Fr. 'on dit'). People say ; they say ; it is said (reported).

Man hat mir gesagt. I am told ; I have been told ; I gather.

Man ließ ihn holen. They sent for him ; he was sent for.

Man sagt er sei krank. They say he is ill ; he is said to be ill.

(2) **Jemand** (Compound of *Je* and *Mann*), some one ; somebody ; a man ; a person :—

Jemand anders, some one (body) else.

Jrgend Jemand, any one, anybody.

(3) **Niemand** (*i.e.* nicht *Jemand*), no one ; nobody :—

Niemand anders, no one else.

(4) **Jedermann**, every one ; everybody.

Declension of the above :—

<i>N.</i> Man.	Jemand.	Niemand.	Jedermann.
<i>A.</i> Einen.	Jemand(en).	Niemand(en).	Jedermann.
<i>G.</i> Ein(e)s.	Jemand(e)s.	Niemand(e)s.	Jedermanns.
<i>D.</i> Einem.	Jemand(en).	Niemand(en).	Jedermann.

(5) **Keiner, Keine, Keines** (*Keins*), no one ; none (declined like *Ein*, § 8).

Etwas, *n.* something ; anything :—

Etwas Neues ('quelque chose de nouveau'), something new.

Etwas Anderes (Besseres), something else (better), &c.

Das will etwas sagen. That is saying a great deal.

Jrgend etwas, anything ; etwas Geld, some money.

Jugend sagt mein Daumen mir By the pricking of my thumbs

Etwas Böses naht sich hier. Something wicked this way comes.

Nichts, *n.* (instead of nicht etwas), nothing ; not anything :—

Nichts Gutes, nothing good.

Nichts Besonderes, nothing in particular.

Mir nichts, *dir* nichts, without any ceremony.

Einig-er, -e, -es, pl. **einige** (etliche, obsol.), some ; several :—

Gib mir einige von diesen. Give me some of these.

Es sind einige zwanzig Jahre her. It is some twenty years since.

Manch-er, -e, -es, many a ; many. **Mancher Mann**, many a man.

Viel, much, **viele**, many ; Subst.—**Vieles**, much, a great deal :—

Viel Schönes, much that is beautiful.

THE VERB (*das Zeitwort*).

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

§ 34. The Classification of Verbs according to—

- (a) *Meaning*—into *Transitive* and *Intransitive*.
- (b) *Voice*—into *Active* and *Passive*.
- (c) *Mood*—into *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Imperative*
(Verbal Nouns and Adjectives—*Infinitive* and *Participles*).
- (d) *Tense*—into *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*, and—
- (e) *Conjugation*—into *Weak*, *Strong*, and *Anomalous*,
is, on the whole, the same as in English.

The close kinship between German and English nowhere appears more strikingly than in the treatment of their Verbs; the natural classification into *weak* and *strong* being substantially the same in the two languages:—

Weak.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
ich lieb-e, I lov-e.	ich lieb-t-e, I lov-ed.	ge-lieb-t, lov-ed.
ich teil-e, I deal.	ich teil-t-e, I deal-t.	ge-teil-t, deal-t.

Strong.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
ich beginn-e, I begin.	ich begann, I began.	begunn-en,* begun.
ich focht-e, I fought.	ich focht, I fought.	ge-focht-en, fought.
ich brach-e, I break.	ich brach, I broke.	ge-brach-en, brok-en.

* "The Perf. Part. of all Verbs of the *Strong* conj. in English was originally formed by the (adjective) suffix *-en* and the prefixed particle *ge-*. The suffix *-en* has now disappeared from many verbs, and the prefix *ge-* from all."—MASON'S *English Grammar*, § 221.

“*Weak Verbs* form their past tense by means of the suffix *-d* or *-t*. In Old English we find that this ending had a longer form *de*; as, *Ic ner-e-de*, I saved. This *-de* represents a mere primitive *dede* = *did*, which is the past tense (formed by reduplication) of the Verb *do* :—

I lov-ed, I love-did, thou love-dest = *thou love-didst, &c.*”

(MORRIS, *Historical English Grammar*.)

And thus in German :—“The formation of the Perfect divides all Verbs into two Classes, which radically differ in their stem-formation :—

(a) *Primitive Verbs* form their perfect by *reduplication*, or, if the reduplication is dropped, by the *lengthening* (*Steigerung*) of the root-vowel ;

(b) *Derived Verbs* form their perfect by *composition* ; for the Perfect tense-endings of Derived Verbs are nothing else than remnants of the Perfect of the Verb **tu-on** (root **ta**), *to do*, affixed to the Verbal Stem.”—SCHLEICHER, *Deutsche Sprache*.

Compare also the Latin : *mōveo*, *mōvi* contracted from the original reduplicated form *mō-mōvi* ; and *amo*, *am-avi*, this suffix *vi* being the same as the Perfect *fui* of the Auxiliary Verb, and doing the same office as the English *do* or the Old German **tuon**.

§ 35. FORMATION OF

All Verbs end in the *Infinit.* in **=en**, or (if

(a) **Weak (Modern) Verbs,**

INFINITIVE : **lob=en**, to praise.

PRETERITE : **ich lob=te**, I prais=*ed*, &c.

PART. PERF. : **ge=lob=(e)t**, prais=*ed*.

PART. PRES. : **lob=en=d**, prais=*ing*.

A. THE SIMPLE TENSES.

(1) The **Present**

by adding the *person-inflections*

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>pers.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>
1.	lob= e ,	lob= <b=en< b="">.</b=en<>	lob= e ,	lob= <b=en< b="">.</b=en<>
2.	— (e) ſt ,	— (e) t .	— e ſt ,	— et .
3.	— (e) t ,	— <b=en< b="">.</b=en<>	— e ,	— <b=en< b="">.</b=en<>

(2) The **Preterite**

(a) by inserting the *tense-character et* or **t*** between the *stem* and *person-inflection* :—

1.	lob= t=e ,	lob= t=en .	lob=(e) t=e ,	lob=(e) t=en .
2.	— t=e ſt ,	— t=et .	— (e) t=e ſt ,	— (e) t=et .
3.	— t=e ,	— t=en .	— (e) t=e ,	— et=en .

(3) The **IMPERATIVE**

by adding the *person-inflections*

1.	—	lob= <b=en< b=""> mir, or laßt uns loben.</b=en<>
2.	lob= e ,	lob(e) t .
3.	lob= e er,	loben ſie.

(4) The **PERFECT**

(a) by prefixing **ge=** to the *stem* * and adding **=et** or **=t** :—

ge=lob=t (gered=et)

* Except Verbs in *=iren* and inseparable comp. Verbs :—
regiert, verlobt, besungen.

TENSES AND MOODS.

contracted) in =n, and are classified into—

and (b) **Strong (Ancient) Verbs** :—

INFINITIVE :	sing-en,	to sing.
PRETERITE :	ich sang,	I sang.
PART. PERF. :	ge-sung=en,	sung.
PART. PRES. :	sing=end,	sing-ing.

A. THE SIMPLE TENSES.

Tense is formed—

as below, to the *Verb-stem* :—

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.		
	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>		<i>sing.</i>	<i>plur.</i>
1.	sing=e,	sing=en.		sing=e,	sing=en.
2.	— (e)ft, ¹	— (e)t.		— eft,	— et.
3.	— (e)t, ²	— en.		— e,	— en.

¹ In some cases the *root-vowel* is changed or modified.

is formed—

(b) by changing the *root-vowel*, and adding the *person-inflection* to the stem :—

(c) by modifying the *root-vowel* of the Indicative :—

1.	sang, ²	sang=en.		säng=e,	säng=en.
2.	— ft,	— et.		— eft,	— et.
3.	— , ²	— en.		— e,	— en.

² No inflections in the 1st and 3rd pers. sing.

is formed—

to the *Verb-stem* :—

1.	—,	sing-en wir, or laßt uns singen.
2.	sing=e, ³	sing-et,
3.	sing=e er,	sing-en sie.

³ When the *root-vowel* is changed in the *Pres. Indic.* (see note 1), it is also changed in the 2nd pers. sing. of the *Imperat.*

PARTICIPLE is formed—

(b) by prefixing *ge=* to the *stem* (retaining the =en of *Infinit.*) and, in most cases, changing the *root-vowel* :—

ge-sung=en,⁴

⁴ In some cases the vowel of the *Infinitive* is not changed.

B. The COMPOUND TENSES are formed—

by means of *Auxiliary Verbs* + *Perf. Participle* or *Infinitive* :—

with **haben**, *to have*, for most *trans.* Verbs } to form the *Past* tenses
 with **sein**, *to be*, for some *intrans.* Verbs } of the *Active Voice*.
 with **werden**, *to become*, to form—

(a) the *Future* and *Conditional* of the *Active Voice*.

(b) the *whole Passive Voice* :—

(1) The **Pres. Perf. Indic.** is formed by—

the *Pres. Indic.* } + *Part. Perf.* :
 of *Auxil. Verb* }

ich habe { gelobt, praised.
 I have { gesungen, sung.
ich bin { gereist, travelled.
 (lit. I am) { gekommen, come.

(2) The **Pres. Perf. Subj.** is formed by—

the *Pres. Subj.* } + *Part. Perf.* :
 of *Auxil. Verb* }

ich habe { gelobt, praised.
 I may have { gesungen, sung.
ich sei { gereist, travelled.
 (lit. I be) { gekommen, come, &c.

(3) The **Pluperf. Indic.** is formed by—

the *Pret. Indic.* } + *Part. Perf.* :
 of *Auxil. Verb* }

ich hatte { gelobt, praised.
 I had { gesungen, sung, &c.
ich war { gereist, travelled.
 (lit. I was) { gekommen, come, &c.

(4) The **Pluperf. Subj.** is formed by—

the *Pret. Subj.* } + *Part. Perf.* :
 of *Auxil. Verb* }

ich hätte { gelobt, praised.
 I had { gesungen, sung, &c.
ich wäre { gereist, travelled.
 (lit. I were) { gekommen, come, &c.

(5) The **Future Pres.** is formed by—

the *Pres. Indic.* } + *Infin. Pres.* :
 of **werden** }

ich werde { loben, praise.
 I shall { singen, sing.
 { reisen, travel.
 { kommen, come, &c.

(6) The **Conditional Pres.** is formed by—

the *Pret. Subj.* } + *Infin. Pres.* :
 of **werden** }

ich würde { loben, praise.
 I should { singen, sing.
 { reisen, travel.
 { kommen, come, &c.

(7) The **Future Perf.** is formed by—

the *Pres. Indic.* } + *Infin. Perf.* :
 of **werden** }

I shall have praised, &c.
ich werde { gelobt haben,
 { gesungen haben, &c.
 { gereist sein,
 { gekommen sein, &c.

(8) The **Condit. Perf.** is formed by—

the *Pret. Subj.* } + *Infin. Perf.* :
 of **werden** }

I should have praised, &c.
ich würde { gelobt haben,
 { gesungen haben, &c.
 { gereist sein,
 { gekommen sein, &c.

§ 36. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH TENSES.

An Action—Present, Past, or Future—may be conceived as—

(1) *Indefinite* (Simple), (2) *Imperfect and Continuous*, (3) *Perfect*, or (4) *Perfect and Continuous*.

The annexed Scheme shows how each of these states of action is expressed in English and in German, the latter language being deficient in two of the forms for expressing them—(2) and (4) * :—

	(1) <i>Indefinite.</i>	(2) <i>Imperfect & Continuous.</i>	(3) <i>Perfect.</i>	(4) <i>Perfect & Continuous.</i>
(a) <i>Present.</i>	I praise,	I am praising. ich lobe.	I have praised, ich habe gelobt.	I have been praising.
(b) <i>Past.</i> (<i>Preterite.</i>)	I praised,	I was praising. ich lobte.	I had praised, ich hatte gelobt.	I had been praising.
(c) <i>Future.</i>	I shall praise,	I shall be praising. ich werde loben.	I shall have praised ;	I shall have been praising. ich werde gelobt haben.

* Nor is there in German either an *Intentional* or *Emphatic* Present, Past, or Future, which must therefore be rendered by a circumlocution :—

I am (*was*) going to praise. ich bin (war) im Begriff zu loben ; or, ich wollte eben loben,
I do (*did*) praise. ich lobe (lobte) in der That (or wirklich) ; or, ich lobe ja.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

§ 37. *Infinitive*: **Haben**, to have. | § 38. *Infinitive*: **Sein**, to be.

<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
hatte, had,	gehabt. had.	war, was,	gewesen. been.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

I have, &c.	I may have, &c.	I am, &c.	I be, &c.
ich hab-e,	ich hab-e.	ich bin,	ich sei.
du ha-ft,	du hab-est.	du bist,	du sei-(e)st.
✓ er ha-t,	er hab-e.	er ist,	er sei.
wir hab-en,	wir hab-en	wir find,	wir sei-en.
{ ihr hab-(e)t,	ihr hab-et.	{ ihr seid,	ihr sei-et.
{ Sie hab-en,	Sie hab-en.	{ Sie find,	Sie sei-en.
sie hab-en,	sie hab-en.	sie find,	sie sei-en.

Preterite (Imperfect).

I had, &c.	I should have, &c.	I was,	I were.
ich hat-te,	ich hätt-e.	ich war,	ich wär-e.
du hat-test,	du hät-test.	du war-st,	du wär-est.
✓ er hat-te,	er hät-te.	er war,	er wär-e.
wir hat-ten,	wir hät-ten.	wir war-en,	sie wär-en.
{ ihr hat-tet,	ihr hät-tet.	{ ihr war-et,	ihr wär-et.
{ Sie hat-ten,	Sie hät-ten.	{ Sie waren,	Sie wär-en.
sie hat-ten,	sie hät-ten.	sie war-en,	sie wär-en.

Pres. Perfect (Past Indefinite).

I have (may have) had, &c.	I have (may have) been, &c.
ich habe (subj. habe) gehabt,	ich bin (subj. sei) gewesen,
du hast (habeſt) gehabt, &c.	du biſt (ſieſt) geweſen, &c.

Pluperfect.

I had (should have) had.	I had (should have) been, &c.
ich hatte (hätte) gehabt, &c.	ich war (wäre) geweſen, &c.

Future Pres. and Conditional Pres.

I shall (should) have, &c.	I shall (should) be, &c.
ich werde (würde) haben, see § 39.	ich werde (würde) ſein, see § 39.

Future Perf. and Conditional Perf.

I shall (should) have had, &c.	I shall (should) have been, &c.
ich werde (würde) gehabt haben, &c.	ich werde (würde) geweſen ſein, &c.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

§ 39. *Werden*, to become.*Principal Parts:—*

INFINITIVE.	PRETERITE.	PART. PERF.
<i>werden,</i> to become,	<i>wurde,</i> became,	<i>geworden.</i> become.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

I become, I am becoming, &c.

ich werd=e,
du wir=st,
er wird,
wir werd=en,
✓ { ihr werd=et,
Sie werd=en,
sie werd=en,

I may become, &c.

ich werd=e.
du werd=est.
er werd=e.
wir werd=en.
ihr werd=et.
Sie werd=en.
sie werd=en.

Preterite (Imperfect).

I became, I was becoming, &c.

ich wurd=e (ward),*
du wurd=est (ward=st),
✓ er wurd=e (ward),
wir wurd=en,
{ ihr wurd=et,
Sie wurd=en,
sie wurd=en,

I should become, &c.

ich wüрд=e.
du wüрд=est.
er wüрд=e.
wir wüрд=en.
ihr wüрд=et.
Sie wüрд=en.
sie wüрд=en.

Pres. Perfect (Past Indefinite).

I have become, &c.

ich bin geworden,
du bist geworden, &c.

I may have become, &c.

ich sei geworden.
du seiest geworden, &c.

Pluperfect.

I had become, &c.

ich war geworden, &c.

I should have become, &c.

ich wäre geworden, &c.

Future Pres.

I shall become, &c.

ich werde werden, &c.

Condit. Pres.

I should become, &c.

ich würde werden, &c.

Future Perf.

I shall have become, &c.

ich werde geworden sein, &c.

Condit. Perf.

I should become, &c.

ich würde geworden sein, &c.

Obs. 1. *ward*, the original form for the *Singular*, is a relic of a numerous class of verbs (ending in a double stem-consonant) which in the *Preterite* had *a* in the *Sing.*, and *u* in the *Plural*.

WEAK (MODERN) CONJUGATION.

§ 40. **Lieb-en**, to love.

INFINITIVE.	PRETERITE.	PART. PERF.
lieb-en , to love.	lieb-t-e , lov-ed.	ge-lieb-t , lov-ed.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

I love, &c.
ich lieb-e
du lieb-(e)st
er lieb-(e)t
wir lieb-en
{ ihr lieb-(e)t
{ Sie lieb-en
sie lieb-en

I may love, &c.
ich lieb-e
du lieb-est
er lieb-e
wir lieb-en
{ ihr lieb-et
{ Sie lieb-en
sie lieb-en

Preterite.

I loved, &c.
ich lieb-t-e
du lieb-t-est
er lieb-t-e
wir lieb-t-en
{ ihr lieb-t-et
{ Sie lieb-t-en
sie lieb-t-en

I might love.
ich lieb-(e)t-e
du lieb-(e)t-est
er lieb-(e)t-e
wir lieb-(e)t-en
{ ihr lieb-(e)t-et
{ Sie lieb-(e)t-en
sie lieb-(e)t-en

Present Perfect.

I have loved, &c.
ich habe
du hast
er hat
wir haben
{ ihr habt
{ Sie haben
sie haben
geliebt.

I may have loved, &c.
ich habe
du habest
er habe
wir haben
{ ihr habet
{ Sie haben
sie haben
geliebt.

Pluperfect.

I had loved, &c.
ich hatte
du hattest
er hatte
wir hatten
{ ihr hättet
{ Sie hatten
sie hatten
geliebt.

I might have loved.
ich hätte
du hättest
er hätte
wir hätten
{ ihr hättet
{ Sie hätten
sie hätten
geliebt.

Future.**Present.****Conditional.**

I shall love, &c.

I should love, &c.

	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>(Subjunct.)</i>	
ich	werde	(werde)	} lieben.
du	wirfst	(werdest)	
er	wird	(werde)	
wir	werden	(werden)	
{ ihr	werdet	(werdet)	
{ Sie	werden	(werden)	
fie	werden	(werden)	

ich	würde	} lieben.
du	würdest	
er	würde	
wir	würden	
{ ihr	würdet	
{ Sie	würden	
fie	würden	

Perfect.

I shall have loved, &c.

I should have loved.

	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>(Subjunct.)</i>	
ich	werde	(werde)	} geliebt haben.
du	wirfst	(werdest)	
er	wird	(werde)	
wir	werden	(werden)	
{ ihr	werdet	(werdet)	
{ Sie	werden	(werden)	
fie	werden	(werden)	

ich	würde	} geliebt haben.
du	würdest	
er	würde	
wir	würden	
{ ihr	würdet	
{ Sie	würden	
fie	würden	

IMPERATIVE.*Sing.* 2. **liebe**, love (thou).3. **liebe** er, let him love.*Plural.* 1. { **lieben** wir, } let us love.
 { **laßt** uns **lieben**, }2. **lieb(e)t**, (**lieben** Sie), love (ye).3. **lieben** fie, let them love.**SUPINE.***Pres.* :—(um) **zu lieben**, (in order) to love.*Past.* :—(um) **geliebt zu haben**, (in order) to have loved.**PARTICIPLE.***Pres.* :—**lieb-~~end~~**, lov-*ing*.

§ 41. CONJUGATION OF AN INTRANSITIVE VERB OF MOTION IN THE COMPOUND TENSES:—

with the Auxiliary Verb *sein*, to be.

INFINITIVE PRES.:—*reisen*, to travel.

INFINITIVE PERF.:—*gereist sein*, to have travelled.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Perfect.

I have (may have) { travelled.
been travelling, &c.

✓	ich	bin	} gereist	ich	sei	} gereist
	du	bist		du	seiest	
	er (sie)	ist		{ er (sie)	sei	
	es (man)	ist		{ es (man)	sei	
	wir	sind		wir	seien	
	ihr	seid		{ ihr	seiet	
	Sie	sind		{ Sie	seien	
	sie	sind		sie	seien	

Pluperfect.

I had (might have) { travelled.
been travelling, &c.

✓	ich	war	} gereist.	ich	wäre	} gereist.
	du	warst		du	wärest	
	er (sie)	war		er (sie)	wäre	
	wir	waren		wir	wären	
	{ ihr	wäret		{ ihr	wäret	
	{ Sie	waren		{ Sie	wären	
	{ sie	waren		{ sie	wären	

Future Pres.

I shall travel, &c.
ich werde reisen, &c.

Conditional Pres.

I should travel, &c.
ich würde reisen, &c.

Future Perf.

I shall have travelled, &c.
ich werde
du wirst
er wird
wir werden
ihr werdet
sie werden
} gereist sein.

Conditional Perf.

I should have travelled, &c.
ich würde
du würdest
er würde
wir würden
ihr würdet
sie würden
} gereist sein.

1. Conjugate with **sein**, in all *Compound Tenses*, most Verbs denoting—

(a) *existence, transition from one state into another* : as,

<i>Infinitive Pres.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive Perf.</i>
sein,	to be ;	ich bin gewesen ;	gewesen sein .
bleiben,	to remain ;	„ geblieben ;	geblieben sein .
werden,	to become ;	„ geworden ;	geworden sein .
gelingen,	to succeed ;	„ gelungen ;	gelingen sein .
geschehen,	to happen ;	„ geschehen ;	geschehen sein .
erwachen,	to awake ;	„ erwacht ;	erwacht sein .
wachsen,	to grow ;	„ gewachsen ;	gewachsen sein .
sterben,	to die ;	„ gestorben ;	gestorben sein .
erlöschen,	to die out ;	„ erloschen ;	erloschen sein .
gedeihen,	to thrive ;	„ gediehen ;	gediehen sein .
schmelzen,	to melt ;	„ geschmolzen ;	geschmolzen sein .

(b) *locomotion, point of departure, &c.* : as,

<i>Infinitive Pres.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive Perf.</i>
gehen,	to go ;	ich bin gegangen ;	gegangen sein .
kommen,	to come ;	„ gekommen ;	gekommen sein .
sinken,	to sink ;	„ gesunken ;	gesunken sein .
zurückkehren,	to return ;	„ zurückgekehrt ;	zurückgekehrt sein .
fallen,	to fall ;	„ gefallen ;	gefallen sein .
laufen,	to run ;	„ gelaufen ;	gelaufen sein .
weichen,	to yield ;	„ gewichen ;	gewichen sein .

Comp. the French :—Je **suis** allé, venu, devenu, mort, parti, &c.

2. Not a few of these intransitive Verbs, as—

reiten,	to ride ;	P.P. geritten,
reisen,	to travel ;	„ gereist,
fahren,	to drive ;	„ gefahren,
springen,	to spring ;	„ gesprungen.

may be conjugated either—

with **haben**, to denote the motion irrespective of the starting point or destination,

or with **sein**, in answer to the questions *whence? whither? where...to? how far?* &c. ; as,

Er **hat** viel gereist. He has travelled a great deal.

Er **ist** nach Hause gereist. He has left for home.

Das Kind **hat** den ganzen Tag gesprungen. The child has been romping the whole day.

Er **ist** aus dem Bett gesprungen.. He has jumped out of bed.

Obs.—It will be noticed that most of these verbs belong to the Strong Conjugation.

§ 42. CONJUGATION OF VERBS WITH FULL INFLECTIONS.

(a) In the 2nd person singular of the *Pres.* and *Pret. Indic.*, the full inflection = **et** (instead of = **t**), is required with all Verbs the stem of which ends—

(1) in **d, t**, (*i.e.* dentals), or in **m, n**, preceded by a consonant; as,
red=en, to speak; **wart=en**, to wait; **athm=en**, to breathe; **ordn=en**, to arrange.
red=est; **wart=est**; **athm=est**; **ordn=est**.

(2) in **f, ff, ß, fch, z, zt** (*i.e.* sibilants); as,
rauf=en, to rage; **haß=en**, to hate; **heiß=en**, to bid; **raufch=en**, to rustle;
rauf=est; **haß=est**; **heiß=est**; **raufch=est**;
 thus—**heiß=en**, to heat; **troß=en**, to defy, &c.

(b) In the 3rd pers. sing. and 2nd pers. plur. of the *Pres.* and *Pret. Indic.*, the full inflection = **et** (instead of = **t**), is—

(1) required with verbs the stem of which ends in **d, t, m, n**, preceded by a consonant;

(2) optional with verbs the stem of which ends in **f, ff, ß, fch, z, zt**—

er (ihr) **red=et**, **wart=et**, **athm=et**, **ordn=et**.

er (ihr) **rauf(e)t**, **fasset (faßt)**, **fchließ(e)t**, **reiß(e)t**, &c.

(1) **INFIN. red=en**, to speak; **PRET. red=ete**, spoke; **P.P. ge=red=et**, spoken.

Present.

Preterite.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
I speak, I am speaking.	I may speak (may be speaking).	I spoke, I was speaking, &c.	
ich red=e	ich red=e	ich red=ete	
du red=est	du red=est	du red=etest	
er red=et	er red=e	er red=ete	
wir red=en	wir red=en	wir red=eten	
ſ ihr red=et	ſ ihr red=et	ſ ihr red=etet	
{ Sie red=en	{ Sie red=en	{ Sie red=eten	
ſie red=en	ſie red=en	ſie red=eten	

(2) **INFIN. haß=en**, to hate; **PRET. haß=te**; **P.P. ge=haß=t**.

I hate, &c.	I may hate.	I hated, &c.
ich haß=e	ich haß=e	ich haß=te
du haß=est	du haß=est	du haß=teſt
er haß(e)t	er haß=e	er haß=te
wir haß=en	wir haß=en	wir haß=ten
ihr haß=(e)t	ihr haß=(e)t	ihr haß=tet
ſie haß=en	ſie haß=en	ſie haß=ten

STRONG (ANCIENT) CONJUGATION.

§ 43. The characteristic feature of the Strong Conjugation consists in the change of the root-vowel in the formation of the *Preterite* and *Participle Perfect* (see § 33).

N.B.—In some Verbs the *final Stem-Consonant* also undergoes a change.

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION (HEYSE'S SYSTEM).

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Partic. Perf.</i>	
I.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \text{ i} \text{ ————— } \text{u} \\ \text{(b)} \text{ i} \text{ ————— } \text{ø} \\ \text{(c)} \text{ e} \text{ ————— } \text{ø} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \text{ ————— } \text{u} \\ \text{a} \text{ ————— } \text{ø} \\ \text{a} \text{ ————— } \text{ø} \end{array} \right.$		<i>Three vowel degrees:—i.e. the root-vowel is changed in each of the principal parts.</i> Cp. Engl.—to sing, sang, sung.
II.	e ————— e	a ————— e		<i>Two vowel degrees:—i.e. the root-vowel is changed in the Preterite only; the Part. Perfect retaining the vowel of the Infinitive.</i> Cp. Engl.—to give, gave, given.
III.	$\text{a} \text{ (ä)} \text{ ————— } \text{u}$	u ————— $\text{a} \text{ (ä)}$		
IV.	$\text{a} \text{ (au, o, u)} \text{ ————— } \text{ie} \text{ (i)}$	$\text{ie} \text{ (i)} \text{ ————— } \text{a} \text{ (au, o, u)}$		
V.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \text{ ei} \text{ ————— } \text{i} \\ \text{(b)} \text{ ei} \text{ ————— } \text{ie} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i} \text{ ————— } \text{i} \\ \text{ie} \text{ ————— } \text{ie} \end{array} \right.$		<i>Two vowel degrees:—i.e. the change in the root-vowel is the same for the Preterite and Participle Perf.</i> Cp. Engl.—to fight, fought, fought.
VI.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \text{ ie} \text{ (e)} \text{ ————— } \text{ö} \\ \text{(b)} \text{ ie} \text{ (e)} \text{ ————— } \text{ö} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ö} \text{ ————— } \text{ö} \\ \text{ö} \text{ ————— } \text{ö} \end{array} \right.$		

§ 44. MODELS OF STRONG CONJUGATION.

1st Class (§ 45).

Sind, **find**, **gefunden**.
to find, found.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***Present.**

I may find.

Ich find-e.

du find-est.

er find-et.

wir find-en.

ihr find-et.

sie find-en.

Preterite.

I might find.

Ich fänd-e.

du fänd-est.

er fänd-et.

wir fänd-en.

ihr fänd-et.

sie fänd-en.

Imperative.*Plural.*

finden wir.

findet (finden Sie).

Sing.

1. —'

2. finde,

Compound Tenses.

Ich habe (hatte) gefunden, &c.

2nd, 3rd, & 4th Class (§§ 46-48).

Fallen, (fällst), **fiel**, **gefallen**.
to fall, (fallest), fell, fallen.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***Present.**

I may fall.

Ich fall-e.

du fall-est.

er fall-et.

wir fall-en.

ihr fall-et.

sie fall-en.

Preterite.

I might fall.

Ich fiel-e.

du fiel-est.

er fiel-et.

wir fiel-en.

ihr fiel-et.

sie fiel-en.

Imperative.*Plural.*

fallen wir.

fallet (fallen Sie).

Sing.

1. —,

2. ficht,

Compound Tenses.

Ich bin (war) gefallen, &c.

5th & 6th Class (§§ 49-50).

Sechten, (sichst), **focht**, **gefochten**.
to fight, (fightest), fought, fought.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***Present.**

I fight,

Ich secht-e.

du secht-est.

er secht-et.

wir secht-en.

ihr secht-et.

sie secht-en.

Preterite.

I fought,

Ich secht-e.

du secht-est.

er secht-et.

wir secht-en.

ihr secht-et.

sie secht-en.

Imperative.*Plural.*

sechten wir.

sechtet (sechten Sie).

Sing.

1. —,

2. ficht,

Compound Tenses.

Ich habe (hatte) gefochten, &c.

STRONG VERBS CLASSIFIED.

N.B.—The Verbs marked † are *cognate* English stems, many of which no longer represent the present meaning of the German Verb. These cognates are not given separately when the Verb in the first column is itself the cognate stem.

§ 45. FIRST CLASS.

(a) <i>Infinitive</i> : <i>i</i> =.	<i>Pres. Indic.</i> <i>Imperat.</i>		<i>Preterite</i> : <i>a</i> =.		<i>Part. Perf.</i> : <i>u</i> =.
	2nd & 3rd p. Sing.—	2nd p. Sing.	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunct.</i>	
binden, to bind	—	No Vowel change.	bänd,	bände	gebunden
bringen († thron), press, penetrate	—	—	brang,	bränge	gebrungen
finden, find	—	—	fand,	fände, <i>z</i> .	gefunden
gelingen, succeed	—	—	gelaug	—	gelingen (§ 56)
ringen, sound	—	—	rang	—	gerungen
schlingen († sling), wring	—	—	schlang	—	geschlungen
schwinden, wind, swallow	—	—	schwand	—	geschwunden
vanish	—	—	schwang	—	geschwungen
swing	—	—	sang	—	gesungen
sing	—	—	sant	—	gesungen
sink	—	—	sprang	—	gesprungen
spring	—	—	slaut	—	gestrunken
stink	—	—	trant	—	getrunken
drink	—	—	wand	—	gewunden
wind	—	—	zwang	—	gezwungen
force	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Infinitive : <i>•it</i> .		Pres. Indicat.		Imperat.		Preterite : <i>•a</i> .		Part. Perf. : <i>•o</i> .	
		2nd & 3rd p. Sing.		2nd p. Sing.		Indicative.	Subjunct.		
beginnen,	to begin	—	er birgt.	—	birg	begann,	ä or ö	begonnen (§ 56)	
gelingen,	win	—	birgt ;	—	birst	gewann,	„	gewonnen (§ 56)	
rennen,	run, flow	—	bricht ;	—	brich	rann,	„	geronnen	
schwimmen,	swim	—	gilt ;	—	gilt	schwamm,	„	geschwommen	
sinnen,	meditate	—	hilft ;	—	hilf	sann,	„	gesonnen	
spinnen,	spin	—	schilt ;	—	schilt	spann,	„	gesponnen	
		—	schridt ;	—	schrid				
		—	spricht ;	—	sprich				
		—	sticht ;	—	stich				
		—	stirbt ;	—	stirb				
		—	trifft ;	—	triff				
		—	verdirbt ;	—	verdirb				
		—	wirbt ;	—	wirb				
		—	wirft ;	—	wirf				

(c) Infinitive : <i>•e</i> .		Pres. Indic.		Imperat.		Preterite : <i>•a</i> .		Part. Perf. : <i>•o</i> .	
		2nd & 3rd p. Sing.		2nd p. Sing.		Indicative.	Subjunct.		
bergen,	to hide	—	er birgt.	—	birg	berg,	bürge or bürge	geborgen	
bersten,	burst	—	birft ;	—	birst	berst,	ä (or ö)	geborsten	
brechen,	break	—	bricht ;	—	brich	brach,	ä	gebrochen	
gelsen,	be worth	—	gilt ;	—	gilt	galt,	ä (or ö)	gegolten	
helfen,	help	—	hilft ;	—	hilf	half,	(ä) or ü	geholfen	
schelten, ¹	scold	—	schilt ;	—	schilt	schalt,	ä (or ö)	gescholten	
erschrecken, ¹	be frightened	—	schridt ;	—	schrid	schraf,	ä	geschrocken	
sprechen,	speak	—	spricht ;	—	sprich	sprach,	ä	gesprochen	
stehen,	sting	—	sticht ;	—	stich	stach,	ä	gestochen	
sterben († starve),	die	—	stirbt ;	—	stirb	starb,	(ä) or ü	gestorben	
treffen,	hit, meet	—	trifft ;	—	triff	traf,	ä	getroffen	
verderben, ²	spoil	—	verdirbt ;	—	verdirb	verdarb,	(ä) or ü	verdorben (§ 56)	
werben,	sue, enlist	—	wirbt ;	—	wirb	warb,	„	geworben	
werfen,	throw	—	wirft ;	—	wirf	warf,	„	geworfen	

¹ erschrecken, trans. to frighten, weak.² Strong as an Intransitive Verb only, but generally Weak if transitive.

Participle Perf.
befohlen (§ 56)
empfohlen
gestohlen
genommen
geboren
genommen

Preterite.
befahl, (ä) or ö
empfohl, "
stahl, "
nahm, ä
gebar, ä
fam, ä

du befehlst, er befehlt;
empfehlst, empfiehl;
stiehlst, stiehl;
nimmst, nimm;
gebierst, gebier;
— —

Infinitive.
befehlen, to command
empfehlen, recommend
stehlen, steal
nehmen, take
gebären († bear), bring forth
kommen, come

Part. Perf.: =e=.

geessen
getressen
genessen
gemessen
getreten
vergeessen
gegeben
geschehen
gesehen
gebeten
gelegen
gesehen

Preterite: =a=.

aß, äße
traß, träge
genas, genäse, &c.
maß
trat
vergaß
gab
geschah
lag
sah
bat
lag
saß

§ 46. SECOND CLASS.

du ißst, er ißt;
frisst, frist;
— —
mißt, mißt;
tritt, tritt;
vergiß, vergiß;
gießt, gieß;
— —
liesst, liesst;
siehst, sieh;
— —
— —
— —
— —

Infinitive: =e=.
essen, to eat
fressen, devour
genesen, recover (health)
messen († mete), measure
treten († tread), step
vergeessen, forget
geben, give
geschehen (*impers.*), happen
lesen, read
jehen, see
bitten, beg
liegen, lie
sitzen, sit

§ 47. THIRD CLASS.

<i>Infinitive: =a.</i>	<i>Pres. Indicat.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>2nd & 3rd p. Sing.</i>	<i>2nd p. Sing.</i>	<i>Preterite: =e.</i>	<i>Indicative. Subjunct.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.: =a.</i>
baden, to bake	du badest,	er bade	—	—	bist, ¹	gebist	gebaden
fahren († fare), drive	fährst,	fährt	—	—	fuhst,	gefahren	gefahren
graben († grub), dig	gräbst,	gräbt	—	—	grubst,	gegraben	gegraben
laden, ² load	(lädst,	(lädt)	—	—	ludst,	geladen	geladen
schaffen ³ († shape), create	schlägst,	schlägt	—	—	schlugst,	geschaffen	geschaffen
schlagen († slay), beat	trägst,	trägt	—	—	trugst,	geschlagen	geschlagen
tragen († drag), carry	wächst,	wächst	—	—	wuchst,	getragen	getragen
wachsen († wax), grow	(wächst,	(wächst)	—	—	wuchst,	gewachsen	gewachsen
waschen, wash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Imperfect badte, if used transitively.² Pres. Sing. generally, Imperfect sometimes, Weak.³ Weak in any other meaning but 'to create.'*Infinitive: =a.*

<i>Infinitive: =a.</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>2nd & 3rd p. Sing.</i>	<i>2nd p. Sing.</i>	<i>Preterite: =ie.</i>	<i>Indicative. Subjunct.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.: =a.</i>
blasen, to blow	du bläst,	er bläst	—	—	blies,	geblasen	geblasen
braten, roast	brätst,	brät	—	—	briet,	gebraten	gebraten
fallen, fall	fällst,	fällt	—	—	fiel,	gefallen	gefallen
fangen, catch	fängst,	fängt	—	—	hing,	gefangen	gefangen
halten, hold	hältst,	hält	—	—	hielt,	gehalten	gehalten
hängen, ¹ hang	hängst,	hängt	—	—	hing,	gehängen	gehängen
lassen, let, leave	lässest,	läßt	—	—	ließ,	gelassen	gelassen
rathen, advise	räthst,	räth	—	—	riet,	gerathen	gerathen
schlafen, sleep	schläfst,	schläft	—	—	schief,	geschlafen	geschlafen
hauen († hew), cut	—	—	—	—	hieb,	gehauen	gehauen
laufen († leap), run	läufst,	läuft	—	—	lief,	gelaufen	gelaufen
rufen, call	—	—	—	—	rief,	gerufen	gerufen
stoßen, push	stößt,	stößt	—	—	stieß,	gestoßen	gestoßen

¹ The derived Verb hängen, to hang (Transit.), is conjugated Weak.The b in the Imperf. is a remnant of the w in the Old German *houwen*.

§ 49. FIFTH CLASS.

(a) Infinitive: =ei.		Present Indicative and Imperative.		Preterite: =i.		Part. Perf.: =i.	
			No Vowel change.	Indicat.	Subjunct.		
bessenen (sich), beissen, ¹	to exert one's self bite	—	—	bess, -	bessie	bessien	bessien
bleichen († liken), gleiten,	fade resemble	—	—	biß, -	biße	gebleichen	gebleichen
greifen († grip), leiben,	glide seize	—	—	blüß, -	blüße, zc.	geglichen	geglichen
pfeifen († pipe), reisen († write),	suffer whistle	—	—	glitt	—	gegritten	gegritten
reiten,	tear	—	—	griff	—	gelitten	gelitten
schleichen, schleifen ² († slip),	ride sneak	—	—	litt	—	gepfiffen	gepfiffen
schleissen, schmeissen († smite),	tear ride	—	—	riß	—	gerissen	gerissen
schneiden, schreiten,	sneak whet	—	—	ritt	—	geschlichen	geschlichen
streichen, streiten,	slit	—	—	schlich	—	geschliffen	geschliffen
weichen († weaken), ³	smash, dash cut	—	—	schliß	—	geschliffen	geschliffen
	stride	—	—	schmiß	—	geschmiffen	geschmiffen
	stroke	—	—	schmitt	—	geschmitten	geschmitten
	dispute	—	—	schritt	—	geschritten	geschritten
	yield	—	—	strich	—	gestrichen	gestrichen
		—	—	stritt	—	gestritten	gestritten
		—	—	wið	—	gewichen	gewichen

¹ Weak in the meaning of 'to bleach,' 'turn pale.' ² Weak in the sense of 'to raze.' ³ Weak in the sense of 'to soften,' 'to soak.'

(b) Infinitive: <i>-ei-</i> .	Present Indicative and Imperative.	Indicat.	Preterite: <i>-ie-</i> . Subjunct.	Part. Perf.: <i>-ie-</i> .
bleiben, to remain	—	blieb,	bliebe	geblieben
gelingen, thrive	—	geling,	gelingen	gelingen
leihen, lend	—	lieh,	liehe	geliehen
meiden, avoid	—	mied,	miede	gemieden
preisen, praise	—	pries,	prieße	gepriesen
reiben, rub	—	rieb,	riebe	gerieben
schneiden (+ shed), part	—	schnitt,	schnitte	geschneitten
schreiben, shine	—	schr.	schr.	geschrieben
schreiben, write	—	schr.	schr.	geschrieben
schreien, cry	—	schr.	schr.	geschrieben
schweigen, be silent	—	schwieg,	schwiege	geschwiegen
spülen, spit	—	spülte,	spülte	gespülten
steigen, ascend	—	stieg,	stiege	gestiegen
treiben, drive	—	trieb,	triebe	getrieben
weisen (+ wise)	—	wies,	wiese	gewiesen
zeichnen, accuse	—	zeich.	zeich.	gezeichnet
heißen (+ light)	—	hieß	hiese	geheißen

(a) Infinitive: <i>ste.</i>	Present Indicative.		Preterite: <i>st.</i>		Part. Perf.: <i>st.</i>
	2nd & 3rd pers. Sing. (obsolete: only used in poetry)		Indicat.	Subjunct.	
fließen, to flow	(du fliestest, er fliest)		fließ,	flöße	gessessen
genießen, enjoy	(geneusstest, geneusst)		genieß,	genösse	genossen
gießen († gush), pour	(geusstest, geusst)		göß,	gösse, &c.	gegossen
kriechen, creep	(kreichstest, kreichst)		kriech,		getroffen
riechen († reek), smell	—		roch,		gerochen
schießen, shoot	—		schoß,		geschossen
schließen, shut	(schleusstest, schleusst)		schloß,		geschlossen
sieden († seethe), ¹ boil	—		sott,		gekottet
sprossen († sprout), germinate	(spreusstest, spreusst)		sproß,		gesprossen
verdrüßsen, annoy	—		verdroß,		verdröffen
saufen († sip), drink	du säufst,	er säuft	soß,		gesoffen
fechten, fight	siechtst,	siecht	socht,		gesochten
flächten, plait, twine	flächst,	flächt	flocht,		geflochten
melfen, milk	—	—	moll,		gemolken
quellen, ² spring, rise	quillst,	quillt	quoll,		gequollen
schmelzen († smelt), ² melt, smelt	schmildest,	schmilzt	schmolz,		geschmolzen
schwellen, ² swell	schwüldest,	schwülzt	schwoll,		geschwollen
schallen, ³ sound	—	—	schoß,		geschossen
glimmen, ³ gleam	—	—	glomm,		geglommen
klimmen, ³ climb	—	—	klomm,		geklommen

¹ Weak as an Intransit. Verb. ² Weak as Transitive Verbs. ³ Also conjugated Weak.

§ 51. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(a) Vowel-change of the STRONG CONJUGATION COMBINED with tense-character of the Weak Conjugation.
Compare § 35 (a) and (b).

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participle Perf.</i>	
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Subjunct.</i>
bringen, besen, brennen, kennen, nennen, rennen, sehen, wenden, wissen, ¹	to bring think burn know (<i>connaître</i>) name run send turn know (<i>savoir</i>)	brach=te dach=te brann=te fann=te nann=te rann=te sann=te (or, send=ete) wand=te (or, (wend=ete), wuß=te,	gebracht=t gedach=t gebrann=t gefann=t genann=t gerann=t gesann=t (or, gesend=et) gewand=t (or, gewend=et) gewuß=t
1. <i>Indicative Present.</i>			
	ich weiß, I know. du weißt, thou knowest. er weiß, he knows.		wir wissen, we know. ihr wißt, you know. sie wissen, they know.
(b) IRREGULAR.			
gehen, stehen, thun, ²	to go stand do	ging, stand, that,	gegangen gestanden gethan
2. <i>Indicative Present.</i>			
	ich thue, I do. du thust, thou doest. er thut, he does.		wir thun, we do. ihr thut, you do. sie thun, they do.

§ 52. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

Dürfen,
to be permitted.

Können,
to be able (can).

Mögen,
to like (may).

Present Indicative.

I am allowed, &c.

ich darf

du darfst

er darf

wir dürfen

ihr dürft

sie dürfen

I can, I am able, &c.

ich kann

du kannst

er kann

wir können

ihr könnt

sie können

I may, &c.

ich mag

du magst

er mag

wir mögen

ihr mögt

sie mögen

Present Subjunctive (regular throughout).

I be allowed, &c.

ich dürfe, &c.

wir dürfen, &c.

I may be able, &c.

ich könne, &c.

wir können, &c.

I may like, &c.

ich möge, &c.

wir mögen, &c.

Preterite Indicative.

I was allowed, &c.

ich durfte, &c.

wir durften, &c.

I could, was able, &c.

ich konnte, &c.

wir konnten, &c.

I might, I liked, &c.

ich möchte, &c.

wir möchten, &c.

Preterite Subjunctive.

ich dürfte, &c.

wir dürften, &c.

ich könnte, &c.

wir könnten, &c.

ich möchte, &c.

wir möchten, &c.

Participle Perfect.

gedurft, been allowed. | gekonnt, been able. | gemocht, been allowed.

Obs.—With a Verb in the Infinitive for its complement, the *Participle Perf.* of Auxiliary Verbs of Mood is changed into the *Infinitive*, and stands last:—

ich habe gedurft.

I have been allowed.

ich habe gehen dürfen.

I have been allowed to go.

Wir hätten gekonnt.

We should have been able; or, We might have.

Wir hätten fallen können. We might have fallen.

The same rule applies to lassen, to let; heißen, to bid; helfen, to help; hören, to hear; lehren, to teach; machen, to make; lernen, to learn; sehen, to see.

AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

Müssen, to be compelled (must).	Sollen, to be obliged (shall).	Wollen, to be willing (will).
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Present Indicative.

I must, &c.	I am to (shall), &c.	I will, &c.
ich muß	ich soll	ich will
du mußt	du sollst	du willst
er muß	er soll	er will
wir müssen	wir sollen	wir wollen
ihr müßt	ihr sollt	ihr wollt
sie müssen	sie sollen	sie wollen

Present Subjunctive (regular throughout).

I may be compelled.	I may, &c.	I may be willing, &c.
ich müsse, &c.	ich solle, &c.	ich wolle, &c.

Preterite Indicative.

I was compelled, &c.	I was to, &c.	I would, &c.
ich mußte, &c.	ich sollte, &c.	ich wollte, &c.

Preterite Subjunctive.

ich müßte, &c.	ich sollte, &c.	ich wollte, &c.
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Participle Perfect.

gemußt, been.	gesollt, been obliged.	gewollt, been willing.
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The *Pluperfect Subjunctive* (equivalent to the *Conditional Perf.*) of *Auxiliary Verbs of Mood*, being formed quite differently from English, demands especial notice :—

ich hätte gehen dürfen.	{ I should have been permitted to go ; or, I might have gone.
du hättest kommen können.	{ Thou wouldst have been able to come ; or, Thou mightst have come.
er hätte essen mögen.	{ He would have liked to eat ; or, He would fain have eaten.
wir hätten zahlen müssen.	{ We should have been obliged to pay ; or, We must have paid.
ihr hättet es thun sollen.	{ You should have done it ; or, You ought to have done it.
sie hätten es thun wollen.	{ They would have been willing to do it.

§ 53. CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

(Formed with the Auxiliary Verb *werden* (§ 38), *to become*, and the *Past Part.* or *Past Infinitive*.)

Infinitive :—**geliebt werden**, to be loved.

Supine :— **geliebt zu werden**.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I am loved, &c.
 ich werde
 du wirst
 er wird
 wir werden
 ihr werdet
 sie werden
 } **geliebt.**

SUBJUNCTIVE.

I be loved, &c.
 ich werde
 du werdest
 er werde
 wir werden
 ihr werdet
 sie werden
 } **geliebt.**

Preterite.

I was loved, &c.
 ich wurde
 du wurdest
 er wurde
 wir wurden
 ihr wurdet
 sie wurden
 } **geliebt.**

I were loved, &c.
 ich würde
 du würdest
 er würde
 wir würden
 ihr würdet
 sie würden
 } **geliebt.**

Present Perfect.

I have been loved, &c.
 ich bin
 du bist
 er ist
 wir sind
 ihr seid
 sie sind
 } **geliebt worden.**

I may have been loved, &c.
 ich sei
 du seiest
 er sei
 wir seien
 ihr seiet
 sie seien
 } **geliebt worden.**

Pluperfect.

I had been loved, &c.
 ich war
 du warst
 er war
 wir waren
 ihr wäret
 sie waren
 } **geliebt worden.**

I might have been loved, &c.
 ich wäre
 du wärest
 er wäre
 wir wären
 ihr wäret
 sie wären
 } **geliebt worden.**

FUTURE.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

I shall be loved, &c.

I should be loved, &c.

<i>Indicat.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	
ich werde	(werde)	} geliebt werden.
du wirst	(werdest)	
er wird	(werde)	
wir werden	(werden)	
ihr werdet	(werdet)	
sie werden	(werden)	

ich würde	} geliebt werden.
du würdest	
er würde	
wir würden	
ihr würdet	
sie würden	

FUTURE.

CONDITIONAL.

Perfect.

I shall have been loved, &c.

I should have been loved, &c.

ich werde	(werde)	} geliebt worden sein.
du wirst	(werdest)	
er wird	(werde),	
wir werden	zc.	
ihr werdet		
sie werden		

ich würde	} geliebt worden sein.
du würdest	
er würde,	
wir würden	
ihr würdet	
sie würden, zc.	

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Werde geliebt, be loved.
3. Werde er geliebt, let him be loved.

Plural.

1. Werden wir geliebt, let us be loved.
2. Werdet geliebt, be ye loved.
3. Werden sie geliebt, let them be loved.

SUPINE.

(um) geliebt zu werden, (in order) to be loved.
 geliebt worden zu sein, to have been loved.

Obs. The *Impersonal Passive Voice* is a peculiar construction by means of which *Intransitive Verbs* may be used *Passively* (cp. Lat. *cursum est*):—

Es wird (wurde) getanzt und gesungen.	There is (was) dancing and singing.
Es ist (war) mir erlaubt worden.	I have (had) been allowed.
Mir wird nachgesetzt.	I am pursued.

§ 54. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

(a) *Denoting natural phenomena (intransitive):—*

es blizt,	it lightens.	es friert (fror, gefroren),	it freezes.
es donnert,	it thunders.	es dunkelt,	it is growing dark.
es hagelt,	it hails.	es ist kalt (warm),	it is cold (warm).
es regnet,	it rains.	es ist hell,	it is bright.
es windet,	it is windy.	es ist fünf Uhr,	it is five o'clock.
es schneit,	it snows.	es wird dunkel,	it is growing dark.
es thaut,	it thaws.	es wird spät,	it is growing late, &c.
es tagt,	it dawns.	es werde Licht!	Let there be light!

(b) *Denoting sensations, affections, &c. (used transitively with the Acc. or Dat.):—*

es dürstet mich,	or mich dürstet,	I am thirsty.
es friert dich,	„ dich friert,	thou feelest chilly.
es hungert ihn (sie),	„ ihn hungert,	he is hungry.
		[shuddering.]
es schaudert uns,	„ uns schaudert,	we shudder, we are
es verlangt euch,	„ euch verlangt,	you are anxious.
es verbrießt Sie, <i>Preterite:—</i>	verdroß;	you are annoyed,
	<i>P.P.: verdroßen,</i>	vexed.
es freut sie.	—	they rejoice.
es wundert mich,	„ mich wundert,	I wonder.
es jammert dich,	„ dich jammert (seiner),	thou pitiest (him).
es ahn(e)t mir,	} I forebode. } methinks.	es schwindelt sie, they feel giddy.
or mir ahnt, &c.		es ist mir lieb,
es dünkt mir,		or, mir ist lieb, &c., } I am glad, I like.
es dünkt mir,		es ist dir recht, it suits thee.
es gelingt ihr,	she succeeds	es ist ihm übel, he feels sick.
(§ 45).		es ist uns wohl, we feel well.
es graust uns,	we are afraid.	es ist euch leid, you are sorry.
es bangt euch,	you are uneasy.	es ist ihnen warm, they are warm, &c.

§ 55. CONJUGATION OF REFLEXIVE VERBS.

Infinitive Pres. :—**sich bemühen**, to exert *one's self*.

Infinitive Perf. :—**sich bemüht haben**, to have exerted *one's self*

with *Accusative* :—

Present.

with *Dative* :—

I flatter *myself*, &c.

ich bemühe **mich**, I exert *myself*.

du bemühest **dich**, thou exertest *thyself*.

ich schmeichle **mir**.

du schmeichelst **dir**.

{ er bemühet **sich**, he exerts *himself*.

{ sie bemühet **sich**, she exerts *herself*.

{ es bemühet **sich**, it exerts *itself*.

{ man bemühet **sich**, one exerts *one's self*.

{ er schmeichelt **sich**.

{ sie schmeichelt **sich**.

{ man schmeichelt **sich**.

wir bemühen **uns**, we exert *ourselves*.

wir schmeicheln **uns**.

{ ihr bemühet **euch**, you exert *yourselves*.

{ ihr schmeichelt **euch**.

{ Sie bemühen **sich**, they exert *themselves*.

{ Sie schmeicheln **sich**.

sie bemühen **sich**, they exert *themselves*.

sie schmeicheln **sich**.

Preterite.

I flattered *myself*, &c.

ich bemühte **mich**, &c. I exerted *myself*.

ich schmeichelte **mir**, &c.

Singular.

IMPERATIVE.

Plural.

— — —
bemühe (du) **dich**, exert *thyself*.

bemühe er **sich**, let him exert *himself*.

bemühen wir **uns**, let us exert *ourselves*.

bemühet **euch**, } exert *your-*
bemühen Sie **sich**, } *selves*.

bemühen sie **sich**, let them exert *themselves*.

Perfect. COMPOUND TENSES. Pluperfect.

I have exerted *myself*.

ich habe **mich** bemüht, &c.

I had exerted *myself*.

ich hatte **mich** bemüht, &c.

Future.

—**Present.**—

Conditional.

I shall exert *myself*.

ich werde **mich** bemühen, &c.

I should exert *myself*.

ich würde **mich** bemühen, &c.

Future.

—**Past.**—

Conditional.

I shall have exerted *myself*.

ich werde **mich** bemüht haben, &c.

I should have exerted *myself*.

ich würde **mich** bemüht haben, &c.

Obs. 1. The Reflexive **sich** may also be used in the *reciprocal* sense of **einander**, one another, each other :—

Die Göttinnen machten **sich** (or **einander**) den Vorrang in der Schönheit streitig. The goddesses vied with *one another* for the palm of beauty.

Obs. 2. The Reflexive Pronoun may be strengthened by **selbst** (as in French by *même*) :—

Ihr schadet **euch selbst**. It is yourselves that you are injuring.

COMPOUND VERBS.

§ 56. COMPOUND VERBS (*i.e.* Verbs with a PREFIX) are divided into—

(a) *Inseparable* Compound Verbs, *i.e.* Verbs the prefix of which *cannot be separated* from the stem, and which do not take *ge=* in the *Part. Perf.* :—

Infin. **verlassen**, to forsake ; *P.P.* **verlassen**, forsaken.

Pres. **ich verlasse**, I forsake ; *Pret.* **ich verließ**, I forsook.

Imperative—**verlaß**, forsake (thou).

(b) *Separable* Compound Verbs, *i.e.* Verbs the prefix of which *may be separated* from the stem, and which in the *Part. Perf.* insert the *ge=* between prefix and stem :—

Infin. **ab=lassen**, to leave off ; *P.P.* **ab=ge=lassen**, left off.

Pres. **ich lasse...ab**, I leave off ; *Pret.* **ich ließ...ab**, I leave off.

Imperative—**laß...ab**, leave (thou) off.

(a) **Inseparable** are—

(1) The *unaccented* prefixes, **be=**, **ge=**, **ent=**, (or **emp=**¹), **er=**, **ver=**, **zer=** (none of which can be used standing alone) : as,

With *Weak Verbs*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Part. Perf.</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
		(without <i>ge=</i>)		
besuch'en,	to visit ;	besucht' ;	ich besuch'e ;	ich besuch'te, &c.
gebrauch'en,	to use ;	gebraucht' ;	ich gebrauch'e ;	ich gebrauch'te, &c.
entfalt'en,	to display ;	entfalt'et ;	ich entfalt'e ;	ich entfalte'te, &c.
erlang'en,	to obtain ;	erlangt' ;	ich erlang'e ;	ich erlang'te, &c.
verlang'en,	to demand ;	verlangt' ;	ich verlang'e ;	ich verlang'te, &c.
zerstreu'en,	to scatter ;	zerstreut' ;	ich zerstreu'e ;	ich zerstreu'te, &c.

Thus with *Strong Verbs* :—

beschreib'en , to describe ;	beschrieb'en ;	ich beschreib'e ;	ich beschrieb' , &c.
gefall'en , to please ;	gefall'en ;	ich gefall'e ;	ich gefiel' , &c.
empfang'en , ¹ to receive ;	empfang'en ;	ich empfang'e ;	ich empfing' , &c.
vergeb'en , to forgive ;	vergeb'en ;	ich vergab'e ;	ich vergab' , &c.

¹ By assimilation with the following labial, the prefix **ent=** becomes **emp=** in the following Strong Verbs only :—**empfangen**, **empfehlen**, **empfinden**.

(2) the *Unaccented* Particles **hinter**, behind, **voll**, full, **wider**, against (which are also used standing alone) and **miß**, mis-, dis- (which is now no longer used standing alone):—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i> (without <i>ge</i> =)	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
hintergeh' en, to deceive ;	hintergang' en ;	ich hintergeh' e ;	ich hinterging' .
widerleg' en, to refute ;	widerlegt' ;	ich widerleg' e ;	ich widerleg'te .
vollbring' en, to accomplish ;	vollbracht' ;	ich vollbring' e ;	ich vollbrach'te .
mißfall' en, to displease ;	mißfall' en ;	ich mißfall' e ;	ich mißfiel' .

(b) **Separable** are—

all other Prefixes, i.e. *Adverbs* (and *Adjectives* used adverbially), *Prepositions*, *Nouns* and *Phrases* used as accented prefixes :—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part. Perf. & Supine.</i> (<i>ge</i> = or <i>zu</i> = intercalated).	<i>Pres., Pret., & Imperat.</i>
her' =stellen, to restore ;	her =ge=stellt ; (um) her =zu=stellen ;	ich stelle (stellte)... her' . Stelle... her' .
ab' =legen, to lay down ;	ab =ge=legt ; (um) ab =zu=legen ;	ich lege (legte)... ab' . lege... ab .
Glück' =wünschen, to congratulate ;	Glück ge=wünscht ; (um) Glück zu wünschen ;	ich wünsche (wünschte) Glück . Wünsche... Glück' .

Thus also with *Strong Verbs* :—

her' =gehen, to go on ;	her' =ge=gangen ; (um) her' =zu=gehen ;	es geht (ging)... her' .
ab' =fallen, to fall off ;	ab' =ge=fallen ; (um) ab =zu=fallen ;	ich falle (fiel)... ab' . Falle... ab' .
haus =halten, to husband ;	haus =ge=halten ; (um) haus =zu=halten ;	ich halte (hielt)... haus' . Halte... haus' .

Thus also with whole phrases—

<i>Inf.</i> Er will sich aus dem Staube machen,*	He will <i>abscond</i> .
<i>Sup.</i> Er wünscht sich aus dem Staube zu machen,	He wants to <i>abscond</i> .
<i>P.P.</i> Er hat sich aus dem Staube gemacht,	He has <i>absconded</i> .
<i>Pres.</i> Er macht sich aus dem Staube,	He <i>absconds</i> .
<i>Pret.</i> Er machte sich aus dem Staube,	He <i>absconded</i> .
<i>Imp.</i> Mache dich aus dem Staube !	<i>Abscond !</i>

* Lit. to make (take) one's self out of the dust.

§ 57. TABLE SHOWING THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE VERBS.

Separable Verbs.

Inseparable Verbs.

Infinitive.

(Prefix accented.)

Strong: aufstehen, to stand (get up).

Weak: auf^fsetzen, to set up.

(Verbal Stem accented.)

verste^hen, to understand.

bese^tzen, to occupy (*lit.* to beset).

Supine.

(Zu inserted
between Prefix and Verb.)

(in order)

(um) auf^{zu}stehen, to get up.

(um) auf^{zu}setzen, to set up.

(Zu standing
before the Verb.)

(in order)

(um) zu verste^hen, to understand.

(um) zu bese^tzen, to occupy.

Past Participle.

(ge inserted
between the Prefix and Verb.)

aufgestanden, stood (got) up.

aufge^{set}zt, set up.

(ge not used at all.)

verstanden, understood.

bese^tzt, occupied (beset).

Present.

(Prefix thrown
to the end of the sentence.)

ich ste^he...auf, I get up...

ich se^tze...auf, I serve up...

(Prefix not detached.)

ich verste^he Sie, I understand you.

ich bese^tze die Stadt, I occupy the town.

Preterite.

ich stand...auf, I got up...

ich se^tzte...auf, I put on...

ich verstand..., I understood...

ich bese^tzte..., I occupied...

Imperative.

Ste^he...auf, } get up...
(Stehen Sie) auf, }

Verste^he mich, } understand
(Verstehen Sie) mich, } me.

Compound Tenses.

(Like the Part. Perf. or Infinitive.)

ich bin (war)...aufgestanden.

ich habe (hatte)...aufge^{set}zt.

ich werde (würde)...aufste^hen.

ich werde (würde)...aufse^tzen.

ich habe (hatte)...verstanden.

ich habe (hatte)...bese^tzt.

ich werde (würde)...verste^hen.

ich werde (würde)...bese^tzen.

§ 58. CONJUGATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEPARABLE VERBS.

Weak : *ausführen*, to carry out. | **Strong :** *aufgeben*, to give up.

Present Indicative.

I <i>carry out</i> the plan, &c.	I <i>give up</i> the business, &c.
ich <i>führe</i> den Plan <i>aus</i> ,	ich <i>gebe</i> das Geschäft <i>auf</i> ,
du <i>führst</i> „ <i>aus</i> ,	du <i>gibst</i> „ <i>auf</i> ,
er <i>führt</i> „ <i>aus</i> ,	er <i>gibt</i> „ <i>auf</i> ,
wir <i>führen</i> „ <i>aus</i> ,	wir <i>geben</i> „ <i>auf</i> ,
ihr <i>führet</i> „ <i>aus</i> ,	ihr <i>gebet</i> „ <i>auf</i> ,
sie <i>führen</i> „ <i>aus</i> ,	sie <i>geben</i> „ <i>auf</i> , &c.

Present Subjunctive.

ich <i>führe</i> den Plan <i>aus</i> ,	ich <i>gebe</i> das Geschäft <i>auf</i> ,
du <i>führest</i> „ <i>aus</i> , &c.	du <i>gestest</i> „ <i>auf</i> , &c.

Preterite Indicative.

I <i>carried out</i> the plan, &c.	I <i>gave up</i> the business, &c.
ich <i>führte</i> den Plan <i>aus</i> ,	ich <i>gab</i> das Geschäft <i>auf</i> ,
du <i>führtest</i> „ <i>aus</i> , &c.	du <i>gäbest</i> „ <i>auf</i> , &c.

Preterite Subjunctive.

ich <i>führte</i> den Plan <i>aus</i> ,	ich <i>gäbe</i> das Geschäft <i>auf</i> ,
du <i>führtest</i> „ <i>aus</i> , &c.	du <i>gäbest</i> „ <i>auf</i> , &c.

Imperative.

Carry (thou, ye) out the plan, &c.	Give (thou, ye) up the business, &c.
<i>Führe</i> (führet) den Plan <i>aus</i> ,	<i>Gib</i> (gebet) das Geschäft <i>auf</i> ,
<i>Führen</i> Sie „ <i>aus</i> , &c.	<i>Geben</i> Sie „ <i>auf</i> , &c.

Compound Tenses.

I have (had) carried out, &c.	I have (had) given up, &c.
ich <i>habe</i> (hatte) den Plan <i>aus-</i> <i>geführt</i> .	ich <i>habe</i> (hatte) das Geschäft <i>auf-</i> <i>gegeben</i> .
I shall (should) carry out, &c.	I shall (should) give up, &c.
ich <i>werde</i> (würde) den Plan <i>aus-</i> <i>führen</i> .	ich <i>werde</i> (würde) das Geschäft <i>auf-</i> <i>geben</i> .
ich <i>werde</i> (würde) den Plan <i>aus-</i> <i>geführt haben</i> .	ich <i>werde</i> (würde) das Geschäft <i>auf-</i> <i>gegeben haben</i> .

The above constructions only hold good in Principal Clauses; for the Prefix is never detached in Dependent Clauses, in which the Verb itself must stand last :—

Principal Clause :

I copy the letter.
ich *schreibe* den Brief *ab*.
I copied the letter.
ich *schrieb* den Brief *ab*.

Dependent Clause :

The letter which I copy.
Der Brief, *den* ich *abschreibe*.
The letter which I copied.
Der Brief, *welchen* ich *abschrieb*.

It was late, *when* I copied the letter.

He wishes *that* I should copy the letter.

Es war spät, *als* ich den Brief *abschrieb*.

Er wünscht, *daß* ich den Brief *abschreibe*.

OBSERVATIONS ON COMPOUND VERBS.

(a) Verbs compounded with the prefixes—

durch, hinter, über, through, behind, over,
um, unter, voll, wieder, round, under, full, again,

(1) are *separable*, if the *prefix* is *accented* :—

Infinit. durch'=reisen, to pass through
 (without stopping),

Supine (um) durch'=zu=reisen

P.P. durch'=ge=reist,

über'=gehen, to go (pass) over,

(um) über'=zu=gehen,

über'=ge=gangen,

Thus—um'=gehen, to go round.

wie'der=holen, to fetch back.

(2) *inseparable*, if the *verb-stem* is *accented* :—

durch'reißen, to roam through.

(um) zu durch'reißen

durch'reißt.

über'gehen, to skip.

(um) zu über'gehen.

über'gang'en.

umgeh'en, to turn, evolve.

wiederhol'en, to repeat.

EXAMPLES :—

(1) *Accented separable prefix* ;
 Sense :—*literal and concrete* :—

ich **setze** den Reisenden **über'**,
 I *set* the traveller *over*,
 ich habe ihn **ü'ber**gesetzt,
 ich wünsche ihn **ü'ber**zu**se**hen.

Geh und **hole** es **wie'der**,
 Go and *fetch* it *back again*,
 ich habe es schon **wie'der**ge**hol**t,
 ich gedenke es **wie'der**zu**hol**en.

(2) *Unaccented inseparable pref.* ;
 Sense :—*derived and abstract* :—

ich **über**setz'e das Buch.
 I *trans'late* the book.
 ich habe es **über**setzt'.
 ich wünsche es **zu** über**setz**en.

Wiederhol'e es noch einmal.
Repeat it once more.
 ich habe es schon **wieder**holt'.
 ich gedenke es **zu** wieder**hol**en.

(b) With regard to Verbs compounded with **miß**- notice that—

(1) Verbs which have the *accent on the verb-stem* are *inseparable* :—

mißfal'len, to displease ; Pres. ich mißfalle, Pret. ich mißfiel.

mißbil'ligen, to disapprove ; Pres. ich mißbillige, Pret. ich mißbilligte.

Past Perf. without *gez*, if the Verb is *strong* :—mißfallen.

„ generally with **ge**, if the Verb is *weak* :—ge**miß**billigt.

(2) Verbs which have the accent on the prefix **miß** are also inseparable in the Simple Tenses, but generally intercalate **ge** in the Part. Perf. :—

mißarten, to degenerate; Part. Perf. **miß**geartet.

(c) In addition to the Rules mentioned in § 56, notice that—

(1) most Compound Verbs derived from Compound Nouns or Adjectives are inseparable :—

rathſchlagen, to deliberate, to hold counsel (from **Rath**ſchlag, counsel, advice).
wetteifern, to vie, to emulate (from **Wette**ifer, emulation).

Thus—

argwöhnen, to suspect; **brand**ſchlagen, to lay under contribution; **früh**ſtücken, to breakfast; **hand**haben, to handle; **lang**weilen, to weary; **luft**wandeln, to promenade; **wall**fahrten, to go on a pilgrimage; **rech**tifertigen, to justify; **wel**ſchlagen, to lament; **wirt**ſchaften, to husband; **wetter**leuchten, to lighten; **offen**baren, to reveal.

All these, like those compounded with **be**z, **ge**, &c., remain inseparable in Conjugation; but differently from them, they take the augment **ge** in the Part. Perf.; compare—

bereden, to persuade; **ich** **ber**ede; P.P. **ber**edet. *Supine* :—(um) zu **ber**eden.

frühſtücken, to breakfast; **ich** **früh**ſtücke; P.P. **ge**frühſtückt. (um) zu **früh**ſtücken.

(2) Verbs with two prefixes are—

(a) *inseparable throughout*, if the first prefix is unaccented and the second accented :—

Supine :—
be=antworten, to answer; **ich** **be**antworte, P.P. **be**antwortet. (um) zu **be**antworten.
ver=urſachen, to cause; **ich** **ver**urſache, P.P. **ver**urſacht. (um) zu **ver**urſachen.

(β) *separable* in the simple tenses (but without taking **ge** in the Part. Perf.), if the first prefix is accented, and the second unaccented :—

an=erkennen, to acknowledge, **ich** **an**erkenne es **an**,
vor=behalten, to reserve; **ich** **be**halte mir **vor**;

but—Part. Perf. :—**an**erkannt, **vor**behalten.

Supine :—**an**zu**er**kennen, **vor**zu**be**halten.

ADVERBS (Umstandswörter).

§ 59. I. FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are either—

(a) *Primitive*, (b) *Derived*, or (c) *Compounded* :—

(a) *Primitive*: viel, much; mehr, more; genug, enough; wenig, little, few; früh, early; oft, often; nah, near; wol, well, &c.

(b) *Derived*, by means of the suffixes *-lich* (= Engl. *-ly*), *-lings*; *-s*, *-ens* (the latter originally Genitive endings) :—

from <i>Adjectives</i> :—	from <i>Nouns</i> :—	from <i>Participles</i> :—
bitterlich, bitterly.	jährlich, yearly.	hoffentlich, it is to be hoped.
treulich, truly.	mündlich, verbally.	wissentlich, wilfully.
blindlings, blindly.	rücklings, backwards.	zusehends, visibly.
anders, otherwise.	theils, partly.	eilends, hurriedly.
links, to the left.	morgens, in the morning.	
übrigens, for the rest.	abends, in the evening.	
meistens, mostly.		

Obs. Almost all German Adjectives, however, may be used as Adverbs without undergoing any change :—

<i>Adj.</i> —Das Buch ist schön.	The book is beautiful.
<i>Adv.</i> —Das Buch ist schön geschrieben.	The book is beautifully written.
<i>Adj.</i> —Die Alpen sind höher als die Pyrenäen.	The Alps are higher than the Pyrenees.
<i>Adv.</i> —Der Adler fliegt höher als die Schwalbe.	The eagle flies higher than the swallow.

(c) *Compounded* of *Nouns*, *Adjectives*, *Pronouns*, *Prepositions*, and *Primitive Adverbs* :—

1. with *Nouns* (mostly in the *Genitive*) affixed to other parts of speech :—

Ding, n. :— allerdings, undoubtedly; schließlich, positively.

Fall, m. :— gleichfalls, likewise; jedenfalls, in any case.

Hand, f. :— allerhand, all kinds of; rechter Hand, on the right hand.

- Mal**, n. :— **vielmals**, frequently ; **jedesmal**, every time.
Maß(e), n. :— **einigermassen**, in some degree ; **dermaßen**, in such a degree.
Ort, m. :— **allerorts** (**allerorten**), everywhere.
Seite, f. :— **einerseits...andrerseits**,* on the one hand...on the other hand.
Teil, m. :— **größtenteils**, chiefly ; **meinesteils**, on my part.
Weg, m. :— **geradeßwegß**, straightway ; **keineßwegß**, by no means.
Weile, f. :— **einstweilen**, **mittlerweise**, meanwhile, meantime.
Weise, f. :— **glücklicherweise**, fortunately ; **kreuzweise**, crosswise.
thörichterweise, foolishly.
Zeit, f. :— **allezeit**, **jederzeit**, at all times.

* The *masc.* and *neuter* genitive-inflection *-ß*, from its frequent use in adverbial genitives, has become an adverbial suffix, and as such is often tacked on to Nouns irrespective of their gender or case. Cf. *die Nacht*, *adv.* *Nachts*, by night ; *acc.* *allen Fall*, *adv.* *allenfalls*, at all events.

2. with *Prepositions* (or *original Adverbs*) prefixed or suffixed to other parts of speech :—

zugleich , at the same time ;	geradezu , straight on.
aufwärts , upward ;	bergauf , uphill.
unterwegs , on the way ;	bergunter , downhill.
heutzutage , nowadays ;	jahrelang , for years.

meinetwegen(=halben), for my sake ;
gesundheitshalber, for the sake of health.

3. with *Pronouns* (or originally *Pronominal stems*) compounded with each other :—

wohin ? whither ? **dahin**, **dorthin**, **thither**,
woher ? whence ? **daher**, **dorthier**, **thence**, &c.

§ 61. III. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

	<i>Comparative,</i> by adding = er .	<i>Superl. Absolute,</i> by adding =(e) st , or (e) stens .	<i>Superl. Relative,</i> by adding = sten .
gehörig, obediently.	gehöriger, more obediently.	gehörigst, ¹ aufs gehörigste, most obediently.	am gehörigsten, (the) most obediently.
leicht, easily, lightly.	leichter, more easily.	leichtestens, ¹ aufs leichteste, most easily.	am leichtesten, (the) most easily.
hoch, high.	höher, higher.	höchst, höchstens, exceedingly, at the most.	am höchsten, ² (the) highest.
naß, near.	näher, nearer.	zunächst, next of all ; nächstens, by and by.	am nächsten, (the) nearest.

§ 62. IRREGULAR COMPARISON (formed from other Stems).

gut, wol, well.	besser, better.	bestens, aufs beste, } best.	am besten, the best.
gern, ³ willingly.	lieber, rather.	(allerliebst, most charmingly.)	am liebsten, (the) most willingly.
bald, soon.	eher, sooner.	baldigst, } very ehestens, } soon.	am ehesten, (the) soonest.
viel, much.	mehr, more.	meist, meistens, mostly.	am meisten, (the) most.
wenig, little.	minder, weniger, less.	mindestens, wenigstens, at least.	am mindesten, am wenigsten, (the) least.

¹ The Simple Superlatives in =**st**, =**stens**, are limited to a few exceptional cases ; as, eiligst, hurriedly ; gefälligst, if you please ; gütigst, most kindly ; erstens, in the first place ; spätestens, at the latest ; schönstens, in the best manner.

² Distinguish between —

Der Adler fliegt am höchsten. It is the eagle that flies the highest (compared with other birds).

Wenn der Adler am höchsten fliegt... When the eagle takes his highest flies (compared with his own flight at other times).

³ **Gern** is generally best rendered by the Verbs *to like*, *to be fond of* :—

Ich möchte gern (lieber).

I should like ; (I would rather).

Er trinkt gern.

He is fond of (given to) drinking.

Am liebsten ginge ich * spazieren.

I should like best to take a walk.

(Comp. the English—I had as *lieft*, I had *rather*.)

* If a sentence begins with an Adverb or an Adverbial phrase, the Verb stands before the Subject :—

Ich gehe nach Hause.—Heute (in vierzehn Tagen) gehe ich nach Hause.

PREPOSITIONS (Vormörter).

Prepositions are best classified according to the case they govern : i.e. (a) the *Accusative*, (b) the *Dative*, (c) both the *Dative* and *Accusative*, and (d) the *Genitive*.

§ 63. A. Prepositions governing the ACCUSATIVE Case :—

durch, *through* ; **gegen**, *against, towards* ; **für**, *for* ;
ohne, *without* ; **um**, *round about, for* ; **wider**, *against*.

Durch den Fluß (— die Wiese, — das Feld).	<i>Through</i> the river (— the meadow, — the field).
Den ganzen Tag (die ganze Nacht, das ganze Jahr) durch .	<i>During</i> the whole day (night, year).
Dadurch [§ 30, (3)] wird nichts gewonnen.	Nothing is gained <i>thereby</i> .

Wer nicht für mich ist, ist gegen mich.	He who is not <i>for</i> me, is <i>a-</i> <i>gainst</i> me.
Er ist reich gegen uns.	He is rich <i>in comparison with</i> us.
Gegen Mittag. Gegen Osten.	<i>Towards</i> noon. <i>To</i> the east.
Ich habe nichts dagegen [§ 30, (3)].	I have no <i>objection to</i> it.
Gegen hundert Pfund.	<i>About</i> one hundred pounds.

Für das Vaterland sterben.	<i>To die for</i> the fatherland.
Was wollen Sie da für [§ 30, (3)]?	What do you want <i>for</i> it?
Ohne einen Pfennig.	<i>Without</i> a penny.

Um den Wald (— die Kirche, — das Haus) gehen.	<i>To go round</i> the wood (— church, — house).
Um sieben Uhr. Um Weihnachten.	<i>At</i> seven o'clock. <i>About</i> Christ- mas.
Er bittet um ein Stück Brot.	He asks <i>for</i> a piece of bread.
Ich bemühe mich darum [§ 30, (3)]	I trouble myself <i>about</i> it.

Wider den Wind.	<i>Against</i> the wind.
Wider meinen Willen.	<i>Against</i> my will.

Obs. 1. *Sonder, without*, is but rarely used.

2. *Bis, as far as, until*, is generally used with other Prepositions, or with Adverbs :—

Bis nach Berlin ; von fünf *bis* sieben Uhr ; *bis* hierher, *so far* ; *bis* jetzt, *till now*, &c.

3. *Entlang, along*, with acc. if placed after the Noun :—

Den Fluß *entlang*. *Along* the river.

4. *Gen, for gegen*, is obsolete :—*gen* Himmel, *heavenward*.

§ 64. B. *Prepositions governing the DATIVE Case.*

Aus, außer, bei, entgegen, gegenüber,
out of, without, near by, against, opposite,

Mit, nach, seit, von, zu, zuwider.
with, after, since, of, to, contrary.

Aus dem Zimmer (— der Küche, — dem Fenster).	Out of the room (kitchen, win- dow).
Aus den Augen, aus dem Sinn.	Out of sight (<i>lit.</i> eyes), out of mind.
Die Armee besteht aus Kerntrup- pen.	The army consists of picked troops.
Aus Furcht vor Strafe.	For (<i>out of</i>) fear of punishment.
Außer dem Bereiche; außer (der) Gefahr.	Out of (<i>beyond</i>) reach; out of danger.
Alle Schüler außer dir und mir.	All the pupils <i>except</i> you and I.
(With the genitive in a few phrases:—	
Außer Landes gehen.	To go abroad.)
Bleibe bei ihm.	Stay <i>with</i> him.
Die Schlacht bei Leipzig.	The battle of Leipzig.
Ich habe mein Messer nicht bei mir.	I have not my knife <i>about</i> me.
Bei dem (beim) Buchhändler.	At the bookseller's (<i>Fr. chez</i>).
Es ist bei den Deutschen üblich.	It is customary <i>with</i> the Germans.
Bei Tische; bei diesem Anlaß.	At table; <i>on</i> this occasion.
Bei Tag; bei Nacht.	In the daytime; <i>in</i> the night.
Bei meiner Ankunft.	At my arrival.
Er kam mir entgegen (<i>Infin.</i> entgegen-kommen).	He came <i>to meet</i> me.
Dem Feind entgegen.	<i>Facing</i> the enemies.
Er wohnt der Kirche gegenüber.	He lives <i>opposite</i> the church.
Komm mit mir; mit lauter Stimme.	Come <i>with</i> me; <i>with</i> a loud voice.
Mit Freuden; mit der ersten Gelegenheit.	<i>With</i> pleasure; <i>on</i> the first opportunity.

Nach Süden hin; nach allen Welttheilen.	Towards the South; to all parts of the world.
Er reist nach München (nach Hause).	He is leaving (starting) for Munich (home).
Nach dem Frühstück; nach einer Woche.	After breakfast; a week hence.
Nach meiner Ansicht; meiner Ansicht nach.	In my opinion.
Dem Scheine nach.	According to appearances.
Seit einer Woche; seit vielen Jahren.	A week ago; these many years.
Er kommt von der Schule (vom Jahrmarkt).	He is coming from school (from the fair).
Von Jugend auf; ein Freund von mir.	From childhood (up); a friend of mine.
Von Ansehen kennen; ein Gedicht von Goethe.	To know by sight; a poem by Goethe.
Was halten sie davon [§ 30, (3)]?	What do you think of it?
Ich gehe zu meinem Bruder (but nach Paris, nach Hause).	I am going to my brother.
Zum (zu dem) Fenster hinein (hinans).	In (Out of) the window.
Sie machten ihn zum Könige.	They made him their king.
Wir gehen zu Tische, zu Bette, zur Schule.	We are going to dinner, to bed, to school.
Zu Lande, zur See, zu Fuß, zu Pferd, &c.	By land, by sea, on foot, on horseback, &c.
Der Vernunft zuwider.	Contrary to reason.

Obs. Note the following, less frequently used, Particles which complete the above list:—

binnen, within; **gemäß**, conformable to; **gleich**, like; **ob**, over; **nächst**, next; **nebst**, **sammt**, together (along with).

Binnen acht Tagen. *Within* a week.

Also with the *Genitive*:—**Binnen** eines Monats.

Der Vorschrift **gemäß**. *Conformable to precept, &c.*

§ 65. C. *Prepositions which govern—**the DATIVE,**the ACCUSATIVE,*In answer to the question
*where?*In answer to the question
*whither? whereto?***an, auf, hinter, in, and neben,**
*at, upon, behind, in, and beside.***über, unter, vor, and zwischen,**
*over, under, before, and between.**With Dative.**With Accusative.*Er sitzt **an** dem (am) Feuer.Geh **an** das Feuer.He sits *by* the fire.

Go near the fire.

Die Reihe ist **an** dir.Ich denke **an** dich.

It is thy turn.

I am thinking of you.

Am Morgen; am ersten Mai.

Der Brief ist **an** mich gerichtet.*In the morning; on the first of*
May.The letter is addressed *to* me.Das Licht steht **auf** dem Tische.Stelle den Leuchter **auf** den Tisch.The candle stands *on* (*upon*) the
table.Place the candle *upon* the table.

Auf dem Lande wohnen.

Auf das Land gehen.

To live *in* the country.To go *into* the country.Ich bin **auf** der Post, **auf** der
Börse, **auf** dem Markte, &c.
gewesen. I have been *at*
the post-office, *at* the Ex-
change, *in* the market, &c.Ich ging **auf** die Post, **auf** die
Börse, **auf** den Markt.I went *to* the post-office, *to* the
Exchange, *to* the market.Der Garten ist **hinter** der
Mauer.Ich eile **hinter** die Mauer.

The garden is behind the wall.

I hasten behind the wall.

Bleibe **in** dem (im) Zimmer.Komm **in** das Zimmer.Stay *in* the room.Come *into* the room.Der Fisch schwimmt **in** dem Wasser.Der Hund springt **in** das Wasser.The fish is swimming *in* the
water.The dog jumps *into* the water.Ich sitze **neben** ihm.Ich setze mich **neben** ihn.I am seated *near* him.I sit down *near* him.Die Wolke steht **über** dem Berge.Die Wolke zieht **über** den Berg.The cloud hovers *over* the
mountain.The cloud flies *over* the moun-
tain.

Er steht über mir.
He stands *above* me.

Die Schafe ruhen unter den
Bäumen.

The sheep rest *under* the trees.
Der Größte unter uns allen.
The greatest *among* us all.
Kinder unter zehn Jahren.
Children *under* ten years.

Eine Wache steht vor dem Thore.
A sentinel is standing *before*
the gate.

Vor drei Wochen.
Three weeks *ago*.

Vor Furcht zittern; vor Hunger
verschmachten.
To tremble *with* fear; to die
with hunger.

Er saß zwischen mir und ihr.
He sat *between* me and her.

Wir freuen uns über Ihren
Erfolg.

We rejoice *at* your success.

Die Schafe gehen unter die
Bäume.

The sheep go *under* the trees.
Der unsaubere Geist fuhr unter
die Schweine.
The evil spirit entered *into* the
swine.

Gehen wir vor das Thor.
Let us go *outside* the gate.

Treten Sie vor den Spiegel.
Step *before* the looking-glass.

Die Feinde rückten mit Heeres-
macht vor die Stadt.
The enemies marched in great
force *before* the town.

Er setzte sich zwischen mich und
sie.
He sat down *between* me and her.

§ 66. D. *Prepositions governing the GENITIVE Case.*

außerhalb, innerhalb, oberhalb, unterhalb,
outside, inside, above, below.

diesseit(s), jenseit(s); längs, entlang,
on this side, the other side; along.

kraft, vermöge, ; laut, mittelft,
by virtue of; conformably to, by means of.

statt (anstatt), trotz, ungeachtet,
instead of, in spite of, notwithstanding.

wegen, halben, willen; während, zufolge,
on account of; during; according to.

Außerhalb (innerhalb) des
Lagers. *Outside (inside) the camp.*

Oberhalb (unterhalb) des
Flusses. *Above (below) the river.*

† (Innerhalb acht Tagen.	<i>Within eight days (a week.)</i>
Diesseit(s) [jenseit(s)] des Gebirges.	<i>On this (the other) side of the mountain.</i>
Längs des Ufers.	<i>Along the shore.</i>
† (Längs dem Gestade.	<i>Along the beach)</i>
(also Acc. den Wald entlang.	<i>Along the wood.)</i>
Kraft (vermöge) seines Amtes.	<i>By virtue of his office.</i>
Laut dieser Urkunde.	<i>Conformably to this document.</i>
Mittelft (vermittelft) eines Dietrichs.	<i>By means of a false key.</i>
Statt (anstatt) des Fürsten.	<i>Instead (in place) of the prince.</i>
An meiner Statt.	<i>In my stead.</i>
Trotz (ungeachtet) des Verbotes.	<i>In spite (defiance) of the prohibition.</i>
† (Trotz einem, <i>as well as any</i> ;	<i>trotdem, for all that.)</i>
Seines Reichthums ungeachtet.	<i>His wealth notwithstanding.</i>
Wegen seines Eifers ; seines Eifers wegen.	<i>On account of his zeal.</i>
Unserer Freundschaft halben (wollen, wegen).	<i>For the sake of our friendship.</i>
(Um) des Himmels willen.	<i>For heaven's sake.</i>
(Meinetwillen, deinet halben, &c.	<i>For my sake, &c., see § 25, 2.)</i>
Während meiner Krankheit.	<i>During my illness.</i>
† Zufolge meines Auftrages. }	<i>According to my instruction.</i>
Meinem Auftrage zufolge. }	

Obs. Those marked † also govern the *Dative* case.

Contraction of Prepositions with the Definite Article.

The following prepositions may—but need not—be contracted :—

an dem = am,
bei dem = beim,
in dem = im,
von dem = vom,
zu dem = zum,
zu der = zur.

an das = ans,
auf das = aufs,
durch das = durchs,
für das = fürs,
in das = ins,
um das = ums.

CONJUNCTIONS (*Bindewörter*).

§ 67. Conjunctions are divided, according as they affect the construction of the clauses they introduce, into :—

A. CO-ORDINATE : { (1) PURE—which *do not affect* the Place of the Verb :—
(2) ADVERBIAL -- which *attract* the Verb before the Subject :—

B. SUB-ORDINATE : { (3) which *remove* the Verb to the end of the sentence :—

A. { (1) Er ist reich, **aber** er ist nicht glücklich.
He is rich, *but* he is not happy.
(2) Er ist reich, **deshalb** ist er geachtet.
He is rich, *therefore* he is esteemed.

B. (3) Er ist reich, **weil** er arbeitsam ist.
He is rich, *because* he is industrious.

§ 68. Conjunctions are also classified, according to their meaning and the relations they indicate, into—(a) *Copulative*, *Disjunctive*, and *Adversative*, (b) *Local* and *Temporal*, (c) *Causal* or *Conclusive*, (d) *Final*, (e) *Conditional*, and (f) *Concessive*.

Combining these two classifications (the Syntactical and Etymological), we may arrange Conjunctions according to the following Scheme :—

(a) *Copulative and Disjunctive*.

A. (1) CO-ORDINATE (Pure).	A. (2) CO-ORDINATE (Adverbial).
(which <i>do not affect</i> the place of the Verb) :—	(which <i>attract</i> the Verb) :—

und, and ; oder, or.
aber, allein, but, however.
sowohl, but (after a negative phrase).
sowohl...als auch, as well...as, both...and.
denn, for.
weder, neither.

auch, also ; zudem, besides.
doch, jedoch, yet, still.
dennoch, nevertheless.
entweder, either (as a correlative to oder, or, and linking co-ordinate clauses).
noch, nor (as a correlative to weder).

(b) *Local and Temporal.*

B. (3) SUB-ORDINATE.
(which *remove* the Verb to the
end) :—

als, when, as ; wie, as.
wenn, if ; wann, when.
während, indem, while, whilst.
nachdem, after ; seit, seitdem, since.
bis, until ; ehe, bevor, before, ere.

A. (2) CO-ORDINATE (Adverbial).
(which *attract* the Verb) :—

damals, then.
dann, then.
indessen, meanwhile, meantime.
kaum, scarcely, no sooner.
vorher, zuvor, before.

(c) *Causal, Conclusive.*

weil, because : da, since.

also, thus ; folglich, mithin, consequently.

— —
weßhalb, weßwegen, wherefore.

daher, darum, hence.
deßhalb deßwegen, therefore.

(d) *Final.*

daß, that (with Subj.),

auf daß, } in order that, so that.
damit, }

auf daß...nicht, lest.

um...zu, in order to (with *Infinitive*).

dazu, darum, for that purpose.

(e) *Conditional.*

wenn, if ;

wo nicht, unless ; ob, if, whether.

wofern, falls, in case (with Subj.).

(f) *Concessive.*

obgleich, obwohl, obgleich, } though, zwar, indeed.

wenn...auch, ungeachtet, } although. wohl, truly, &c.

EXAMPLES :—

- (1) Du thust Recht, und du scheuest Niemanden.
You do right, and you fear nobody.
- (2) Du thust Recht, darum scheust du Niemanden.
You do right, and therefore you fear nobody.
- (3) Thue Recht, auf daß du Niemanden scheuest.
Do right, so that you fear nobody.
- (1) Ich bin hungrig, denn ich habe nicht gefrühstückt.
I am hungry, for I have not breakfasted.
- (2) Ich war hungrig, darum habe ich gefrühstückt.
I was hungry, therefore I breakfasted.
- (3) Ich war hungrig, weil ich nicht gefrühstückt hatte.
I was hungry, because I had not breakfasted.

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APPENDIX.

§ 69. VOWEL MODIFICATION is a feature of frequent occurrence in the English language, and, as it may be traced to the same origin in the two languages, an illustration of its working in English will better explain the principle than any disquisition, however lengthy, could do:—

“The Plurals formed by change of the Vowel of the Noun, such as ‘foot,’ ‘feet,’ can be partly explained by Anglo-Saxon, and still more by the kindred languages of the Continent, especially the Old Saxon. In Anglo-Saxon the plural is *fêt* where the original vowel (*fôt*) has been changed as in English. But in Old Saxon the plural is *fôti*, and in Gothic words of the same form we find traces of a fuller suffix *-is*. Now this final syllable explains the change of the vowel in the original syllable. It is a well-known phenomenon in language (of which we shall see more hereafter) that one sound affects another in pronunciation; that, for example, if two consonants meet, which differ in some principle of their formation, and therefore are not easily pronounced together, one generally modifies the other. . . . A consonant can affect a vowel, and one vowel can affect another, though not generally in the same syllable; sometimes a vowel changes that of the following syllable, as when Latin *facilis* becomes *difficilis*; more commonly the vowel of the preceding syllable is brought nearer to—not made identical with—that which follows. These Plurals are examples of such a change. Thus in ‘*fôti*’ we have two vowels *o* and *i* (*ee*—sound); for *o* the back of the tongue is raised much higher than for *i*; *e* (sounded as in French *fête*) comes nearer to *i* in this respect; also the mouth is ‘rounded’ for *o*, that is, the lips form a circular hole, the extremities being brought nearer; but the lips are not moved in sounding either *e* or *i*; therefore a speaker, mindful of the coming *i*, and wishing half-unconsciously to spare his labour, so modified the preceding syllable that he sounded *ê* instead of *ô*, and said ‘*fêti*.’ Just so he said ‘*menni*’ instead of ‘*manni*’ for the plural of ‘man.’ Then in process of time the termination *i*, like so many others, was dropped, and ‘feet,’ ‘men,’ &c., alone were left. Yet, none the less, the lost vowel had been the cause of the change. This we should certainly never have known except by tracing the history of the vowel, and by comparison with kindred languages, where the same change takes place.”

(PEILE, *Primer of Philology*.)

§ 70 (a). *Substantives with two different PLURALS according to their meaning.*

das Band, die Bände, fetters.	das Band, die Bänder, ribbons.
die Bank, die Bänke, benches.	die Bank, die Banken, banks.
das Ding, die Dinge, things.	das Ding, die Dinger, creatures.
das Gesicht, die Gesichte, visions.	das Gesicht, die Gesichter, faces.
der Laden, die Läden, shops.	der Laden, die Laden, shutters.
das Land, die Länder, lands.	das Land, die Lande, province, domains.
das Licht, die Lichte, candles.	das Licht, die Lichter, lights.
der Mann, die Männer, men.	der Mann, die Mannen, warriors, vassals.
der Ort, die Orte, places (in general).	der Ort, die Orter, places, localities.
der Strauß, die Strauße, ostriches.	der Strauß, die Sträuße, bouquets.
das Wort, die Worte, words, speeches.	das Wort, die Wörter, single words.
der Zoll, die Zölle, inches.	der Zoll, die Zölle, toll.

§ 70 (b). *Nouns which have a double Gender.*

N.B.—The plurals (except when unchanged or unusual) are given in parenthesis.

der Band (Bände), volumes.	das Band (Bänder), ribbon.
der Bund, see (c) (Bünde), confederacy.	das Bund (Bünde), bundle.
der Bauer (Bauern), peasant.	das Bauer, cage.
der Chor (Chöre), chorus.	das Chor (Chöre), choir.
der Erbe (Erben), heir.	das Erbe, inheritance.
die Erkenntniß, intuition.	das Erkenntniß, verdict.
der Geißel, hostage.	die Geißel (Geißeln), scourge.
die Gift (Mitgift), dowry.	das Gift, poison.
der Harz, Hartz mountain.	das Harz, resin.
der Heide (Heiden), heathen.	die Heide, heath.
der Hut (Hüte), hat.	die Hut, heed, guard.
der Kiefer, jaw.	die Kiefer (Kiefern), pine-tree.
der Kunde (Kunden), customer.	die Kunde, knowledge, tidings.
der Leiter, guide.	die Leiter (Leitern), ladder.
der Mangel (Mängel), want.	die Mangel, mangle.
der Markt, mark (= shilling).	die Markt (Marken), border-land.
das Markt, marrow.	
der Mensch (Menschen), human being.	das Mensch (Menschen), wench.
der Messer, measurer, surveyor.	das Messer, knife.
der Reis, rice.	das Reis (Reiser), twig.
der Schild (Schilde), shield.	das Schild (Schilde), sign-board.
der See (Seen), lake.	die See, sea, ocean.
der Sprosse (Sprossen), offspring.	die Sprosse (Sprossen), step (in a ladder).
die Steuer (Steuern), tax, duty.	das Steuer, helm.
der Stift (Stifte), pencil, tack.	das Stift (Stifte), pious foundation.
der Teil (Teile), part.	das Teil (Teile), share, portion.
der Thor (Thoren), fool.	das Thor (Thore), gate.
der Verdienst (Verdienste), gain.	das Verdienst (Verdienste), merit.

§ 70 (c) *Nouns* (mostly abstract) *which form their Plural by means of a derivative or of a compound form—which itself is used both in the Singular and Plural.*

Singular.

der Bau, building, construction,
(der Bau, burrow, &c.,
das Bestreben, effort,
der Betrug, deceit, fraud,
der Bund (see b), alliance,
der Dank, thanks,
das Erbe, inheritance,
der Friede, treaty of peace,
die Gewalt, force, violence,

das Glück, luck,
die Gunst, favour,
der Kummer, affliction, trouble,
die Liebe, love,
haß Lob, praise,
der Mord, murder,
der Rath, counsel, advice,
(der Rath, councillor,
der Raub, robbery,
der Segen, blessing,
der Streit, quarrel, dispute,
der Tod, death, decease,
das Unglück, misfortune,
der Verdruß, vexation,
der Zank, quarrel,

Plural.

die Bauten (f.).
die Baue.)
die Bestrebungen (f.).
die Betrügereien (f.).
die Bündnisse (n.).
die Danksgungen (f.).
die Erbschaften (f.).
die Friedensverträge (m.).
die Gewaltthätigkeiten (f.).
(die Gewalten, powers that be.)
die Glücksfälle (m.), windfalls.
die Gunstbezeugungen (f.).
die Kümmernisse (f.).
die Liebschaften (f.) (amours).
die Lobsprüche (m.).
die Mordthaten (f.).
die Rathschläge (m.).
die Rätze.)
die Räubereien (f.).
die Segnungen (f.).
die Streitigkeiten (f.).
die Todesfälle (m.).
die Unglücksfälle (m.).
die Verdrießlichkeiten (f.).
die Zänkereien (f.).

§ 71. *General Remarks on the Adjective Declension.*

As regards the agreement of the Attributive Adjective in *Gender* and *Number* with the Noun it qualifies, German holds a middle position between *French*, where the Adjective agrees both as an Attribute and as a Predicate, and *English* where it never agrees; it differs from both in so far as it agrees in *case* with the Noun qualified by means of case-endings of its own.

The German Declension of the Attributive Adjective differs altogether from the Latin: for whilst in Latin the Declension of the Adjective (1st, 2nd, or 3rd Declension) depends on its stem-suffixes, in German the Declension of an Adjective, be it Masc., Fem., or Neuter, depends not only on the Gender and Number of the Noun qualified, but also on the Determinative word (Article or Pronoun) preceding it:—

(a) The Adjective takes the *Weak* inflections, if preceded by an Article or Pronoun with *Strong* inflections ;

(b) It takes the *Strong* inflections itself, if preceded by *no Article or Pronoun* or by one deficient in inflections (*i.e. Weak*) : thus—

<i>Article or Pron. Strong :—</i>		<i>Article or Pron. Weak (or no Art. or Pron.) :—</i>	
<i>Adjective Weak :—</i>		<i>Adjective Strong :—</i>	
(a) Dies= er	jung= e Mann.	(b) (Ein)	jung= er Mann.
Dies= e	jung= e Frau.	(Eine)	jung= e Frau.
Dies= eß	jung= e Kind.	(Ein)	jung= eß Kind.

Now the general law underlying this system of alternation of Strong and Weak Inflections is simply a law of euphony—in other words, the repetition of the same Strong endings in close succession is avoided on account of the grating sound it would produce.

This law is corroborated by the very exceptions to the Rules of Declension: for in the Gen. Sing., Masc. and Neuter, of the Strong Adject. Decl., =**en** is generally substituted for =**eß**, because the following Noun itself ends in =**eß**.

The fact that, in many cases, as for instance in the Acc. den jungen Knaben, this repetition of =**en** is not resented, does not militate against this theory, for the recurrence of =**en** does not grate on the ear as does the repeated =**eß**.

The so-called Mixed Adjective Declension is entirely founded on, and strikingly illustrates, this euphonic law :—

<i>Article Weak—Adjective Strong :—</i>		<i>Article Strong—Adjective Weak :—</i>	
Nom. ein	gut= er Mann	Gen. ein= eß	gut= en Mannes
Nom. ein	gut= eß Kind	Gen. ein= eß	gut= en Kindes.

Compare also those Indefinite Pronouns which admit of being used both with or without Case-Inflections :—

Mancher brave Mann ; or Manch braver Mann !

Welches großartige Schauspiel ! or Welch großartiges Schauspiel !

EXERCISES.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES ON THE ORDER OF WORDS.

N.B.—Only the *most essential* Rules are given. Special Cases and Exceptions will be noticed in due course.

A. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

(1) The *Participle Perfect* and the *Infinitive* are, as a rule, placed last :—

Part. Perf.

Ich habe Zeit **gehabt**.

I have time *had*.

Er ist hier **gewesen**.

He is here *been*.

Du hast ihn **gelobt**.

You have him *praised*.

Infinitive.

Ich werde Zeit **haben**.

I shall time *have*.

Er wird hier **sein**.

He will here *be*.

Du wirst ihn **loben**.

You will him *praise*.

In the *Compound Infinitive*, i.e. *Infinitive Perfect*, composed of *Infinit. Pres.* and *Part. Perf.*, the latter is placed last :—

Er würde es **gethan haben**.

He would it *done have*.

Sie würde mit uns **gegangen sein**.

She would with us *gone be*.

(2) *a.* If a Verb has two *Noun-objects*, or if one Object is a *Noun*, and the other a *Pronoun* the *Dative of the Person* is generally placed before the *Accusative of the Thing* :—

Er hat **dem Bettler** einen Thaler gegeben.

He has *to the beggar* a dollar given.

Sie wird **uns** ihre Bücher gerne leihen.

She will *to us* her books willingly lend.

b. If both Objects of a Verb are *Personal Pronouns*, the *Direct Obj.* (Acc.) is generally placed before the *Indirect* (Dat. or Gen.) :—

Ich werde es **ihm** morgen sagen.

I shall *it to him* to-morrow say.

Obs. With **mir** and **dir** the acc., **es** is often put last : Sage **mir's**.

(3) *Adverbs* or *Adverbial Phrases* of *time* are placed before other complements :—

Er wird **heute** **nicht** in die Schule gehen.
He will to-day not to school go.

(4) A *Complement* (be it an *Adverb*, an *Adverbial Phrase* or *Clause*, or an *Object*) placed at the head of a sentence, *attracts the Verb* * :—

Normal :— Ich sah gestern deinen Bruder im Theater.
I saw yesterday thy brother in the theatre.

Inverted :— Gestern sah ich deinen Bruder im Theater.
Deinen Bruder sah ich gestern im Theater.
Im Theater sah ich gestern deinen Bruder.

* It must be well understood that in *Compound Tenses* it is to the *Auxiliary Verb* (and *not* the *Part. Perf.* or *Infinitive*) that the above rules apply :—

Gestern habe ich deinen Bruder im Theater gesehen.

Obs. 1. *Adverbs* must *not* be placed between the Subject and the Verb :—

I never said that. Das hab' ich **nicht** gesagt.

Obs. 2. (a) **Nicht** is best placed—

last in *Simple Tenses* of *Simple* (or *inseparable compound*) *Verbs* ;
in *Compound Tenses*, before the *Infinitive* or *Part. Perf.* :—

Heute kommt der Lehrer **nicht**. To-day the master is *not* coming.

Gestern ist der Lehrer **nicht** gekommen.

Morgen wird der Lehrer **nicht** kommen.

(b) With *Separable Compound Verbs*, when they throw their prefix to the end, **nicht** will generally stand before the latter :—

Mache das Fenster **nicht** auf (or mache **nicht** das Fenster auf).
Do *not* open the window.

(c) If one particular word in a sentence is emphatically negatived, **nicht** is best placed before that word :—

Nicht heute kommt der Lehrer, sondern morgen. The master *will come*,
not indeed to-day, but to-morrow.

Nicht der Lehrer wird kommen, sondern... *Not* the master will come, but...

B. COMPLEX SENTENCES.

(1) In all *Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses*, the *Verb* (if in a compound tense, the *Auxiliary Verb*) stands *last*:—

(a) *ADJECTIVAL (relative) dependent Clauses*:—
(introduced by a *Relative* or *Adverbial Pronoun*).

Das ist ein Schüler,
der seine Pflicht thut;
den ich belohnt habe;
dessen Fortschritte Ihnen zur
Ehre gereichen werden.

That is a pupil,
who does his duty;
whom I have rewarded;
whose progress will redound
to your credit.

Obs. If the dependent clause is intercalated in the principal sentence, the order remains the same:—

Der Schüler, **der** seine Pflicht thut, wird belohnt werden.

(b) *SUBSTANTIVAL dependent Clauses*:—

(introduced by the *Subordinate Conjunctions* **daß**, **ob**, or by the *Substantival Relatives* **wer**, **was**.)—

Es freut mich, **daß** du heute kommst.
I am glad *that* you come to-day.
Man weiß nicht, **ob** er kommen wird.
One does not know *whether* he will come.
Ich wußte wol **wer** es gethan hatte.
I knew well *who* had done it.
Thue **was** Recht ist.
Do *what* is right.

(c) *ADVERBIAL dependent Clauses*:—

(introduced by *Subordinate Conjunctions of time, place, manner, cause, purpose, condition, concession, &c.*, see § 68 B.).

Der Hahn kräht, **ehe** die Sonne am Himmel steht.
The cock crows *before* the sun stands in the sky.
Wir arbeiteten, **während** er im Schatten anruhte.
We were working *whilst* he was resting in the shade.
Es war im Jahr 1812, **als** Napoleon den Krieg erklärte.
It was in the year 1812, *when* Napoleon declared war.
Es ist schon lange her, **seit** er gekommen ist.
It is a long time *since* he has come.
Wissen Sie **wann** der Zug ankommen wird?
Do you know *when* the train will arrive?
Ich würde es thun, **wenn** es möglich wäre.
I should do it, *if it were possible*.
Er verreiste früh, **damit** er den Zug nicht verfehlte.
He started early *in order that* he might not miss the train.

Ich konnte ihn nicht begleiten, **da** ich zu müde **war**.

I could not accompany him, *as* I *was* too tired.

Es ist mir unbegreiflich **wie** es geschehen **ist**.

It is a riddle to me *how* it *has* happened.

Koblenz liegt **wo** die Mosel in den Rhein **fließt**.

Coblentz is situated *where* the Moselle *flows* into the Rhine.

Er will Wein trinken, **ob**schon er das Fieber **hat**.

He wants to drink wine *though* he *has* a fever.

(2) If a *dependent* Clause stands before a *Principal* sentence, the *Verb* of the latter is *attracted*, as it is by a preceding *complement* (see A. 4): compare—

Adv. phrase:—Vor Sonnenaufgang, } verließen wir das Lager.
Adv. clause:—Ehe die Sonne aufging, }

Before sunrise (= before the sun rose), we left the camp.

It follows that—the *Verb* of the *preceding* dependent clause standing *last*, and the *Verb* of the *following* principal sentence standing *first*—the two *Verbs* will come together.

<i>Dependent Clause.</i>			<i>Principal Sentence.</i>		
Conjunct.,	Subj.,	<i>Verb</i> ;	<i>Verb</i> ,	Subject,	&c.
Da	er	nicht arbeitet ,	so	er	auch nicht essen.
As	he	not <i>works</i> ,	<i>shall</i>	he	also not eat.

Obs. As a rule, a principal sentence preceded by one or more dependent clauses, will be linked to the latter by the adverbial conjunction **so**, standing as a kind of correlative to the conjunction which introduces the dependent clause:—

Da du krank **bist**, **so** mußt du zu Hause bleiben.

Wenn der Sturm heftig **wird**, **so** **wird** er Orkan genannt.

Obschon er lahm **ist**, **so** **kann** er doch schnell laufen.

(3) A *conditional* or *concessive* dependent clause is often rendered by inversion of the Subject and Verb (in English with *Auxiliary Verbs* only):—

Hätte ich das gewußt, }
 instead of— } so wäre ich nicht gekommen.
 Wenn ich das gewußt hätte, }

Had I (for—If I had) known that, I should not have come.

But we cannot say with other than *Auxiliary Verbs*, as in German:—

Sprach er die Wahrheit, **so** würde ich ihm glauben.
If he spoke the truth, I should believe him.

N.B.—Words within *parenthesis* () are to be translated ;
words within *brackets* [] are *not* to be translated.

THE VERB. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Synoptic Table of the different forms of the SIMPLE TENSES.

I. Weak Conjugation.

(a) *Simple Verb* (§ 35).

Infinitive :— **suchen**, to seek ;

Present :— ich **suche**.

Preterite :— ich **suchte**.

Imperat. :— **suche**.

(b) *Compound Verbs* (§§ 56-58).

Inseparable : *Separable* :

versuchen, **aufsuchen**,

to try ; to search after.

ich **versuche** ; ich **suche** ...**auf**.

ich **versuchte** ; ich **suchte** ...**auf**.

versuche ; **suche** ...**auf**.

II. Strong Conjugation (§§ 43-51).

Class :— I. II. III. IV. V. VI.

to speak ; to give ; to drive ; to hold ; to tear ; to bend.

Infinit. :— **sprechen** ; **geben** ; **fahren** ; **halten** ; **reißen** ; **biegen**.

Pres. :— ich **spreche** ; **gebe** ; **fahre** ; **halte** ; **reisse** ; **biege**.

du **sprichst** ; **gibst** ; **fährst** ; **hältst** ; **reißest** ; **biegst**.

er **spricht** ; **gibt** ; **fährt** ; **hält** ; **reißt** ; **biegt**.

Imper. :— **sprich** ; **gib** ; **fahre** ; **halte** ; **reisse** ; **biege**.

Pret. :— ich **sprach** ; **gab** ; **fuhr** ; **hielt** ; **riß** ; **bog**.

EXERCISE I. *The Present Tense Indicative.*

The Comparative Table of Tenses (§ 36, p. 51) shows that there is only one form for the *Present* in German. The German *Present* stands not only for the English *Simple Present*, but also—

(a) for the English *Continuous (Imperfect) Present* :—

Die Sonne **geht** eben **auf**.

Im März **geht** die Sonne um sechs
Uhr **auf**.

Warum **schreiben** Sie nicht?—

Ich **schreibe** ja.

The sun is just *rising*.

In March the sun *rises* at six
o'clock.

Why *do* you not *write*?—

Why, I *do write*.

(b) for the English *Present Perfect*, in describing an action still continuing (as in French—*Depuis quand neige-t-il ?*) :—

Er ist seit vierzehn Tagen hier. He has now been here a fortnight.
Seit wann schneit es? How long has it been snowing?

(c) for the *Pret.*, for the sake of vividness (*historical Pres.*): as :—

Und wie er sitzt und wie er lauscht ,	And as he <i>sat</i> , and <i>hearken'd</i> there,
Teilt sich die Flut empor ;	The flood <i>was cleft</i> in twain ;
Aus dem bewegten Wasser rauscht	And, lo ! a dripping mermaid fair
Ein feuchtes Weib hervor.	<i>Sprang</i> from the troubled main.

GOETHE.

(d) for the *Future*, when the action is considered certain :—

Heut Abend geh' ich fort. To-night I *shall* go away.

A. 1. Was machst du da?—Ich schreibe einen Brief ab.
2. Wann kommt die Post an?—Punkt neun Uhr Morgens.
3. Warum steht er noch nicht auf?—Weil er noch schläft.
4. Halten Sie auch Ihr Versprechen?—Verlassen Sie sich darauf.
5. Verhält es sich denn wirklich so?—Es muß wohl wahr sein, da wir alle übereinstimmen.
6. Lassen Sie uns eilen!—Warum?—Weil es schon sehr spät ist.
7. Morgen reise ich nach Bremen, komme aber in acht Tagen wieder und besuche dich gewiß.
8. Wem man gibt, der schreibt es in den Sand; wem man nimmt, der schreibt's in den Stein.
9. Wer Anderen eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein.
10. Wer sich in Gefahr begibt, verdirbt darin.
11. Eh' du noch das Lager magst erreichen, ist die Jungfrau dort, und pflanzt in Orleans das Siegeszeichen.

B. 1. Lead melts very easily. 2. Where are you staying now?—*In* (say—*auf* with *dat.*) the country. 3. Next year we are going *to* (= *auf* with *acc.*) the world's Exhibition in Paris. 4. The earth moves round the sun in 365 days (see Recap. A. 3, p. 99). 5. This very minute we have received a telegram. 6. What French grammar are you using now?—We are using an historical French grammar. 7. This afternoon we shall go for a drive. 8. When does the first mail-train pass?—At half-past ten. 9. It seldom rains (see Recap. A. 4, Obs. 1) in Egypt, but the Nile regularly overflows the land and spreads fertility over the whole valley. 10. Practice makes *perfect* (say—*the master*).

EXERCISE II. The *Preterite* (*Imperfect*), see § 35, A (2), pp. 48-49.

According to the Comparative Table of German Tenses, § 36, p. 51, the German *Preterite* does duty both for the English *Imperfect* and *Preterite* :—

Was **machten** Sie **jetzen**?—

Ich machte meine Aufgabe.

Ich las, während er **arbeitete**.

Im Winter **las** ich jeden Abend.

Da es regnete, so **las** ich zum
Zeitvertreib.

Warum **lasen** Sie nicht?—

Ich las ja.

What *were* you *doing* just now?—

I *was doing* my exercise.

I *was reading*, whilst he *was working*.

In winter I *used to read* every evening.

As it rained, I *read to pass* the time.

Why *did* you not read?—

Why, I *did read*!

A. 1. Sahen sie nicht, daß er verlegen war?—Freilich sah ich es. 2. Wo waren Sie, als das Feuer ausbrach?—Ich war eben im Schlafzimmer. 3. Was thaten Sie, als Sie in Aachen waren?—Ich trank das Wasser zweimal des Tages. 4. Und wie schmeckte es Ihnen?—Ungefähr wie faule Eier. 5. Wie brachten Sie Ihre Zeit zu, wenn das Wetter schlecht war?—Ich spielte Schach. 6. Warum warnten Sie mich nicht bei Zeiten?—Ich warnte Sie ja zu wiederholten Malen.

B. 1. What were your pupils doing just now?—They were translating from English into German. 2. Where *were* (say—*was*) the police, when the thief ran away?—A long way off. 3. How did your nieces spend their time at Blackpool?—They used to collect shells. 4. Where were you, when the storm broke out?—We were just on the top of the mountain. 5. Why were you hesitating?—Because his conduct inspired *us with* (= *to us*) suspicion. 6. How long did you then wait *for* (= *upon*) his arrival?—We waited until half-past nine o'clock. 7. The time passed very quickly. 8. I came, I saw, I conquered. 9. A little bee was flying busily hither and thither, *sucking* (= *and sucked*) honey *from* (= *aus*) all flowers.

10. When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?

C. 1. Cæsar won the favour of the people by his liberality. 2. For a long time Fabius avoided a battle with Hannibal. 3. Æneas carried his father on his shoulders out of Troy. 4. The sailors sprang overboard, when they saw that the boat was catching fire. 5. Already when a boy Hannibal swore eternal hatred to the Romans. 6. The citizens fought bravely for hearth and home. 7. The trees lost their leaves, and the swallows flew towards the south. 8. The day broke, the sun shone, and the mist disappeared.

D. Verbs with a double form (Strong or Weak) for the Preterite.

	<i>Strong;</i>	<i>Weak.</i>
p. 62. erschrecken,	to be frightened;	to frighten.
65. schaffen,	to create;	to work.
hängen,	to hang (intrans.);	to hang (trans.).
schleifen,	to grind;	to raze.
67. pflegen,	to carry on;	to nurse.
(er)löschen,	to be extinguished;	to extinguish, &c.

(1st Class.) 1. The rolling of the thunder frightened the child. 2. They were frightened (Active) at the sight of the lightning.

(3rd Class.) 3. God created the world. 4. The labourers worked from early morning till late at (say—in the) night.

(4th Class.) 5. The sign was suspended from the roof. 6. I hung my hat on a peg.

(5th Class.) 7. When the cannibals sharpened their knives, we turned pale. 8. The allied armies of the French and English razed (a) part of the fortress of Sebastopol.

(6th Class.) 9. The besieged garrison carried on negotiations with the besiegers. 10. The sister of mercy nursed the wounded soldiers. 11. The fire went out, and I had to grope my way in the darkness. 12. Who put the fire out?—*I did not* (say—I not).

COMPOUND PAST TENSES.

These being formed by means of an *Auxiliary Verb* (haben or sein) and the *Participle Perfect*, it will be well to remember the different ways of forming the latter:—

(a) SIMPLE VERBS.

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle Perfect.</i>
<i>Weak</i> :—	{ <i>set</i> =en, to set ; <i>wart</i> =en, to wait ;	<i>ge</i> = <i>set</i> =t, set. <i>ge</i> = <i>wart</i> =et, waited.
<i>Strong</i> :—	<i>sing</i> =en, to sing ;	<i>ge</i> = <i>sung</i> =en,* sung.
<i>Anomalous</i> :—	<i>bring</i> =en, to bring ;	<i>ge</i> = <i>brach</i> =t, brought.

* Again, these *Strong* forms of the *Part. Perf.* may be subdivided according to the vowel-changes they undergo, into—

I. (a) <i>Infin.</i> <i>b</i> inden ; <i>P.P.</i> <i>ge</i> <i>b</i> unden.	V. (a) <i>Infin.</i> <i>b</i> eißen ; <i>P.P.</i> <i>ge</i> <i>b</i> issen.
(b) „ <i>r</i> innen ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>r</i> onnen.	(b) „ <i>b</i> leiben ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>b</i> lieben.
(c) „ <i>b</i> ergen ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>b</i> orgen.	VI. (a) „ <i>b</i> iegen ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>b</i> ogen.
II. „ <i>t</i> reten ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>t</i> reten.	(b) „ <i>s</i> ieBen ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>s</i> essen.
III., IV. „ <i>f</i> ahren ; „ <i>ge</i> <i>f</i> ahren.	

(b) COMPOUND VERBS.

(1) *Inseparable.*

	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
<i>Weak</i> :—	{ <i>ver</i> <i>set</i> zen, to displace ; <i>er</i> <i>wart</i> en, to expect ;	<i>ver</i> <i>set</i> t. <i>er</i> <i>wart</i> et.
<i>Strong</i> :—	<i>bes</i> ingen, to sing (trans.) ;	<i>bes</i> ungen.
<i>Anomalous</i> :—	<i>ver</i> <i>br</i> ingen, to spend ;	<i>ver</i> <i>br</i> acht.

(2) *Separable.*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
<i>ab</i> = <i>set</i> zen, to depose ;	<i>ab</i> = <i>ge</i> <i>set</i> t.
<i>auf</i> = <i>wart</i> en, to wait on ;	<i>auf</i> = <i>ge</i> <i>wart</i> et.
<i>vor</i> = <i>sing</i> en, to set a melody ;	<i>vor</i> = <i>ge</i> <i>sung</i> en.
<i>ab</i> = <i>bring</i> en, to dissuade ;	<i>ab</i> = <i>ge</i> <i>br</i> acht.

Compare also, with regard to the *order of words*—

<i>Normal</i> :—	<i>Ich</i> <i>habe</i> <i>ihn</i> <i>gestern</i> <i>b</i> esucht.	} In a <i>Principal</i> or <i>Co-</i> <i>ordinate Clause.</i>
<i>Inverted</i> :—	<i>Gestern</i> <i>habe</i> <i>ich</i> <i>ihn</i> <i>b</i> esucht.	
<i>Transposed</i> :—	<i>Du</i> <i>wei</i> ßt, <i>daß</i> <i>ich</i> <i>ihn</i> <i>b</i> esucht <i>habe</i> .	In a <i>Dependent Clause.</i>

EXERCISE III. The *Present Perfect* and the *Pluperfect Indicative*; formed by means of the Auxiliary Verb **haben**, to have.

(1) It must be borne in mind that German uses the same form to express *simple* and *continuous* action (see p. 51):—

I have (had) <i>learnt</i> .	} Ich habe (hatte) gelernt
I have (had) <i>been learning</i> .	

(2) The German *Present Perfect* is, as a rule, used—

(a) as in English, to express a past action, with reference to the *present* (i.e. a past action, the consequences of which still make themselves felt in the present):—

Du **hast** deine Pflicht nicht **gethan**. You *have* not *done* your duty.

(b) as in French, but contrary to English usage, to express an action *simply past*, without any reference to the present:—

Wie **haben** Sie vorige Woche Ihre Zeit **zugebracht**? How *did* you *spend* your time last week?

Ich **habe** eine ganze Stunde auf Sie **gewartet**. I *waited* for you a whole hour. (Je vous *ai attendu* une heure entière.)

Haben Sie wol **geschlafen**? Did you *sleep* well?
Gott **hat** die Welt **erschaffen**. God *created* the world.

(but— In sechs Tagen **schuf** Gott Himmel und Erde.)

Der König Karl am Steuer **saß**, King Charles sat at the rudder,
Der **hat** kein Wort **gesprochen**. He never *spoke* a word.

A. 1. Warum haben Sie nicht an Ihre Frau Mutter geschrieben?—Ich wußte nicht, daß sie einen Brief von mir erwartete. 2. Wie lange hat es heut Morgen geregnet?—Es hat den ganzen Morgen geregnet. 3. Habe ich es Ihnen nicht gesagt?—Ja, das haben Sie in der That. 4. Wie hat es Ihnen in Paris gefallen?—Es hat mir dort sehr gut gefallen. 5. Schiller hat unter allen deutschen Dichtern am meisten die Zuneigung der Jugend gewonnen. 6. Ich hatte kaum den Fuß aus der Thür gesetzt, als es anfang zu regnen. 7. Was ich gesagt habe, bleibt gesagt. 8. Der große Cäsar hat mit den Teutonen gekämpft, sie besiegt und doch in ihrem eignen Lande nichts ausgerichtet.

B. 1. I spent a whole year in that delightful country. 2. How long have you been waiting for me?—Half an hour. 3. How did you spend your time meanwhile?—I read the advertisements in your newspaper. 4. Lucullus

brought the cherry from Asia to Europe. 5. How did he like Berlin?—Not at all. 6. How long has it been snowing?—Ever since half-past eight o'clock. 7. Did he not tell *her* so (say—*it to-her*)?—Yes, he told her so several times. 8. Hardly had I reached (*zurücklegen*) my seventh year, when immediately the Seven Years' War broke out. 9. The comrades of Ulysses would not return to their ships because they had tasted (of) the lotus. 10. No sooner had I said this, when she began to cry.

EXERCISE IV. Verbs conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb *sein*, to be, in the Compound Tenses; see § 41, pp. 56, 57.

Amongst the Verbs which are conjugated with *sein*, there are many that are compounded with the prefixes *ent-*, *er-*, *ver-*, *zer-* (*inseparable*) and *ab-*; *auf-*, *aus-*, *ein-*, &c. (*separable*), though the Simple Verbs with which they are compounded, take *haben*:—

ich habe geschlafen, I have slept. *ich bin eingeschlafen*, I have fallen asleep.

ich habe gewacht, I have watched. *ich bin erwacht*, I awoke.

die Lilie hat geblüht, the lily has bloomed. *die Lilie ist verblüht*, the lily is faded.

A. 1. Er ist von seiner langen Reise erst gestern zurückgekommen. 2. Ist die Sonne schon untergegangen? 3. Ich bin dir auf dem Fuße gefolgt. 4. Was ist dir begegnet? Du siehst so traurig aus! 5. Der arme Dichter ist Hungers gestorben. 6. Wo waren Sie in Paris abgestiegen?—In einem Gasthof von erstem Range. 7. Die Schlacht ist verloren gegangen, und viele Tausende sind auf dem Schlachtfeld geblieben. 8. Ist Ihr Unternehmen gelungen?—Nein, es ist gescheitert. 9. Ist das Wetterglas gestiegen?—Im Gegentheil, es ist sehr tief gefallen.

B. 1. Have you ever been in Italy? 2. We have been riding the whole day. 3. Where have you met him? 4. The general has recovered from his wounds. 5. An accident has happened to him. 6. The last rose of summer has faded away. 7. As their plan had not succeeded, they were in great distress. 8. He has fallen asleep never to awake again. 9. When the sun had risen the stars faded. 10. Has anything happened?—Yes, (the) Queen Anne is dead.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Synoptic Table of the Different Forms
of the SUBJUNCTIVE as compared with the INDICATIVE*

I. PRESENT.

(a) AUXILIARY VERBS (§§ 37, 38).

Indicat. Subjunct.		Indicat. Subjunct.	
hab=en, to have.		sei=n, to be.	
ich hab=e,	hab=e.	bin,	sei.
du ha=st,	hab=est.	bist,	sei=(e)(st).
er ha=t,	hab=e.	ist,	sei.
wir hab=en,	hab=en.	find,	sei=en.
ihr hab=(e)t,	hab=et.	seid,	sei=et.
sie hab=en,	hab=en.	sind,	sei=en.

(b) WEAK VERBS
(§§ 40, 41).

Indicat. Subjunct.	
lieb=en, to love.	
lieb=e,	lieb=e.
lieb=st,	lieb=est.
lieb=t,	lieb=e.
lieb=en,	lieb=en.
lieb=t,	lieb=et.
lieb=en,	lieb=en.

(c) STRONG VERBS (§§ 43-50).

sing=en, to sing (with- out vowel-change).		brech=en, to break (with vowel-change in 2nd & 3rd p.s. Indic.).	
ich sing=e,	sing=e.	brech=e,	brech=e.
du sing=st,	sing=est.	brich=st,	brech=est.
er sing=t,	sing=e.	brich=t,	brech=e.
wir sing=en,	sing=en.	brech=en,	brech=en.
ihr sing=t,	sing=et.	brech=t,	brech=et.
sie sing=en,	sing=en.	brech=en,	brech=en.

(d) AUXILIARY VERBS
OF MOOD (§ 52).

fönn=en, can (with vow- el change in 1st, 2nd, & 3rd p.s. Indic.).	
fann,	fönn=e.
fann=st,	fönn=est.
fann,	fönn=e.
fönn=en,	fönn=en.
fönn=t,	fönn=et.
fönn=en,	fönn=en.

II. PRETERITE (IMPERFECT).

(a) AUXILIARY VERBS (§§ 37, 38).

ich hatt=e,	hätt=e.	war,	wär=e.
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(b) WEAK VERBS
(§§ 40, 41).

lieb=t=e,	lieb=(e)t=e.
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(c) STRONG AND ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(without vowel-modifi-
cation).

fall=en, to fall.	
ich fiel,	fiel=e.
du fiel=st,	fiel=est.
er fiel,	fiel=e.
wir fiel=en,	fiel=en.
&c., see §§ 48, 49.	

(with vowel-modification.)

sing=en, to sing.	
sang,	säng=e.
sang=st,	säng=est.
sang,	säng=e.
sang=en,	säng=en.
&c., see §§ 45-47.	

sterb=en, to die.	
starb,	stürb=e.
starb=st,	stürb=est.
starb,	stürb=e.
starb=en,	stürb=en.
&c., see §§ 45 (b, c).	

EXERCISE V. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.

I. The *Present Subjunctive* is used in *Principal* Clauses—(a) As an *Imperative* or *Optative* : as,

Lang lebe (es lebe) der König !	Long live the king !
Gehen wir !	Let us go !
Seien wir Gott dankbar !	Let us be grateful to God !
Möge er bald genesen !	May he soon recover !

(b) to express *Supposition* or *Concession* : as,

Die Figur a, b, c, d, sei ein rechtwinkliges Viereck.	Let the figure a, b, c, d, be a rectangular quadrangle.
Er sei wer er wolle.	{ Whosoever he be (or, may be).
Er habe Recht oder Unrecht, das ist mir ganz einerlei.	{ No matter who he may be !
Er thue was er wolle.	Whether he be (lit. have) right or wrong is quite indifferent to me.
	Whatever he may do.

II. The *Preterite (Imperfect) Subjunctive* is used—(a) in *Optative* sentences (i.e. to express a *wish, desire, &c.*) : as,

{ Hätte ich nur Geld !	Had I only money !
{ Hätte er doch Geduld gehabt !	If only (would that) he had had patience !
{ Wäre er doch hier !	If only he were here !
{ Wäre er doch hier gewesen !	If only he had been here !
{ Käme er doch endlich !	If only he would come at last !
{ Wäre er doch gekommen !	If only he had come !
Es wäre zu wünschen !	It were to be wished !
Ich lernte gern deutsch ! or—	{ I would fain learn German !
Ich würde gern deutsch lernen ! *	
Ich sah' ihn gerne wieder !	{ I should like to see him again !
Ich würde ihn gerne wiedersehen ! *	

* In optative clauses the *conditional* form is allowable if qualified by *gern(e)*.

(b) in *Conditional* and *Concessive* sentences : compare :—

Indicative :

Ich **bin** immer froh, wenn ich zu Hause **bin**.

I *am* always glad, when I *am* at home.

Ich **war** glücklich, als ich hier **war**.

I *was* happy, when I *was* here.

Conditional :

Ich **wäre** froh, wenn ich zu Hause **wäre**.

I *should be* glad, if I *were* at home.

Ich **wäre** froh gewesen, }
Ich **würde** froh gewesen sein, }
wenn ich hier gewesen wäre.

I *should have been* happy, if I *had been* here.

A. 1. Wozu riethest du in diesem Falle?—Ich riethe dir zu schweigen. 2. Wie wäre es wenn Sie mich endlich bezahlten?—Das wäre Ihnen wohl sehr erwünscht. 3. Was sagten die faulen Mägde?—Wenn der Hahn nicht wäre, so dürften wir länger schlafen. 4. Man dächte kaum, daß es möglich sei. 5. Ich sähe ihn gerne wieder. 6. Wer einen Hasen im Busen trägt, der fliehe! 7. Wer thäte das nicht? 8. Die Sache dürfte (or möchte) sich doch anders verhalten. 9. Er wäre beinahe zu spät gekommen. 10. Wer wüßte das nicht?

11. Ach, wäre Jedermann so arbeitsam wie er,
So gäb's im ganzen Lande keine Bettler mehr!

B. 1. He would be in good health, if he *were* (*Pret. Subj.*) more frugal. 2. Would it not be better to be silent?—Of course. 3. Would you ever have believed it?—No, never. 4. Would you have gone in my place?—Perhaps. 5. I, for my part, should not have done it. 6. May they soon return! 7. I should willingly take you with me. 8. Oh, if I had had money enough! 9. We would willingly go with them, if we *had* (*Pret. Subj.*) time. 10. They would have brought their friends with (them) if we *had invited* (*Plupf. Subj.*) them. 11. Let him protest his innocence as much as he *likes* (say.—*will*), we don't believe him. 12. Let them rejoice. 13. Let *a, b, c, d*, be an isosceles triangle. 14. I should never have believed that.

EXERCISE VI. *The Subjunctive Mood in Dependent Clauses.*

The Subjunctive is used in *Dependent Clauses* (*oratio obliqua*) to express—

(a) an *Indirect Statement* (enunciation), after Verbs of *saying, declaring, believing*, and the like :—

Man sagt (behauptet, glaubt), daß People say (assert, believe)
er schuldig sei. (that) he *is* guilty.

(b) an *Indirect Question* (interrogation) after Verbs of *asking doubting, &c.*—

Er fragt mich, { ob es wahr sei. He asks me { whether it *is* true.
wer ich sei. who I *am*.

(c) an *Indirect Command* (petition), after Verbs of *commanding, entreating, &c.* :—

Er will daß ich es thue. { He wishes that I *should* do it.
He wants me to do it.

Obs. 1. An *Indirect Statement* may also be expressed by a *Ce-ordinate Clause* (the Verb of which *must* be in the Subjunctive) :—

Man sagt er sei krank. { They say (that) he *is* ill.
(Instead of daß er krank sei). { He is said to be ill.

Obs. 2. Contrary to the usual sequence of tenses, an *Indirect Statement* (Question, or Command) depending on a *Verb in a Past tense*, may, in German, stand in the *Present tense*, i.e. the tense that would be used if the statement were *direct*; compare—

Direct.

Indirect.

Er sagt :— Ich bin verantwortlich. Er sagt er sei (he *is*) verantwortlich.

Er sagte :— Ich bin verantwortlich. Er sagte er sei (he *was*) verantwortlich.

(a) Er gestand { daß er es gethan habe (hätte). He admitted { that he had *done* it.
er habe (hätte) es gethan. having done it.

(b) Er fragte mich, { ob es wahr sei (wäre). He asked { whether it *was* true.
was ich wollte (wollte). what I wanted.

(c) Er wollte, daß ich es thue (thäte). He wished { that I *should* do it.
or, me to do it.

bestand darauf, daß ich gehe (ginge). He insisted upon my *going* (lit.
upon-it that I go).

Turn the following *direct* quotations into *indirect* ones :—

1. Ein Schriftsteller sagt: „Der Mensch hat leicht zu viel, aber nie genug.“ 2. Kopernikus bewies: „Die Erde bewegt sich um die Sonne.“ 3. Sokrates gestand: „Je älter ich werde, desto mehr sehe ich ein, daß ich nichts weiß.“ 4. Der Offizier berichtete: „Ein Ueberfall wird kaum gelingen, da der Feind auf der Hut ist.“

A. 1. Was hat er Sie gefragt?—Er fragte mich wer ich sei. 2. Was haben Sie ihm geantwortet?—Ich antwortete ich sei ein Matrose. 3. Warum warteten Sie nicht?—Wir glaubten Sie hätten uns vergessen. 4. Was sagten die Leute?—Sie sagten Sie dürften uns nicht hineinlassen. 5. Ich wünschte er käme bald. 6. Uns dünkt die Erde stehe still und die Sonne bewege sich. 7. Voll Staunen erzählt ein römischer Schriftsteller, der im germanischen Lande gewesen war, von den Wohnsitzen der Chauken, wie die Meeresflut das Land dort weithin überschwemme, die Hütten der Menschen auf Erdhügeln ständen, wo sie ihr Leben dahinbrächten, Seefahrern gleich, wenn die Flut eintritt, und Schiffbrüchigen gleich, wenn sie zurückweicht; wie diese Menschen sich nicht einmal Vieh halten könnten, da weit umher kein Strauch gedeihe, und sich deshalb von Fischen nährten, die sie in schlechten Netzen, aus Schilf und Sumpfgas geflochten, einfingen, während Regenwasser ihr einziges Getränk sei.

B. 1. My nephew writes to me that he is ill. 2. They assured me that it was true. 3. They asked me who I was. 4. She says her brother has arrived. 5. Our master wishes me to answer at once. 6. My medical man believes I am ill; *so do I* (say—and I also, or, *that believe I also*). 7. My medical man believes I am ill; *but I don't* (say—*that believe I however not*). 8. Let a man ask himself *what* he is best fit *for* (*what...for* = *wozu...*). 9. The stranger asked whether anybody was at home. 10. He wanted to know why I had not come. 11. The messenger reported that the enemies were defeated and had retreated with great loss.

C. Turn the *direct* quotations in the following extract into *indirect* ones:—

Vor der Schlacht bei Leuthen sprach Friedrich der Große zu den Generalen seines Heeres: „Es ist **noch** bekannt daß es dem Prinzen Karl von Lothringen gelungen ist Schweidnitz zu erobern, den Herzog von Bayern zu schlagen und sich zum Meister von Breslau zu machen, während ich gezwungen war, den Fortschritten der Franzosen und Reichsvölker Einhalt zu thun. Ein Theil von Schlesien ist dadurch verloren gegangen und meine Widerwärtigkeiten wurden aufs Höchste gestiegen sein, setzte ich nicht ein unbegrenztes Vertrauen in euern Mut, eure Standhaftigkeit und eure Vaterlandsliebe, die ihr bei so vielen Gelegenheiten mir bewiesen habt.“

EXERCISE VII. *The Subjunctive Mood* (continued).

The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD *may* * be used in—

Consecutive, Comparative, and Final Clauses, introduced by the Sub-ordinate Conjunctions **so daß**, *so that*; **ohne daß**, *without (that)*; **als daß**, *than that*; **ehe**, *before*, *ere*; **daß (auf daß)** *damit*, *in order that*, to denote an expected (or unexpected) result, an uncertain contingency, or a purpose not accomplished:— *

Sprich so daß man dich versiche .	Speak so that one <i>may understand</i> you.
Das Schiff ging unter, ohne daß man ihm Hilfe gebracht hätte .	The ship sank without any one having assisted it.
Es war schlimmer als ich geglaubt hätte .	The case was worse than I <i>should have supposed</i> .
Ehre Vater und Mutter, auf daß (damit) du lange lebest auf Erden.	Honour thy father and thy mother, <i>that thou mayest live</i> long on earth.
Ziele gut, daß du den Apfel treffest .	Aim well, so that you <i>may hit</i> the apple.

Thus also in *Adjectival* Clauses introduced by a *Relative Pronoun*, if the result is considered uncertain or impossible—

Ich suche vergebens Einen, der mir helfe *	In vain do I look for some one who <i>would help</i> me.
---	--

* The alternative between the use of the *Subjunctive* or *Indicative* depends entirely on the *sense expressed or implied* in the principal clause, *i.e.* the *probability* or *uncertainty* of the expected result or contingency; compare—

Er ist **zu stolz**, **als daß** er mit uns **umgeht** (or **umginge**).
He is *too* proud to keep company with us.

A. 1. Wir eilten damit wir zu rechter Zeit ankämen.
 2. Die See geht zu hoch als daß man einen Lotsen aussehn könnte.
 3. Niemand war in der Nähe, der mir hätte beistehen können.
 4. Wo du auch seist, vergiß nicht daß Gott dich sieht.
 5. Der Versucher schleicht umher und sucht welchen er verschlinge.
 6. Wähle keinen zum Vertrauten, du habest ihn denn erprobt.
 7. Etwas muß der Mensch haben, dem er seine Neigung zuwende, dessen er sich freuen könne, worauf er sich stütze.
 8. Sneewittchen erzählte den Zwergen, daß seine Mutter es hätte umbringen wollen; der Jäger hätte ihm aber das Leben geschenkt, und da wär' es gelaufen den ganzen Tag, bis es endlich ihr Häuschen gefunden hätte.

9. Sehe jeder wo er bleibe,

Sehe jeder wie er's treibe,

Und wer steht daß er nicht falle.—GOETHE.

10. Was die heulende Tiefe da unten verhehle,

Daß erzählt keine lebende glückliche Seele.—SCHILLER.

B. 1. I shall take my aim well, so that I may hit the bull's eye. 2. Mind you don't fall! 3. He behaves as if he were the master. 4. The brook is too deep *to be forded* (say—*than that one could ford it*). 5. He saves in order that he may not suffer want in old age. 6. I found him too busy *for me to venture* (say—*than that I had...ventured*) to disturb him. 7. Give me your arm, lest I should lose you in the throng. 8. No one was near who could have assisted me. 9. Many animals are too small for us to see them with [the] naked eye (*plur*). 10. The doubt whether he had acted properly tormented him day and night.

EXERCISE VIII. *The Subjunctive Mood* (continued).

1. The *Subjunctive Preterite* or *Pluperfect* is used in *Conditional* Clauses introduced by **wenn, if, wenn auch, even though, als ob, as if**, to denote *what would be or happen* (or, *would have been or happened*), if the hypothesis (supposition) expressed in the principal sentence were real: compare—

Dependent Clause:**Principal Sentence.**

(a) INDICATIVE;

INDICATIVE,

expressing possible contingency: stating a probable or possible result:

Wenn ich zu Hause bin,
When (if) I am at home,

so bin ich glücklich.
I am happy.

(b) SUBJUNCTIVE,

SUBJUNCTIVE OR CONDITIONAL,

expressing an unreal or rejected contingency:—

denoting an imaginary conclusion:—

Wenn ich zu Hause wäre,
or, Wäre ich zu Hause,*
If I were at home,
or, Were I at home,
(Si j'étais chez moi,

} so wäre ich glücklich; or—
} so würde ich glücklich sein.
} I should be happy.
} je serais heureux).

Thus also with the Verb in the *Pluperfect*:—

Wenn ich da gewesen wäre, } { so wäre ich froh gewesen; or,
or, Wäre ich da gewesen,* } { so würde ich froh gewesen sein.

As in English, the *Principal Sentence* may stand first:—

Principal Sentence;**Dependent Clause.**

Ich wäre froh, or— }
Ich würde froh sein, }

wenn ich zu Hause wäre.

Ich ginge, or— }
Ich würde gehen, }
I should go,

wenn ich Zeit hätte.
if I had time.

Ich wäre gegangen, or— }
Ich würde gegangen sein, }
I should have gone,

wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte.
if I had had time.

* See introductory remarks on Order of words, B (c) 3, p. 101.

2. Here may be classed the use of the Subjunctive in *Concessive* Clauses introduced—

(a) by the Conjunctions **wenn auch, wenn gleich, ob, although, even though (if)**—but generally only if the Verb is in the *Pret.* or *Plupf.*—

Wir fürchten uns nicht, wenn We are not afraid, though the
gleich die Welt unterginge. world were to go to ruin.

or (b) by the Relative Pronouns or Adverbs—

wer auch, welcher auch, whoever, whosoever,
was auch, whatever; wie auch, however:—

Werer auch sei, was er auch thue, Whoever he be, whatever he
ich werde ihn nicht fürchten. may do, I shall not fear
him.

Obs. The hypothesis on which the Subjunctive depends may be contained in an adverbial phrase, or simply implied:—

Ohne dich vermüchte ich nichts. Without your assistance I could do
nothing.

Ich hätte es nicht so gemacht; I should not have done it thus;
(i.e. wenn ich es zu machen hätte). (i.e. if I had to do it).

A. 1. Du würdest bescheidener sein, wenn du öfter an deine Fehler dächtest. 2. Und wäre nicht der Bauer, so hättest du kein Brot. 3. Warum gehst du nicht nach Hause? —Ich ginge gern, wenn ich nur dürfte. 4. Der Mensch ist frei, und sei er in Ketten geboren. 5. Das Dampfboot setzt seinen Weg fort, der Wind mag kommen woher er wolle. 6. Hätte die Katze Flügel, kein Sperling wär in der Luft mehr. 7. Hätte jeder was er wünscht, wer hätte noch was?

B. 1. If I were a bird, I would fly to thee! 2. Had I known this, I should have acted differently. 3. Were you my brother, I could not do it for you. 4. I would have finished the work, had it been possible. 5. If I had not been a witness of the deed, I should not believe it. 6. If I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogenes. 7. He were no lion, were not Romans hinds. 8. Be he ne'er so vile, this day shall gentle his condition. 9. It would be well, if all men felt how surely ruin awaits those who abuse their gifts and powers.

EXERCISE IX. THE IMPERATIVE.

(a) Auxiliary Verbs.

	to have,	to be,	to become.
<i>Infinitive</i> :—	haben,	sein,	werden.
<i>Imperat. Sing.</i> :—	habe,	sei,	werde.

(b) Weak Verbs.

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Inseparable.</i>	<i>Separable.</i>
<i>Infinitive</i> :—	to wait,	to expect,	to attend on.
	warten,	erwarten,	auf-warten.
<i>Imperat. Sing.</i> :—	warte,	erwarte,	warte...auf

(c) Strong Verbs.

	I. (a & b)	I (c) & II.	III. & IV.	V. (a & b)	VI. (a & b)
<i>Inf.</i> :	to sing,	break, give,	drive,	bite,	offer.
	singen,	brechen, geben,	fahren,	beißen,	bieten.
<i>Imp. Sing.</i> :	singe,	brich, gib (gieb),	fahre,	beisse,	biete.

Obs. In German the *Past Participle* is very often used in the sense of the *Imperative*: as,

Rein gehalten dein Gewand,	Rein von ErdenSchmutz die Hand;
Rein gehalten Mund und Hand,	Sohn, die äussere Keinslichkeit
Rein das Kleid von Erdenputz,	Ist der Innern Unterpfand! *

* Compare the English proverb: "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

A. Proverbs :—1. Bete als hülfe kein Arbeiten, arbeite als hülfe kein Beten. 2. Erst besinn's, dann beginn's (abbr. of es). 3. Thue Recht und scheue Niemand. 4. Sieh auf dich und die deinen, darnach schilt mich und die meinen. 5. Wer da steht, sehe zu, daß er nicht falle. 6. Sage nicht Alles was du weißt, aber wisse immer was du sagst.—7. Sieh, da liegt ein Stück von einem Hufeisen, heb' es auf und steck' es ein. 8. Bringen Sie unsere Briefe mit. 9. Hier laßt uns unsere Zelte aufschlagen. 10. Gehab' dich wol (Lebewol), mein Freund. 11. Trau, schau, wem!

B. 1. Give me a glass of wine. 2. Do not speak so loud. 3. Let us stay here. 4. See there, what a beautiful rainbow! 5. Take this piece of bread and break it. 6. Help me (*Dat.*). 7. Do not throw your money away. 8. Do not read so many novels. 9. Do not forget me (*Genit.*). 10. Eat a little of this excellent cheese. 11. Copy this exercise at once. 12. Do not give up your undertaking.

EXERCISE X. THE PURE INFINITIVE (WITHOUT *zu*).

The *Pure Infinitive* (i.e. without *zu*) is used—

(a) *substantively* (with or without Article) as the *Subject* or *Predicative Complement* of a sentence (in the *Genitive Case* if used with the Def. Art. as the complement of a Noun or Adj.):—

Das Schwimmen stärkt die Glieder. *Swimming* strengthens the limbs.

Geben ist seliger als nehmen. *To give* is more blessed than to receive.

Die erste Wirkung des Lügens ist Mißtrauen. *The first effect of lying* is distrust.

(b) as the *Complement* of an *Auxiliary Verb of Mood*; and of the following Verbs (mostly Verbs of *Perception*):—

fühlen, to feel.

hören, to hear.

sehen, to see.

gehen, to go.

lehren, to teach.

lernen, to learn.

helfen, to help.

heißen, to bid.

lassen, to let.

machen, to make.

nennen, to call.

bleiben, to remain.

Wir können gut tanzen.*

Er kann es thun.*

Der General ließ die Stadt bestürmen.†

Wir sehen die Sterne leuchten.

Ich lerne zeichnen.

We can dance well.

He can (knows how to) do it.

The general ordered the town to be stormed.

We see the stars shining.

I learn drawing.

* Notice carefully that the Infinitive complement of a Verb used in a simple tense is placed at the end.

† Notice the use of the Infinitive *Active* (instead of the English *Passive*) after *lassen*; cf. Lesson 18.

For full particulars on the Infinit. after *aux. verbs of mood*, see Exs. 16-18.

A. 1. Haben Sie ihn singen hören (§ 51, Obs.)?—Singen nicht, aber schreien. 2. Schwimmen Sie gerne?—Ja, das Schwimmen ist mein größtes Vergnügen. 3. Wollen Sie mit mir spazieren gehen?—Nein, vor acht Uhr darf ich nicht ausgehen. 4. Wann werden Ihre Kinder schlafen gehen?—Um ein viertel auf zehn. 5. Wann lernt man seine Freunde kennen?—Wenn man im Unglück ist. 6. Warum wollen Sie mir nicht antworten?—Schweigen ist ja auch eine Antwort. 7. Hörtest du nicht die Balken krachen?—Ja, und ich sah das Schiff sinken.

B. 1. We heard you talk. 2. To err is human. 3. Necessity teaches the lame [man] to dance. 4. Have you been able to see him? 5. They went for a walk. 6. At what o'clock shall you go to bed (to sleep)?—At half-past seven. 7. I had to leave this town. 8. Do you know this man?—Yes, we have learned to know him. 9. Speaking is silver, silence is gold. 10. Let us go for a walk together. 11. He kept me waiting [for] a whole hour. 12. It is *worth remarking* (say—*remarking worth*) that the *Active Infinitive* is to be used in German after verbs of ordering.

EXERCISE XI. THE INFINITIVE WITH *zu* (SUPINE).I. *Simple Verbs.*

The pleasure of reading it.	<i>In order to read it.</i>
Das Vergnügen es zu lesen.	Um es zu lesen.

II. *Compound Verbs.*(1) *Inseparable.*

The pleasure of selecting.
Das Vergnügen zu erlesen.

In order to select well.
Um gut zu erlesen.

(2) *Separable.*

The pleasure of reading it aloud.
Das Vergnügen es vorzulesen.

In order to read it aloud.
Um es vorzulesen.

The *Infinitive* with *zu* (answering not only to the *Infinitive* with *to*, but also to the *Gerund* in English), stands—

(a) as a *Complement* of a *Noun* or *Adjective* (Cp. Lat. Supine : *horribile dictu*) : as,

Es ist Zeit nach Hause zu gehen.
Er hat nichts zu essen.
Es ist leicht zu sagen, aber schwer zu thun.

It is time to go home.
He has nothing to eat.
It is easy to say, but difficult to do.

(b) as a *Complement* after all *Verbs* (other than *Auxiliary Verbs* of Mood and *Verbs* of Perception ; see Ex. X.) : as,

Er begann sogleich zu sprechen.
Es fängt an sehr stark zu regnen.

He began immediately to speak.
It begins to rain very fast.

(c) after the *Auxiliary Verbs* *haben* and *sein*, to express *necessity* or *possibility* (Cp. Lat. Gerundive : *Laudanda est virtus*) : as,

Es ist allerdings zu bedauern.
Ich habe noch zwei Briefe zu schreiben.

It is of course to be regretted.
I have still two letters to write.

(d) after the *Prepositions*: **um**, in order; **ohne**, without; **anstatt** (statt), instead of; **daran** (compd. of **an dem**), about: as,

Man ißt **um** zu leben.

One eats *in order to live*.

Helfst **dich selbst, anstatt zu**
betteln.

Help yourself *instead of begging*.

Wir waren gerade **daran** die Kiste
zu öffnen.

We were just *about to open* the
box.

A. 1. Welches ist das beste Mittel um alt zu werden?—

Arbeit, Mäßigkeit, und Ruh,

Schließt dem Arzt die Thüre zu.

2. Haben Sie nicht Lust sich hier aufzuhalten?—Doch, zuerst habe ich aber noch eine Bestellung zu verrichten.

3. Gibt es hier etwas Interessantes zu sehen?—Ja, eine schöne Gemäldesammlung.

4. Er will auf meinen Rath nicht hören.—Nun, wem nicht zu rathen ist, dem ist auch nicht zu helfen.

5. Den Freund zu erkennen, mußt du erst einen Scheffel Salz mit ihm essen.

6. Ich fühle Muth, mich in die Welt zu wagen,

Der Erde Weh, der Erde Glück zu tragen,

Mit Stürmen mich herum zu schlagen,

Und in des Schiffbruchs Knirschen nicht zu zagen.

GOETHE, *Faust*, I. 1.

B. 1. We have no time to lose. 2. We must eat in order to live, but we must not live in order to eat.

3. I have a mind to rise early to-morrow. 4. Was there anything curious to see in that town?—Yes, a very old cathedral.

5. Let us work instead of talking! 6. I *will* see you to-morrow. 7. I *wish* to see you. 8. I *shall* see you.

9. A peasant went with his son in order to see if the corn was (Ex. V., *Obs.*) ripe. 10. They have yet three pages to translate.

11. Yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting your nieces. 12. That poor sailor is much to be pitied.

13. What is the best way to become rich?—I am not here to solve riddles. 14. What a galaxy of fine ladies have come to see the spectacle!—Yes, but they *have* (*are*) not come to see, but in order to be seen ("Spectatum veniunt, spectentur ut ipsae").

THE PARTICIPLES AND THE GERUND.

INTRODUCTORY.

N.B.—In order to understand fully the relationship between the English and German Participial constructions, the student will do well, first of all, to bear in mind that the modern English Verbal form in *-ing* does duty for—

(1) the *old Imperfect Participle* in *-end(e)*, [subsequently *-inde*, *-inge*, *-ing* : cf. Lat. *-ent* ; Greek *οντ*], which is a *verbal adjective*, answering to the Germ. *Pres. Part.* : as,
Mony a *wepkinde* eye (Rob. of Glouc.). Mand' *weinendes* Auge.

(2) the *old Infinitive* in *-an*, which answers to the German *Infinitive* : O.E. *writ-an*, subsequently *writ-en*, *writ-in*, *writ-ing*.

(3) an *old abstract Noun* ending in the suffix *-ung*, which answers to the modern Germ. abstract Nouns in *-ung*, as,

For *earnunge* écan lífes. lit. *Zur Erwerbung* des ewigen Lebens.

In accordance with the above fundamental distinctions, the English Verbal forms in *-ing* must be rendered in German either by a *Participle* proper, an *Infinitive* (or *Supine*), or by an *Abstract Noun*, see p. 125 :—

Beware of waking the sleeping lion.	Hüte dich den schlafenden Löwen zu wecken.
Yawning is catching.	Das Gähnen ist ansteckend.

EXERCISE XII. A. The Present Participle.

In German the *Pres. Part.* (Verbal adjective in *-end*) is used—

(a) as an *Adjective* used *attributively* : as,

The travelling merchant.
Der reisende Kaufmann.

A travelling merchant.
Ein reisender Kaufmann.

As with *Adjectives*, the Complement of a *Past Part.* is placed before that *Participle* : as,

Ein in Rußland reisender Kaufmann.	A merchant travelling Russia.
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Obs. 1. A *Participle Pres.* may be used *predicatively* only in so far as it has assumed the character of an *adjective proper*. Thus we may say—

Die Aussicht ist reizend.

The view is charming.

Seine Beredsamkeit ist hinreißend.

His eloquence is overpowering.

But we cannot say—Das Kind ist spielend. The child is playing.

Obs. 2. The *Past Part.* of the Aux. Verbs *sein* and *haben* is hardly ever used, and had better be avoided altogether.

(b) as a *Noun* denoting (1) a *person* (m. or f.), or (2) the *characteristic feature* of a thing (neut.) :—

(1) Der Reisende, the traveller. Ein Reisender, a traveller. declined throughout like an *Adjective* ; see (a) above, and p. 25.

(2) Das Ueberraschende { What is surprising in this is that...
dabei ist, daß, &c. { or, The surprising part of this affair...

(c) as an *Adverb* (generally of *manner*, sometimes of *cause*) : as,

Das Kind kam **weinend** nach Hause. } The child came home
or, **Weinend** kam das Kind nach Hause. } *weeping.*

Einen Hinterhalt **befürchtend**,* *Fearing* an ambush, the enemies
war der Feind auf seiner were on their guard.
Hut.

* If the Verb is *transitive*, the Perf. Participle must stand *after* its Object.

(d) as a *Future Passive* (Gerundive) used as an *attribute* preceded by **zu** : as,

Das **zu lesende** Buch. The book *to be read*.
Ein **zu lesendes** Buch. A book *to be read* ;
(cf. Lat. *liber legendus*.) or, a book *worth reading*.

A. 1. Bei einbrechender Nacht machten wir uns auf den Weg. 2. Wir Schwestern saßen, die Wolle spinnend, in den langen Nächten. 3. Der Schildwach stehende Soldat ging schweigend auf und ab. 4. Haben Sie je das Alpenglühen gesehen?—Ja, freilich; die hinter den Alpen aufgehende Sonne ist ein nie zu vergessendes (= unvergeßliches) Schauspiel. 5. Donnernd stürzen die stets wachsende Lavine über die schwankende Brücke. 6. Heulend kommt der Sturm geflogen, der die Flamme brausend sucht.

7. Und der Rinder glatte Scharen kommen brüllend,
Die gewohnten Ställe füllend.

B. 1. A sleeping fox catches no fowl. 2. (The) man is a thinking creature. 3. The travellers looked at us threateningly. 4. The child trembling with cold began to cry. 5. The water is boiling hot. 6. The riding messenger, turning towards me, inquired after the nearest way to the town. 7. The loving mother appeased the weeping child. 8. There he sat, forgetting everything around him. 9. The sun setting in the sea is a glorious sight. 10. A traveller riding in the desert was attacked by prowling Bedouins. 11. What was striking in this was that he succeeded in escaping. 12. Are you still in the land of the living? (*Lebend* or *Lebendig* in the *plural*.)

B. *Summary of the Constructions which are Participial (or Gerundial) in English but not in German.*

The English Verbal form in *-ing* must be rendered in German—

(a) by the *finite form* of the corresponding Verb, if it denotes a *continuous (or imperfect) Present, Past, or Future*: as,

He *is (was) travelling.*

Er *reist (reiste)*.*

He *has (had) been travelling.*

Er *hat (hatte) gereist.*

He *will (would) be travelling.*

Er *wird (würde) reisen.*

* Or, Er *ist (war) auf der Reise.*

Er *ist (war) auf der Reise gewesen, &c.*

The boy *stood gaping.*

Der Knabe *stand und gaffte.*

(b) by the *Passive Voice*, if the meaning is clearly passive: as,

The ship *is building*;
(i.e. *is being built*)

{ Das Schiff *wird gebaut*; or,
{ *ist im Ban begriffen.*

(c) if it stands as a *Subject*, an *Object*, or a *Complement* in the Genitive case—

either (1) by the *Pure Infinitive* (without *zu*), as.

N. *Swimming* strengthens
the limbs.

Das *Schwimmen* stärkt die
Glieder.

A. I hate this everlasting
wrangling.

Ich hasse dies ewige *Zanken.*

G. I am tired of *waiting.*

Ich bin des *Wartens* müde.

There is *no denying.*

Es läßt sich nicht *leugnen.*

I hear a bird *singing* (i.e. *sing*).

Ich höre einen Vogel *singen.*

or (2) by a Verbal Noun in *-ung*, see p. 123: as,

For the *strengthening* of faith.

Zur *Stärkung* des Glaubens.

To have good *nursing.*

Gute *Wartung* haben.

Obs. 1. It should be borne in mind that not nearly all Verbs have this form in *-ung*, and that consequently the student must make sure of its existence by reference to the Dictionary.

Obs. 2. Sometimes the simple verb-stem is an adequate equivalent of the English form in *-ing*—

The art of *building.* The *building* of ships. Die *Baukunst.* Der *Schiffbau.*

Fox-*hunting.*

Die *Fuchsjagd.*

The powers of *thinking* and *judging.*

Das *Denkvermögen* und die *Urtheils-*
kraft.

(d) by the *Infinitive* with *zu*, if used—

(1) as the *Complement* of the Prepositions—*without, ohne; instead of, anstatt* (see Ex. XI.), if the Subject of both Verbs is the same:—

He did it *without asking* us.

Er that es *ohne* uns *zu fragen.*

(2) as a *Gerund*; i.e. as the *Complement* of a Verb, a Noun or an Adjective: as,

The pleasure *of seeing* you.

He intends *staying* here.

I am tired *of waiting* for him.

Das Vergnügen Sie zu sehen.

Er beabsichtigt hier zu bleiben.

Ich bin müde auf ihn zu warten.

Caution: (1) No German Preposition takes the Verbal form in *end*. (2) Only *ohne*, *anstatt*, *zu* (*um zu*), and Prepositions compounded with *da*, as *daran*, take the *Infinitive*.

If the first Verb takes any other preposition, as, for instance:

We insist *upon* Wir bestehen *auf* ;

then this Preposition is affixed to the pronominal adverb *da(r)* (see § 30), as *darauf*, *damit*, *dadurch*, &c., followed—

(1) by the dependent Verb in the *Infinitive*, if it has the *same subject*: as,

We insist *upon doing* it ourselves, lit. We insist *thereon* it ourselves *to do*. Wir bestehen *darauf* es selbst zu thun.

or (2) by a substantive clause introduced by *daß*, if the dependent Verb has a different Subject:—

We insist *upon your doing* it. yourself. Wir bestehen *darauf*, daß du es selbst thuest.

* This compound of *pron. adv.* + *prep.* (here *darauf*) may be considered as doing duty as a finger-post pointing emphatically to the dependent clause, the latter standing as it were in apposition to the former, i.e.

We insist *upon this point*: that you do it yourself.

(e) by an *Adverbial Clause*, introduced by a subordinate conjunction of (1) *time*, (2) *cause*, (3) *means, instrument*, &c., according as the analysis of the English sentence may require: as,

(1) *Saying* (i.e. *whilst*, or *as*), Während er dies sagte, ging er he said) this, he went out. hinaus.

(2) *Being* (i.e. *as I was*) ill, Da ich krank war, so konnte ich I could not come. nicht kommen.

He was punished for *stealing* (i.e. *because* he had stolen) a horse. Er wurde bestraft, weil er ein Pferd gestohlen hatte.

(3) *By persuading* (i.e. *thereby that* we persuade) others, Dadurch daß wir andere überreden,* überzeugen wir uns we convince ourselves. selbst.

* We might also turn by—*durch Ueberredung* Anderer, see (c) 3, &c.

(f) by an *Adjective Clause*, introduced by a Relative Pron.:
as,

The citizens, *having* (i.e. *who had*) no arms, were defenceless.

Die Bürger, die keine Waffen hatten, waren wehrlos.

I saw a bull *running* towards me.

Ich sah einen Stier, der auf mich zu lief.

EXERCISE XIII. Verbal form in *-ing* (a, b, c, d).

A. 1. Wohin rennen Sie so schnell?—In die Wilhelmsstraße, wo ein Haus brennt. 2. Ermüdet Sie dieses ewige Schreien nicht? 3. Die Aufführung dieses reizenden Lustspiels war sehr unterhaltend. 4. Dieser Schüler bedarf der Anregung. 5. Ich bin mit dem Schreiben fertig. 6. Was für ein Richern ist das? 7. Er sollte sich schämen so etwas zu sagen. 8. Das heißt den Spaß zu weit getrieben (or treiben).

B. 1. Do you like reading?—Yes, I am very fond of reading Goethe's writings. 2. We are not ashamed of having done it. 3. The rain is falling in torrents. 4. Playing at chess is our favourite amusement. 5. Silently they were listening to me. 6. We are conscious of having done our duty. 7. They went away without taking leave of us. 8. We are tired of waiting for them. 9. She took an early opportunity of avenging herself. 10. No general can effect anything great without possessing the confidence of his men. 11. We heard distinctly the groaning of the dying soldiers. 12. I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon you. 13. He regrets not being able to come. 14. He much regrets *your* not being able to come. 15. Beware of bathing in this impetuous river. 16. Do you call that working? 17. We could not help laughing. 18. The lion remained standing before the slave Androcles. 19. The earth never wearies of shedding its benefits on those who till it. 20. One increases one's happiness by sharing it with a friend.

EXERCISE XIV. Verbal form in *-ing* rendered (*e*) by an *Adverbial Clause*; or (*f*) by an *Adjectival Clause*.

A. 1. Da er noch nicht fertig ist, so muß er bleiben. 2. Worin besteht das wahre Glück des Menschen?—Darin daß man mit seinem Schicksal zufrieden ist. 3. Den Mangel an Reiterei wußte er dadurch zu ersetzen, daß er Fußgänger zwischen die Reiter stellte. 4. Durch das genaue Beobachten dieser Regeln werden Sie den groben Fehler vermeiden die in *-ing* endende Verbalform durch ein Gerundium ins Deutsche zu übersetzen. 5. Der Nutzen des Reisens besteht darin, daß man die Phantasie durch die Wirklichkeit regelt, und statt daran zu denken, wie die Dinge sein können, dieselben sieht wie sie sind.

B. 1. Being ill, he could not come. 2. Having no money, he has no friends. 3. They went away without our knowing it. 4. Having nothing pressing to do, we intend spending a week in Paris. 5. Our going thither is uncertain. 6. We insist upon his offering an apology. 7. By cutting off the supplies we compelled the town to surrender. 8. Work instead of begging, you good-for-nothing idlers! 9. Having vanquished the Russians, Frederick hastened into Saxony. 10. The French having been dispersed by a gale, had to put back to Toulon. 11. He was not suffered to go home, it being a stormy night. 12. The vicar of Wakefield's wife could read any English book without much spelling, but for pickling, preserving, and cookery none could excel her. 13. I positively deny his ever having learned anything worth knowing. 14. Somebody asking Diogenes how (*he*) could avenge himself on his (one's self on one's) enemies, he replied: by becoming an upright man. 15. There is no flying without wings. 16. Far from praising him, I cannot help blaming him.

THE PARTICIPLE PERFECT (PASSIVE).

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE PARTICIPLE PERFECT.

A. **WEAK**, pp. 54-58.

(1) <i>Simple.</i>	(2) <i>Inseparable.</i>	(3) <i>Separable.</i>
<i>Inf.</i> red=en <i>P.P.</i> gered=et	<i>Inf.</i> bered=en <i>P.P.</i> bered=et	<i>Inf.</i> an=red=en <i>P.P.</i> an=gered=et
<i>Inf.</i> wanden <i>P.P.</i> gewander=t	<i>Inf.</i> bewander=en <i>P.P.</i> bewander=t	<i>Inf.</i> aus=wander=en <i>P.P.</i> aus=gewander=t

B. **STRONG**, pp. 59-68.

(a) SIMPLE STRONG VERBS. See pp. 48-49.

(1) *With Vowel Change.*

I. <i>a & b.</i>	V.	VI.	(2) <i>Without Vowel Change.</i> II., III., IV.
find=en gesund=en	reiß=en geriñ=en	biet=en gebüt=en	geb=en gegeben=en
brech=en gebroch=en	bleib=en geblieb=en	gieß=en gegöñ=en	fang=en gefang=en

(b) INSEPARABLE STRONG VERBS. See pp. 76-78.

empfind=en empfund=en	entreiß=en entriñ=en	gebiet=en gebot=en	vergeb=en vergeben=en
zerbrech=en zerbroch=en	verbleib=en verblieb=en	begieß=en begöñ=en	empfang=en empfang=en

(c) SEPARABLE STRONG VERBS. See pp. 76-79.

aussind=en aus=gesund=en	aufsreiß=en auf=geriñ=en	an=biet=en an=gebot=en	mit=geb=en mit=gegeben=en
ein=brech=en ein=gebroch=en	nach=bleib=en nach=geblieb=en	aussgieß=en aus=gegöñ=en	ein=fang=en ein=gefang=en

C. **ANOMALOUS**, p. 69.

send=en gesand=t	versend=en versand=t	zu=send=en zu=gesand=t
stehen gestand=en	bestehen bestand=en	ausssteh=en aus=gestand=en

(d) AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD. See pp. 70-71.

Inf. dürfen können mögen müssen sollen wollen lassen
P.P. gedurft, gekonnt, gemocht, gemußt, gesollt, gewollt, gelassen.

EXERCISE XV. The *Participle Perfect* is used—(a) as in English—*attributively, predicatively, or absolutely*—

Nach gethauer Arbeit ist gut ruhen.	It is sweet to rest after labour <i>done</i> .
Die verlorene Gelegenheit.	The <i>lost</i> opportunity.
Ein von Jedermann geachteter Bürger.	A citizen <i>esteemed</i> by every- body.
Dieser Bürger wird von Jeder- mann geachtet .	This citizen <i>is esteemed</i> by everybody.
Sie kamen Alle, ausgenommen der Jüngste.	They all came, <i>except</i> the youngest.

(b)—contrary to English usage—after *kommen* and *heißen*:—

Er kam in aller Eile gelaufen .	He came <i>running</i> in great haste.
Das heißt die Höflichkeit zu weit getrieben .	That is (I call that) <i>carrying</i> politeness too far.

Obs. 1. The Past Perf. is more freely used as a *Noun* than in English :
as — Der Gesandte, Bediente, Beamte, &c.

Ein Gesandter, Bedienter, Beamter, &c.

Obs. 2. For the use of the Part. Perf. for an *Imperative*, see Ex. IX.

Proverbs :—

Wie gewonnen, so zerronnen.	Lightly come, lightly go.
Gesagt, gethan.	No sooner said than done.
Jung gewohnt, alt gethan.	What is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh.
Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.	Well begun is half done.

A. 1. Was glänzt ist für den Augenblick geboren,
Das Rechte bleibt der Nachwelt unverloren.

2. Dreifach ist der Schritt der Zeit :—
Zögernd kommt die Zukunft hergezogen,
Pfeilschnell ist das Jetzt entflohen,
Ewig still steht die Vergangenheit.

3. Kein Stäubchen geht im Haushalte Gottes verloren.

B. 1. The hussars came riding at full speed. 2. A lost opportunity *is not easily found* (say—*finds itself*) again. 3. A man despised by all honest people. 4. That is not keeping word faithfully. 5. Wearied with walking, we stopped in order to rest. 6. Rome was not built in a day. 7. We rely upon your keeping your promise. 8. Being tired, we sat down. 9. The earth produces, without being cultivated, plants of every kind. 10. Manlius was con-

demned to be thrown down from the Capitol. 11. The French Protestants, who had been compelled to leave their native country, established manufactories in several countries.

AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD. See § 52, pp. 70, 71.

Notice the following peculiarities in which the *German Auxiliary Verbs of Mood*—

wollen, sollen, müssen, können, mögen, dürfen.
will, shall, must, can, may, be allowed (dare).
 differ from other Verbs, and from their English cognates, either in conjugation or in construction, or in both:—

(1) *Vowel-change in the Indic. Pres. Sing. (except sollen):* as,
ich will (soll), muß, kann, mag, darf, &c.
wir wollen, sollen, müssen, können, mögen, dürfen, &c.

(2) *No vowel-modification in the Pret. (Impf.) Indic. and Part. Perf.:* as,

(ich wollte, sollte); mußte, konnte, mochte, durfte, &c.
(gewollt, gesollt); gewußt, gekonnt, gemocht, gedurft.

(3) *No tenses and moods wanting—*

(a) *Preterite:—*

ich wollte, sollte, mußte, konnte, mochte, durfte.
I would, was to, had to, could, might, was allowed.

(b) *Pres. Perf. and Pluperfect, formed by means of—*
Aux. Verb + Part. Perf.:—

<i>ich habe</i> <i>ich hatte</i>	{	<i>gewollt,</i> <i>gesollt,</i> <i>gewußt,</i> <i>gekonnt,</i> <i>gemocht,</i> <i>gedurft,</i>	{	<i>I have (had)</i>	{	<i>been willing.</i> <i>been obliged.</i> <i>been compelled.</i> <i>been able.</i> <i>been dispensed.</i> <i>been allowed.</i>
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(c) *Future Pres. and Condit. Pres., formed by means of—*
Aux. Verb + Infinitive:—

<i>ich werde</i> <i>ich würde</i>	{	<i>wollen,</i> <i>sollen,</i> <i>müssen,</i> <i>können,</i> <i>mögen,</i> <i>dürfen,</i>	{	<i>I shall (should)</i>	{	<i>be willing.</i> <i>be obliged.</i> <i>be compelled.</i> <i>be able.</i> <i>be disposed.</i> <i>be allowed.</i>
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(d) *The Condit. Perf. is expressed by the Subjunctive Pret.:*—

ich hätte wollen, sollen, müssen, können, mögen, dürfen.

I should have been willing, &c. See further on, p. 132, also p. 71.

(4) *Two forms for the Participle Perfect*, i.e. the *new* (or *weak*) form (see 2), and the *old* (*strong*) form, identical with the *Infinitive Pres.*; which latter must be used whenever it is joined with another Verb in the *Infinitive* :—

Ich habe **gewollt** (gemußt), &c. I have *been willing* (*compelled*).
 Ich habe gehen **wollen** (müssen). I have *been willing* (*forced*) to go, &c.

Notice especially, as entirely differing from English, the construction of the *Subjunctive Pluperfect* used for the *Conditional Perfect* :—

Ich hätte bleiben sollen .	I <i>should</i> (<i>ought to</i>) <i>have stayed</i> .
Du hättest folgen sollen .	You <i>should</i> (<i>ought to</i>) <i>have followed</i> , &c.
Ich hätte zahlen müssen .	I <i>should</i> (<i>might</i>) <i>have been forced</i> to pay.
Du hättest schreiben müssen .	You <i>would</i> (<i>might</i>) <i>have been compelled</i> to write, &c.
Ich hätte es thun können .	I <i>could</i> (<i>might</i>) <i>have done</i> it, &c.
Ich hätte es thun mögen .	{ I <i>would have liked</i> to do it, or,
Ich hätte ausgehen dürfen .	{ I <i>might have done</i> it, &c.
	I <i>should have been allowed</i> to go out, &c.

Obs. The *elliptical* use of Verbs depending on Auxiliary Verbs of Mood, deserves special notice :—

Was **soll** das (*i.e.* heißen, or bedeuten)? What *does that mean*?
 Was **will** er damit (*i.e.* thun, or machen)? What *does he want* to do with it?
 Wo **will** er hin (*i.e.* gehen)? Where *does he want* to go?
 Kann er französisch (*i.e.* sprechen)? Can he *speak French*?

EXERCISE XVI. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD. See §§ 51, 52.

(a) *Wollen* :—

Willst du kommen oder nicht?	Will you come or not?
Was wollen Sie für Ihr Pferd?	What do you <i>want</i> for your horse?
Wollen Sie Bier oder Wein?	Will you <i>have</i> beer or wine?
Er will in Amerika gewesen sein.	He <i>says</i> (<i>i.e.</i> would have us believe) he has been in America.
Er sei wer er wolle .	Whoever he <i>may</i> be.
Die Sonne wollte eben aufgehen.	The sun <i>was just about</i> to rise.

(b) Sollen:—

Du **sollest** deinen Nächsten lieben.
Er **hätte** längst schreiben **sollen**.

Das Haus **soll** verkauft werden.

Die Königin **soll** heute **ankommen**.
Wenn es regnen **sollte**.
Er **soll** sehr gelehrt **sein**.
Ich **soll** heute noch verreisen.

Thou *shalt* love thy neighbour.
He *ought to* (should) *have*
written long since.

The house *is* (appointed) *to be*
sold.

The queen *is expected* to-day.
If it *should* rain.

He *is said to be* very learned.
I *am to* set out this very day.

(c) Müssen:—

Alle Menschen **müssen** sterben.
Ich **muß** fort (elliptical).
Er **muß** wol krank **sein**.

All men *must* die.
I *must leave* (go away)
He *must* be ill.

A. 1. Wissen Sie warum er uns nicht hat besuchen wollen?—Nein, das weiß ich nicht. 2. Was wollt ihr?—Wir wollen essen und trinken. 3. Du hättest bei uns bleiben sollen.—Allerdings, aber ich habe eine Bestellung ausrichten müssen. 4. Was soll ich damit?—Das geht mich nichts an. 5. Was soll das heißen?—Ich kann es Ihnen nicht sagen. 6. Was willst du dort?—Ich möchte gern die Merkwürdigkeiten besichtigen. 7. Sage mir wo du hin willst?—Nach Hause will ich jetzt.

8. Das kleine Wort: Ich muß,
Ist doch von allen Müssen,
Die Menschen knacken müssen,
Die allerhärteste Nuß.

B. 1. They are said to be very ambitious. 2. Do you know that their house is to be sold by auction?—No, I did not know it. 3. If it should freeze, I shall buy a pair of skates. 4. Your young niece has not been willing to accompany us. 5. She must have been prevented. 6. They ought to have told me that. 7. I should have been obliged to sell my horse, if I had left the country. 8. We had to repeat all *that* (say—*what*) we had said. 9. I was just about to go out, when he came. 10. We are to go home to-morrow. 11. They say (assert) they have seen it themselves.

EXERCISE XVII. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD (*continued*).

(d) Können :—

Er kann sehr gut reiten.

He *can* ride very well.

Können Sie deutsch?

Do you *know* German?

Er kann kommen, wann er will.

He *may* come whenever he likes.

Ich kann nicht dafür.

I *cannot* help it.

Wir können nicht umhin zu bemerken.

We *cannot but* observe...

(e) Mögen :—

Er mag hereinkommen.

He *may* come in.

Ich mag diesen Wein nicht.

I don't *like* this wine.

Ich möchte gerne wissen.

I *should like* to know.

Er möchte gern mit Ihnen sprechen.

He *wants* to speak to you.

Ich möchte lieber hier bleiben.

I *would (had)* rather stay here.

(f) Dürfen :—

Sie dürfen es nur sagen.

You *have* only to speak.

Er darf sich nicht beklagen.

He has *no reason* (cause) to complain.

Darf (dürfte) ich fragen?

May (might) I ask?

Es dürfte wirklich wahr sein.

It *might* really be true.

Darf man hier fischen?

Are people allowed to fish here?

A. 1. Warum haben Sie keinen Wein trinken dürfen?—Weil ich das Fieber hatte. 2. Was sagte Stauffacher zu dem Landvogt?—Das dürft ihr nicht, das darf der Kaiser nicht. 3. Warum haben Sie nicht im Fluße fischen dürfen?—Das darf ich Ihnen nicht sagen. 4. Haben Sie nicht ausreiten mögen?—Nein, bei solchem Wetter bleibe ich lieber zu Hause. 5. Sollte ich mich drein ergeben?—Ja freilich, was man nicht ändern kann, soll man ertragen. 6. Wollen Sie mich ein Stück Wegs begleiten?—Es dürfte wol zu spät sein. 7. Ich wollte du dürftest mit mir gehen.—Ja, wenn ich nur dürfte! 8. Wer nicht kann wie er will, muß wollen wie er kann.

9. Sie mögen sprechen wie sie wollen,
Wenn sie nur zahlen wie sie sollen.

B. 1. Are people allowed to hunt in this forest?—No, but you may walk through. 2. Does he like to dance?—No, but he is very fond of hunting. 3. You have not cause to lament. 4. They have not been allowed to take a ride. 5. We don't like these fishes. 6. I could not but complain of his conduct. 7. I should like to write to him about it. 8. May we ask whether you will accompany us? 9. I cannot do it otherwise, you may say what you *like* (say—*will*). 10. He must come, *whether he likes or not* (say—*he may, will, or not*). 12. We want to know whether we may go out this afternoon. 13. Some one asked (the) Diogenes at what time he ought to dine. The *latter* (say—*this*) replied: "If you (*sing.*) are rich, eat when you *like* (say—*will*); if you are poor, when you can."

EXERCISE XVIII. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD (*continued*).

(g) **Lassen**: to let, to leave, to allow, to cause, &c.

(1) used as *Auxiliary Verb*, to form the first pers. plur. of the *Imperative*:—

Hier laßt uns unser Zelte aufschlagen.
Lassen Sie uns hier bleiben!

(2) *Causative*; with the dependent Verb in the *Infinitive active* (= French *faire*):—

Der General läßt die Stadt beschießen. (Le général fait bombarder la ville.)	The general orders the town to be shelled.
Ich lasse meine Bücher in Leipzig binden.	I get my books bound in Leipzig.
Ich ließ ihn bestrafen.	I had him punished.
Sie läßt mich warten.	She keeps me waiting.
Ich lasse ihn holen.	I send for him.
Ich lasse ihn grüßen.	Remember me to him.
Er läßt dich grüßen.	He wishes to be remembered to you.
Ich habe mir sagen lassen.	I have been told, I have heard.
Er ließ die Flasche fallen.	He dropped the bottle.
Lassen Sie ihn heraufkommen.	Desire (request) him to walk up stairs.

(3) *Reflexive* ; with the dependent Verb in the *Infin. active* :—

Sie läßt sich betrügen.	She allows (suffers) herself to be cheated.
Das Buch läßt sich lesen.	The book is readable.
Er läßt sich leicht rühren.	He is easily moved.

(4) *Reflexive and Impersonal* :—

Er läßt es sich sehr anlegen sein.	He is very anxious about it.
Er läßt es sich gefallen.	He submits to it.
Er läßt es sich sehr sauer werden.	He toils very hard.
Das läßt sich hören.	That is something like. That is plausible.
Es läßt sich nicht läugnen.	It cannot be denied. There is no denying it.
Es läßt sich denken.	It can be imagined.
Es ließe sich Alles trefflich schlichten,	Easily could everything be
Könnte man Alles zweimal ver-	settled, if everything could
richten.	be done over again.

A. 1. Wo hast du dir die Haare schneiden lassen?—Beim Haarschneider (Friseur). 2. Warum ließen Sie ihn so lange warten?—Weil ich nicht früher habe kommen können. 3. Wo haben Sie Ihre neuen Kleider machen lassen?—Ich habe sie in London machen lassen. 4. Bitte, laß mich deine französische Uebersetzung sehen!—Ich darf sie nicht sehen lassen. 5. Erinnerst du dich noch der Verba, welche die Eigenheit haben, daß sie die Infinitivform statt des Particips annehmen, wenn sie mit einem andern Infinitiv in Verbindung treten?—Ja freilich, ich habe dieselben zum leichtern Memoriren in Reime gebracht. 6. Ei, so laß doch hören!—

Dürfen, können, sollen,	Helfen, heißen, sehen, hören,
Mögen, müssen, wollen,	Lassen,—und oft lernen, lehren.

B. 1. Let us persevere! 2. I have ordered a pair of boots to be made. 3. You have let the fire go out. 4. Why did you keep him waiting so long?—I could not help it. 5. That cannot be done. 6. If you will not obey, I shall have you punished. 7. Do not drop this inkstand. 8. I have sent him word not to come. 9. We have ordered the house to be repaired. 10. It could not be proved. 11. We toil very hard. 12. Are people allowed to bathe in this river? 13. Where does he have his hair cut?

EXERCISE XIX. *The Passive Voice*, see § 53, pp. 72, 73.

Distinguish carefully between—

- (a) *The Passive Imperfect*, and (b) *the Passive Perfect*,
(Continuous),

denoting the *actual progress* of
an action, or a *permanent*
state of things :—

Ich **werde** bestraft.*
(i.e. jetzt straft man mich)
I *am being* punished (now).

Er **wird** im Lateinischen unterrichtet.
He *is being* taught Latin.

Ich (**werde immer**) gestraft,
(i.e. man straft mich immer)
wenn ich nicht gehorche.
I *am* (always) punished, when
I do not obey.

Das Haus **wird** (**wurde**) gebaut.
The house *is* (*was*) *being* built.
(it is [was] not finished yet)

Das Thor **wird** (jetzt) geschlossen.
The gate *is just being* closed.
(They are just closing the gates)

Im Sommer **wird** das Thor um
zehn Uhr, im Winter um
neun, **geschlossen**.
In summer the gate *is* (regularly)
closed at ten, in winter at
nine.

denoting the *full accomplish-*
ment of an action :—

Ich **bin** bestraft.*
(i.e. man hat mich bestraft)
I *am* punished (i.e. the deed is
done, but the consequences
still make themselves felt!)

Er **ist** gut unterrichtet.
He *has been* well taught.
(he is well informed)

Ich **bin** gestraft **worden**, weil ich
nicht gehorchen wollte.

I *have been* punished, because I
would not obey.

Das Haus **ist** (**war**) gebaut.
The house *is* (*was*) built
(finished).
(i.e. it is now [was then] ready
for occupation)

Das Thor **ist** geschlossen.
The gate *is already* closed.
(We are too late)

So eben **ist** das Thor **geschlossen**
worden.

This very minute the gate *has*
been closed.

* By way of a test, put the *verb* into the *active voice* ; if then it requires to be in the *same tense*, the aux. verb **werden** (i.e. the *passive voice*) must be used ; if not, use **sein**.

Obs. 1. Distinguish carefully between—

(a) *Present Passive* :—

Aux. V. + Part. Perf.

Ich werde **geschlagen**.
I am being *beaten*.

and

(b) *Future Active* :—

Aux. V. + Infinit. Pres.

Ich werde **schlagen**.
I shall *beat*.

(c) *Future Passive* :—

Aux. V.

Ich werde
I shall

Infinit. Perf.

geschlagen=werden
be-beaten.

Obs. 2. Bear in mind how the construction of the *Passive Voice* is affected by the transposition of words in dependent clauses :—

NORMAL ORDER

in a *principal* or *co-ordinate* sentence.

TRANSPPOSED ORDER

in a *sub-ordinate* clause ; pp. 101-2.

Er **wird** gelobt.

Er **ist** gelobt worden.

Er **wird** gelobt werden.

Er **wäre** gelobt worden.

Er **würde** gelobt worden sein.

Ich weiß—

daß er gelobt **wird**.

daß er gelobt worden **ist**.

daß er gelobt werden **wird**.

daß er gelobt worden **wäre**.

{ daß er gelobt worden sein **würde**, or.
{ daß er **würde** gelobt worden sein.

Obs. 3. It will be seen that with **werden** the *Part. Perf.* retains its *verbal* character, whilst with **sein** it becomes virtually an *adjective* used predicatively. Compare further—

Das Rad **wird** bewegt.

The wheel is *set in motion*.

Eine Schlacht **wird** geschlagen.

A battle is *being fought*.

Er **ist** tief bewegt.

He is deeply moved (*affected*).

Die Feinde **sind** gänzlich geschlagen.

The enemies are totally *defeated*.

Thus—He is surprised = Er **ist** (not *wird*) erstaunt.

We are willing = Wir **sind** (not *werden*) geneigt.

The bread was well baked = Das Brot **war** (not *wurde*) gut gebacken.

They were experienced = Sie **waren** (not *wurden*) erfahren, &c.

Drill.—In the following sentences put the Verb into the *passive voice*, with interchange of Subject and Object, as—
I plant the trees = The trees are planted by me.
Ich pflanze die Bäume = Die Bäume werden von mir gepflanzt :—

1. Der Hund fängt (sing) den Hasen. 2. Das Licht blendet das Auge. 3. Der Sturm hat (hatte) viele Bäume entwurzelt. 4. Ich werde das Buch übersetzen. 5. Du wirfst (würdest) mich getadelt haben. 6. Wer hat Amerika entdeckt? 7. Wo schlug Hannibal die Römer?

A. 1. Warum wurde der Sklave zum Tode verurtheilt?—Weil er seinem Herrn entlaufen war. 2. Von wem sind die Quellen des Nils entdeckt worden?—Von englischen Reisenden. 3. Wo wird das beste englische Bier gebraut?—In Burton soll das beste Bier gebraut werden. 4. Nachdem die Stadt beschossen worden war, wurde sie mit Sturm genommen, geplündert und in Asche gelegt. 5. Welch' schlechter Gebrauch wird oft von der Zeit gemacht und wie kostbar ist sie doch! Sie müßte mit Gold gewogen werden, damit ihr Wert richtig geschätzt würde. Wenn aber in die eine Wagschale die zu wiegende Zeit gelegt würde, und in die andere die während derselben zu erfüllenden Pflichten, welche der beiden Wagschalen würde schneller sinken? Jede Minute, die verstreicht, ist ein Teil unseres Lebens, der uns entzogen wird, und von jeder Minute, sagt die Heilige Schrift, wird einst Rechenschaft von uns gefordert werden.

Die Zeit kann mit jenem Pfund Gold verglichen werden, das von einem Hausvater jedem seiner drei Söhne geliehen worden war. Von dem ältesten Sohne wurde das Gold in kurzer Zeit verschwendet, von dem zweiten vergraben, von dem dritten zu seiner Arbeit benutzt und der Gewinn auf Zinsen gelegt. Die beiden älteren Söhne wurden von dem Vater streng getadelt und bestraft; den dritten aber, dessen Summe durch Arbeit und Zinsen verdoppelt worden war, lobte und belohnte er reichlich.

B. 1. A mouse, so the fable relates, rescued a lion who had been caught in a net. 2. During the reign of Diocletian the Christians were cruelly persecuted. 3. After the destruction of Jerusalem, the Jews were sold as slaves or taken away to Rome. 4. The criminal would have been pardoned, if he had been repentant. 5. In what season is wheat generally sown?—In autumn; sometimes also in spring. 6. Are you astonished to hear that he has been punished? 7. They are inclined to do it sooner or later. 8. The wheels of a watch are set in motion by a spring. 9. Writing is said to have been invented by the Phœnicians. 10. You are requested to appear to-morrow at noon.

EXERCISE XX. *The Impersonal Passive Voice.*

Only *Transitive* Verbs that govern the *Accusative* can, as a rule, be used in the *Personal Passive*: whilst—

(a) *Intransitive* Verbs, and (b) *Verbs that govern the Dative* of the Person, can only be used in the *Impersonal Passive Voice* in German—

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
(a) Man läutet um zehn Uhr zur Kirche.	Es wird um zehn Uhr zur Kirche geläutet.*

They ring the bells for church at ten o'clock.

Man tanzte und sang bis spät in die Nacht.	Es wurde bis spät in die Nacht } getanzt und gesungen.
They danced and sang till late in the night.	or, Bis spät in die Nacht wurde *

(b) Man setzt mir nach.	Es wird mir nachgesetzt;
They pursue me.	or, Mir wird nachgesetzt.*
	I am pursued.

Man erlaubte ihm zu gehen.	Es wurde ihm } erlaubt zu gehen.
They allowed him to go.	or, Ihm wurde * }
(cf. Fr. 'Il lui a été permis de partir.')	He was allowed to go.

* If the sentence does not begin with the Verb, the gram. subj. *es* is omitted; as,

Um zehn Uhr wird zur Kirche geläutet.

A. 1. Es ist keinem römischen Priester erlaubt zu heiraten. 2. Wird hier deutsch gesprochen?—Ja, hier spricht man deutsch. 3. Es ist nach Ihnen gefragt worden. 4. Wurde Ihnen erlaubt zu bleiben?—Nein, im Gegentheil, es wurde mir verboten zu bleiben. 5. Wurde er nicht schwer verwundet?—Ja, es wurde sogleich nach dem Arzt geschickt.

B. 1. The slave was pursued. 2. That is not to be expected. 3. Are you allowed to do that?—No, we are strictly forbidden to do it. 4. Do you know that you are being looked for everywhere?—No, I did not know it. 5. We were promised great things. 6. Is the new German-English dictionary already printed?—No, but it is being printed now. 7. When will it be published?—I think it will be published in a fortnight. 8. I was ordered to translate three pages. 9. There was quarrelling and wrangling.

EXERCISE XXI. *Résumé of the Cases in which the English Passive Voice is rendered by a different construction in German:—*

He is said (supposed) to be very rich.	Er soll sehr reich sein. Ex. xvi. (Il doit être...).
It cannot be denied.	Es läßt sich nicht läugnen. Ex. xviii.

He is not allowed to go. (Il ne lui est pas permis...).	{ Er darf nicht gehen. Ex. xvii. Es ist ihm nicht erlaubt zu gehen. Ex. xx.
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I had him punished.	} Ich ließ ihn bestrafen. Ex. xviii. (Je le fis punir.)
I ordered him to be punished.	

I have been told (On m'a dit).	{ Man hat mir gesagt. Ich habe mir sagen lassen.
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That is understood.	Das versteht sich (Cela s'entend).
The thunder was heard to roll.	Man hörte den Donner rollen.

By the *Gerundive*, see pp. 123-5

What is to be done?	Was ist zu thun?
There is nothing to be gained by it.	Dabei ist nichts zu gewinnen.
The physician is to (must) be sent for.	{ Man muß den Arzt holen lassen. Es muß nach dem Arzt geschickt werden.
What shall I be thought of?	
	Was wird man von mir denken?

Recapitulation:—

1. They are said to have done their work very well.
2. The dark clouds were seen to pass over the mountains.
3. The master ordered the passive voice to be learnt by heart.
4. It could not be imagined that it was true.
5. There was nothing to be hoped for.
6. What would you be thought of, if you were to do that?
7. We are not allowed to be from home, when once the gates are shut.
8. If you were disposed to do your work well, you would be rewarded.
9. There was nobody to be found.
10. I am (supply—*it*) not accustomed to be treated thus.

EXERCISE XXII. *Impersonal Verbs*, see § 54, p. 74.

In addition to the more or less exclusively Impersonal Verbs denoting—

Natural phenomena: as, es schneit, es regnet, &c.

Bodily sensations: as, es dürstet mich, es hungert mich, &c.

Mental affections: as, es ähnt mir, es dünkt mich (mich dünkt, methinks), &c.

there are in German a great many *transitive* and *intransitive* Verbs which admit of being used *impersonally* to a much wider extent than English Verbs:—

They are best classified according to the constructions by which they are to be rendered in English:—

(a) answering to an *English Impersonal Verb*, with *there* or *it* for its *grammatical subject*: as,

Es sind nun drei Jahre her. *It is now three years since.*

Es gibt, *there is, there are.* Was gibt's? *what is the matter?*

Es hat...gegeben, &c., *there has been...* Es wird...gegeben haben,

Es wird geben, &c., *there will be... there will have been...*

(b) answering to an *Engl. verbal form in -ing* predicating *there is*, or *it is*; or to an *Infinit. Passive* predicating *it can*.

Thus in the case of many German Verbs used—

(1) *passively*, see Ex. XX. : as,

Es wird hier viel gespielt. } *There is much playing going on*
or, Hier wird viel gespielt. } *here.*

Es wurde die ganze Nacht getanzt. } *There was dancing the whole*
 } *night.*

(2) *reflexively*, see Ex. XXIII. : as,

Es wohnt sich hier ganz bequem. *It is very comfortable to live*
 } *here. (A very snug place, this !)*

Es traf sich, daß wir zusammen } *It so happened that we arrived*
 } *together.*

Das versteht sich (Cela s'entend). *That is understood (a matter of*
 } *course).*

So especially with *lassen*, Ex. XVIII. ; as,

Es läßt sich nicht läugnen. *There is no denying.*

Es läßt sich leicht denken. *It can easily be imagined.*

(c) answering to an *Engl. Personal verb* with a logical subject (whilst in German the logical subject is put in the Dat. or Acc. case) : as,

Es ist mir gelungen.	<i>I have</i> succeeded.
Wie geht's? (Comment cela va-t-il?)	How are you? How do you get on?
Es liegt ihm viel daran.	<i>He</i> is very <i>anxious</i> about it.
Es gefällt mir in Paris.	<i>I like</i> Paris.
Es verlangt mich dich zu sehen (Il me tarde...).	<i>I long</i> to see you.
Es fragt sich, ob...	The question is whether...
Es fehlt an Geld.	Money is wanting.
Es wird seiner rühmlichst gedacht.	<i>He</i> is most honourably mentioned.
Es gilt das Leben.	Life is at stake.
Was gilt's?	What do you bet?

So especially with *sein* and *werden* :—

Es ist mir } nicht wohl zu	<i>I don't</i> feel comfortable.
or, Mir ist } Mut.	
Es wird mir warm; }	<i>I begin</i> to feel warm.
or, Mir wird warm. }	

(d) answering to an *English Imperative* : see Ex. IX.

Jetzt wird gelesen!	{ Now we are going to (let us) read. Now for a reading!
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Here may be classed—

(e) the emphatic use of *es*, to introduce a Verb preceding its *logical* subject (a very common construction in German, the unusual order being more forcible) :—

Es lebe der König!	Long live the king!
Es bebt die Erde (die Erde bebt).	The earth quakes.
Es grüßen euch alle Brüder.	All the brethren greet you.
Es führt kein andrer Weg nach Rußnacht.	No other way leads to Küßnacht.

“Men are liable to certain feelings, such as shame, fear, repentance, and the like, which seem *not* to be originated by the *person*, but seem to come upon him from without. For this reason such *impersonal* feelings are in some languages represented by *impersonal* verbs. In Latin such verbs are numerous, ‘pudet,’ ‘piget,’ ‘tædet,’ ‘pœnitet,’ ‘libet,’ &c. In early English they were still more numerous, and we retain ‘it snows,’ ‘it hails,’ ‘it rains,’ though we have almost, or quite, lost ‘methinks,’ ‘me-seems,’ ‘it shames me,’ ‘it repents me.’”

A. 1. Ist es Ihnen gelungen ihn zu überzeugen?—Noch nicht, aber es freut mich zu sehen, daß es ihn reut. 2. Was gibt es Neues hier?—Es ist ein großes Unglück geschehen. 3. Warum ist Ihnen so bang zu Muth?—Ach, ich weiß nicht wie es kommt, aber es ahnt mir ein Unglück. 4. Es schläfert mich, darf ich schlafen gehen?—Es ist mir ganz einerlei. 5. Fehlt es am Wind, so greife zum Ruder! 6. Es schlägt nicht immer ein, wenn es donnert. 7. Es ist mir lieb, daß du gekommen bist.

8. Es donnern die Höhen, es zittert der Steg,
Nicht grauet dem Schützen auf schwindlichem Weg!
SCHILLER.

9. Mit einem Herren steht es gut,
Der, was er befohlen, auch selber thut!
10. Kennst du das Land? auf Säulen ruht sein Dach,
Es glänzt der Saal, es schimmert das Gemach.

GOETHE.

B. 1. Does it always rain in Scotland?—No, sometimes it snows. 2. It is cool, for it has been lightning and thundering the whole night. 3. There are *people* (*Leute*) who are not pleased *with this place* (say—*here*). 4. We do not feel comfortable in this house. 5. Has he succeeded in translating this chapter from English into French?—No, he has not succeeded. 6. That can easily be done. 7. Has it not been very cold?—Yes, it has been freezing. 8. The question is whether he is to be punished or not. 9. That is all the same to them. 10. Methinks you will not succeed. 11. We are very sorry (that) you cannot come. 12. Water was wanting. 13. We were anxious to see you. 14. It is comfortable to rest here. 15. We long to meet him. 16. Was it you?—You are quite mistaken, it was he.

EXERCISE XXIII. *Reflexive Verbs*, see § 55, p. 75.

A German *Reflexive Verb* may be rendered in English either—

(a) by a *corresponding reflexive Verb* : as,

Ich wasche **mich**.

I wash *myself*.

Er hat **sich** wacker vertheidigt.

He (has) defended *himself* gallantly.

or, if the English usage does not admit of the reflexive construction,

(b) by the *Passive Voice* : as,

Sie **irren sich** (v.v. trompez).

You *are mistaken*.

Es **versteht sich** (Cela s'entend).

It *is understood*.

Er **versteht sich** auf Alles.

He *is skilled* in everything.

(c) by a *transitive verb* with an object qualified by a possessive adjective, if this object denotes part of the body or a mental faculty : as,

Der reuige Sünder schlug **sich die**
Brust (Le pécheur repentant
se frappa la poitrine).

The penitent sinner smote *his*
(own) breast.

Ich zerbreche **mir den Kopf** einen
Ausweg zu finden.

I am racking *my* brains to find
a stratagem.

(d) by the various other constructions : as,

Wie **befinden Sie sich**?

How do you *do*?

Vom sichern Port **läßt sich's**
gemächlich raten (Ex. xviii.).

Safe in the port *it is* easy to
advise.

Worum **handelt es sich**?

What *is the question* about?

(De quoi s'agit-il?)

Es **handelt sich** es kühn zu wagen.

The *question is* to attempt it
boldly.

Obs. 1. *Reflective Verbs* take either—

(1) an *Accusative* of the *Person* affected by the action, and a *Genitive* of the Object of the Action :—

Ich erinnere **mich dessen**.

I recollect it.

or (2) an *Accusative* of the *Thing*, and a *Dative* of the *Person* :—

Du bildest **dir was Großes** ein. You fancy yourself mightily great.

Obs. 2. Notice the *factitive* use of *Reflexive Verbs* :—

Sich krank lachen.

lit. To laugh one's self ill.

Sich müde laufen.

lit. To run one's self tired.

A. 1. Gewöhne dich frühzeitig dich zu beherrschen!—Ich bestrebe mich Ihrem guten Räte zu folgen. 2. Wie befindet sich Ihre Fräulein Schwester?—Ich habe mich heut Morgen nach ihrer Gesundheit erkundigt. 3. Erinnern Sie sich noch des Märchens von den sieben Raben?—Ja freilich, ich ergöze mich noch oft es wieder zu lesen. 4. Das junge Herrchen bildet sich was ein!—Ja, man möchte sich fränk lachen. 5. Nehmen Sie sich in Acht!—Ich danke sehr, aber ich fürchte mich vor Niemand. 6. Läßt sich das beweisen?—Das versteht sich. 7. Beide Feldherrn maßen sich die Ehre des Sieges an.

B. 1. The earth moves round its axis. 2. The delight of the good old man cannot be described. 3. I still remember how we lost our way in the dark forest. 4. How do you do?—I am very well. 5. We are preparing to accompany him on his journey. 6. Next month we shall betake ourselves to the country. 7. Where have you met him?—I have met him at Cologne. 8. You must be very tired, sit down beside us. 9. I long to see you again! 10. The question now is to find the shortest way home. 11. I am washing my hands. 12. Honour is at stake.

EXERCISE XXIV. A. *INSEPARABLE Compound Verbs.*

The formation and conjugation of these, as compared with *Separable Compound Verbs*, are given on pp. 76–78. For the better understanding of their use, it remains to illustrate by examples the bearing of the inseparable prefixes (*be-*, *ge-*; *ent-*, *emp-*, *er-*, *ver-*, *zer-*) on the *meaning* or *force* of the Simple Verbs to which they are prefixed.

(a) *be-* (cognate with the prep. *bei*, *by*) is used—

(1) to make *intransitive* verbs *transitive*, denoting the application of an action to a special object: as,

leben, to live; beleben, to animate.	streiten, to quarrel; bestreiten, to dispute.
weinen, to weep; beweinen, to bewail.	wachen, to be awake; bewachen, to watch:—

Er steigt auf den Thron.

He steps on the throne.

Er besteigt den Thron.

He ascends the throne.

(2) to give a different direction to the action expressed by a *transitive* verb: as,

Er säet den Samen auf das Feld.

He sows the seed in the field.

Er besäet das Feld mit Samen.

It will be seen (1) that the *Indir. Obj.*, denoting the *recipient* (das *ſelb*) of the simple verb (*ſäen*) becomes the *Direct Object* of the compound verb (*beſäen*); and that (2) *vice verſa*, the *Dir. Obj.* (denoting the *material*, den *Samen*) of the simple Verb becomes the *Indir. Complement* (mit *Samen*) of the comp. Verb.

Er malt Bilder auf die Wand.

He paints pictures on the wall.

Er bemalt die Wand mit Bildern.

He *bepaints* the wall with pictures.

Er ſchenkte ihm einen Thaler.

lit. He gave to him a dollar.

Er beſchenkte ihn mit einem Thaler.

He *presented* him with a dollar.

Ich fürchte ihn (or, mich vor ihm).

I fear him.

Ich befürchte einen Unglücksfall.

I dread (apprehend) a misfortune.

Hence in the *passive voice*—

Das Bild wird (iſt) gemalt.

Die Wand wird (iſt) bemalt.

- Cf. also—Der Tiſch iſt gedeckt.

Die Alpen ſind mit Schnee bedeckt.

or (3) to form *transitive* verbs from *Nouns* and *Adjectives* denoting—to *endow with* (*i.e.* with that which is expressed by the Noun or Adj.): as,

der Thau, the dew;

beſthauen, to bedew.

der Rausch, the intoxication;

berauschen, to intoxicate.

der Geiſt, the ſpirit;

begeiſtern, to inspire.

das Glück, the happiness;

beglücken, to make happy.

die Gabe, the gift;

begaben, to endow (begabt, gifted).

der Flügel, the wing;

beſtügeln, to give wings.

frei, free;

beſfreien, to free.

feucht, moist;

beſeuchten, to bedew, moisten.

In a few cases the simple form is lost:—beginnen, to begin.

(b) *er-* denotes *forth from*, *out of*, and is used to express—

(1) the origin or gradual progress of an action or condition: as,

ſcheinen, to shine; erſcheinen, to appear. ziehen, to draw; erziehen, to educate.

[*i.e.* *er-* (cognate with Lat. *ex-*) + ziehen (cognate with Lat. *ducere*)]

bauen, to build; erbauen, to edify. blind, blind; erblinden, to become blind.

(2) the obtaining of an object by means of the action expressed by the Simple Verb: as,

betteln, to beg;

erbetteln, to obtain by begging.

trogen, to defy;

ertrogen, to obtain by threats.

denken, to think, to cogitate;

erdenken, to excogitate; to contrive.

blicken to look;

erblicken, to perceive.

(c) **ge-** conveys no very definite meaning ; in **gefrieren** (from **frieren**, to freeze), and **gerinnen**, to coagulate (from **rinnen** to run), it suggests an idea of *concentration* ; comp. the formation of Nouns denoting companionship, as—**Gesellschaft**, company ; **Gespiele**, playmate, &c.

(d) **ent-** * (older form = **ant**, as in **Antwort**, answer) denotes not only *towards, against* (the speaker), but also *away from* (with respect to the starting point) :—

sprechen , to speak ;	entsprechen , to correspond.
springen , to spring ;	entspringen , to spring <i>up</i> ; to take its rise.
kommen , to come ;	entkommen , to escape.
laufen , to run ;	entlaufen , to run <i>away from</i> .
Erbe , inheritance ;	enterben , to <i>disinherit</i> .
Thron , throne ;	enthronen , to <i>dethrone</i> .
Haupt , head ;	enthaupten , to <i>behead</i> .
mutig , courageous ;	entmutigen , to <i>discourage</i> .

* Or **emp-**, by assimilation : the dentals **nt** become the labials **mp** before the labial **f** in the strong verbs—**empfangen**, **empfehlen**, **empfinden**.

(e) **ver-** (cognate with **vor**, English *for* in *forsake*) is used—

(1) in the sense of *away, off, wrong, amiss* : as,

kennen , to know ;	verkennen , to <i>misjudge</i> .
leiten , to lead ;	verleiten , to <i>mislead</i> .
geben , to give ;	vergeben , to <i>forgive</i> ; to give <i>away</i> .
lernen , to learn ;	verlernen , to <i>unlearn</i> .
achten , to esteem ;	verachten , to <i>despise</i> .
salzen , to salt ;	versalzen , to <i>oversalt</i> .
spielen , to play ;	verspielen , to <i>gamble away</i> .
essen , to eat ;	fressen (veressen), to <i>devour</i> .
brauchen , to need, rouse ;	verbrauchen , to <i>consume</i> ; to spend.

or (2) simply to intensify the meaning of the stem : as,

ändern, **verändern**, to alter ; **bergen**, **verbergen**, to conceal.

(3)—with *Nouns*—to denote the process of *covering with, transforming into* : as,

Gold — vergolden , to gild ;	Eis — versilbern , to silver.
Stein — versteinern , to petrify ;	Gott — vergöttern , to idolize, &c.

(4) with *Adjectives* (in the positive or comparative) in the sense of 'to endow with (or, intensify) the quality' expressed by the adj. : as,

dünn, thin ; **verdünnen**, to dilute ; **schöner**, finer ; **verschönern**, to embellish.

(*f*) *zer-* (cognate with *dis*, asunder) denotes *separation, dissolution, disintegration*; hence *ruin, destruction, annihilation, &c.*: as,

fallen, to fall; zerfallen, to decay.
 stören, to disturb; zerstören, to destroy.

Examples of the modifications of meaning:—

(1) *stehen*, to stand:—

Die Luft **besteht** aus Sauerstoff und Stickstoff. Air *consists* of oxygen and nitrogen.

Gestehen Sie, daß Sie schuldig sind? Do you *confess* that you are guilty?

Er wird ein Haus **erstehen**. He will *purchase* a house.

Ein großes Feuer kann aus einem kleinen Funken **entstehen**. A great fire can *originate* from a small spark.

Verstehen Sie mich? Do you *understand* me?

(2) *fallen*, to fall:—

Ein großes Unglück hat ihn **befallen**. A great misfortune has *befallen* him.

Das Wort ist mir **entfallen**. The word has *escaped* my memory.

Diese Pläne **gefallen** mir nicht. These plans do not *please* me.

Die Mauern des alten Schlosses sind **zerfallen** (**verfallen**). The walls of the old castle are *decayed* (*in ruins*).

A. 1. Alles Irdische vergeht. 2. Etwas erfinden ist ganz was anders, als etwas entdecken; die Sache, die man entdeckt, existirte schon vorher; was man erfindet, war vor der Erfindung noch gar nicht vorhanden. 3. Alles was auf Erden erblüht, muß auch wieder verblühen.

B. 1. Do you know who (has) invented (the) gunpowder? —A certain monk, Berthold Schwarz, is said to have invented it quite accidentally. 2. If you do not learn a language scientifically, you will have to unlearn a great part of *what* (= *that which*) you have learnt so laboriously. 3. Qui s'excuse s'accuse. 4. The maiden strewed flowers on her mother's grave. 5. She bestrewed the grave with flowers. 6. These vile courtiers have obtained the king's favours by flattering. 7. You will obtain nothing by threats. 8. The poor ill-treated slave ran away from his inhuman master, and lost his way in the desert. 9. We were very well received and entertained. 10. In the letter which my correspondent has written to me, the scenery is very picturesquely described.

EXERCISE XXV. B. *SEPARABLE Compound Verbs*,
see § 58, p. 79.

The formation and conjugation of these is given at full length, §§ 56-58 ; it remains to show how the place of a *separable* prefix is affected, if the compound verb is contained in a *dependent* clause :—

Principal Clause.

Er führt den Plan aus.

Er führte den Plan aus.

Er hat (hatte) den Plan ausgeführt.

Er wird den Plan ausführen.

Er wünscht den Plan auszuführen.

Er wird ihn bald ausgeführt haben.

Dependent Clause.

Der Plan, den er ausführt, ist gut.

Ich möchte, daß er ihn ausführe.

Der Plan, den er ausgeführt hat (hatte).

Ich zweifle ob er ihn ausführen wird.

Der Plan, den er auszuführen wünscht.

{ Wenn er ihn ausgeführt haben wird (or, wird ausgeführt haben,...

A. 1. Wo triffst du deinen Freund an?—Ich habe ihn nicht angetroffen, weil er ausgegangen war. 2. Des Alters Kräfte nehmen immer ab ; aber seine Bürden nehmen täglich zu. 3. Stehe mir bei !—Hilf dir selbst, so wird dir Gott helfen. 4. Die Thoren knüpfen die Knoten, die Weisen machen sie auf. 5. Drücke den Pfeil nicht zu schnell ab, der nimmer zurückkehrt. 6. Die feindlichen Truppen hielten nicht Stand.

B. 1. The birds of passage emigrate at (= bei with Dat.) the approach of winter into warmer countries. 2. Velvet and silk put the fire in the kitchen out. 3. Do begin to copy these letters ; you know that you have to send them to the post-office before half-past eleven. 4. Do not spend so much money, else you will have nothing left in your old age. 5. The sun was just setting behind the snow-covered Alps, when we arrived. 6. He continued to read the newspaper, although we did not listen to him. 7. You look very sad ; has, perhaps, a misfortune befallen you ? 8. Call for me, before you set out for Australia. 9. When the days grow shorter, the nights grow longer. 10. Have you taken your medicine?—No, I have thrown it out of the window (= to-the window out), it was so nasty !

EXERCISE XXVI. *SEPARABLE Compound Verbs*,
see pp. 80, 81.

Besides the *simple Prepositions* and *Adverbs* used as *separable* prefixes, as, *ab=*, *an=*, *auf=*, *aus=*, *bei=*, *durch=*, *ein=*, *mit=*, *nach=*, *um=*, *vor=*, *wider=*, *zu=* : &c.,
dar=, *fort=*, *empor=*, *her=*, *hin=*, *los=*, *wieder=*, &c.,
there are a great number of (a) *Compound adverbs*, (b) *Adverbial phrases*, (c) *Adjectives*, and (d) *Nouns*, which are treated as separable prefixes : as,

(a) <i>Infinit. and Supine.</i>	<i>Pres. and Pret.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
<i>aufrecht=</i> halten, to maintain. (lit. to hold upright)	ich halte... <i>aufrecht</i> ; I maintain.	<i>aufrechtge</i> halten, maintained.
<i>aufrechtzu</i> halten, in order to maintain.	ich hielt... <i>aufrecht</i> ; I maintained.	

Thus—

<i>davon=</i> rennen, to run <i>away</i> .	<i>voran=</i> eilen, to walk <i>before</i> ,
<i>dazu=</i> thun, to add (<i>to</i>).	precede.
<i>dazwischen=</i> geraten, to get <i>be-</i> <i>tween</i> .	<i>voraus=</i> setzen, to <i>suppose</i> .
<i>entgegen=</i> gehen, to go and <i>meet</i> .	<i>vorbei=</i> fahren, to drive <i>by</i> .
<i>entgegen=</i> kommen, to come and <i>meet</i> .	<i>zurück=</i> senden, to send <i>back</i> .

Notice especially the compounds of—

<i>her=</i> , <i>hither</i> ; <i>here</i> ; (denoting motion <i>towards</i> the speaker) :—	<i>hin=</i> , <i>thither</i> ; <i>there</i> ; (denoting motion <i>away from</i> the speaker) :—
<i>herab=</i> kommen, to come <i>down</i> .	<i>hinab=</i> gehen, to go <i>down</i> .
<i>herunter=</i> fallen, to fall <i>down</i> .	<i>hinunter=</i> fallen, to fall <i>down</i> .
<i>herauf=</i> fahren, to drive (come) <i>up</i> .	<i>hinauf=</i> fahren, to drive (go) <i>up</i> .
<i>heran=</i> kommen, to come <i>on</i> , ap- proach.	<i>hinan=</i> arbeiten, to tend <i>to</i> .
<i>herein=</i> treten, to step (come) <i>in</i> .	<i>hinein=</i> treten, to step (go) <i>in</i> .
<i>heraus=</i> treten, to step (come) <i>out</i> .	<i>hinaus=</i> treten, to walk (go) <i>out</i> .
<i>herüber=</i> fahren, to drive <i>over</i> (<i>hither</i>).	<i>hinüber=</i> fahren, to drive <i>over</i> (<i>thither</i>).
<i>daher=</i> stolzieren, to strut <i>along</i> .	<i>dahin=</i> springen, to dash <i>away</i> (<i>off</i>).
<i>herbei=</i> rufen, to call (<i>to the spot</i>).	<i>hinweg=</i> schicken, to send <i>away</i> .

(b) *Infinitive* :— sich in Acht nehmen, to take care.

Supine :— (um) sich in Acht zu nehmen, in order to take care.

Pres. Indic. :— ich nehme mich in Acht, I take care.

Pret. Indic. :— ich nahm mich in Acht, I took care.

Imperat. :— nimm dich in Acht! take care!

Pres. Perf. :— ich habe mich in Acht genommen, I have taken care.

Fut. Pres. :— ich werde mich in Acht nehmen, I shall take care.

Condit. Perf. :— ich würde mich in Acht genommen haben, I should have taken care.

Thus—im Stiche lassen, to leave in the lurch; zu Stande bringen, to bring about, &c.

(c) <i>Infinit. and Supine.</i>	<i>Pres. and Pret.</i>	<i>Part. Perf.</i>
frei=sprechen, to acquit;	ich spreche...frei;	freigesprochen,
freizusprechen, in order to acquit.	ich sprach...frei;	acquitted.

Thus—gleich=kommen, to equal; hoch=schätzen, to esteem.

(d)		
Dank=sagen, to give thanks.	ich sage...Dank;	Dank gesagt,
Dank zu sagen (in order), to give thanks.	ich sagte...Dank;	given thanks.

Thus—statt=finden, to take place; haus=halten, to husband.

A. 1. Komme doch herauf, Karl!—Ich will lieber warten, bis du herabkommst. 2. Wo gehen Sie hin?—Wo Sie herkommen. 3. Warum rufft du ihn nicht herbei?—Er ist ja davongelaufen. 4. Ich habe meinen Freund nicht angetroffen, weil er ausgegangen war. 5. Wann kehren Sie wieder heim?—Zu Weihnachten kehre ich heim. 6. Gehen Sie ihr doch entgegen!—Sie sehen ja, daß ich mich anschicke ihr entgegenzugehen. 7. Das Kind schlief um halb acht ein, und wachte erst um ein viertel auf neun wieder auf. 8. Was hast du heute vor?—Ich schicke mich an, Schiller's „Lied von der Glocke“ auswendig zu lernen.

B. 1. When do you begin to copy your letters?—I should have begun long ago, if I had not been prevented. 2. In spring the days increase, in autumn they decrease. 3. Read something to me till I fall asleep!—Very well, I will read you Thompson's *Seasons*. 4. Come down stairs immediately. 5. A heavy avalanche rolled down the slope of the mountain. 6. Communicate to me what you have heard. 7. Who are you, and where do you come from? 8. Let us go in before they come out. 9. When do you get up in summer?—At half-past seven; and I go to bed at a quarter-past eleven. 10. Turn that brawler out at once. 11. Do not go there, rather come here. 12. Several swallows flew out of the window. 13. He spends a great deal of money; if he continues to live in that style, it will soon be over with him. 14. We heard the guests come up-stairs.

C. 1. Ich sage Ihnen herzlich Dank dafür, daß Sie mich nicht im Stiche gelassen haben. 2. Der Fuchs sagte zum Wolf: „Vor dem Menschen hält Keiner Stand.“ 3. Das vom Sturm verschlagene Schiff ging mit Mann und Maus zu Grunde. 4. Dieses Unternehmen nimmt alle meine Kräfte in Anspruch, und ich werde Alles ins Werk setzen um es schleunigst zu Stande zu bringen. 5. Der unerschrockene Tell bot dem tyrannischen Landvogt Trotz. 6. Des Lebens ungemischte Freude ward keinem Irdischen zu Theil. 7. Morgen steh ich euch Rede. 8. Baumgarten, der haushält zu Allzellen, hat dem Landvogt das Bad gesegnet. 9. Der Hund thut dir nichts zu leide.

D. 1. We ought to take care. 2. Do not leave me in the lurch. 3. A great favour has fallen to my share. 4. Our troops kept their ground valiantly. 5. We thanked him for taking part in our misfortune. 6. This spendthrift ruined himself with gambling. 7. You will have to put up with bread and cheese. 8. Call him to account. 9. The conjugation of these Compound Verbs absorbs all my time. 10. I will not harm you, if you will answer me.

EXERCISE XXVII. C. *Prefixes SEPARABLE or INSEPARABLE*, pp. 80, 81.

The Prefixes **durch-**, **über-**, **unter-**, **um-**, may be either *separable* or *inseparable*, according as the Compound Verb is used—

(a) in a *literal* or *concrete* sense; the prefix (*accented*, and hence *separable*) is only incidentally tacked before the Verb, and detached from it when the laws of construction allow it.*

N.B.—If *separable*, these Compound Verbs, may be *transitive* or *intransitive* like the Simple Verbs with which they are compounded:—

Infin. **ü'ber-setzen**, to set (put) over.

Part. P. **ü'ber-gesetzt**, set (put) over:—

(1) *Intransitive*, or (2) *Transitive*:—

(1) Der Soldat **setzt über** den Fluß.
The soldier *sets over* (crosses) the river.

Er hat **über den Fluß gesetzt**.
Es ist ihm gelungen **über** den Fluß **zu setzen**.

(2) Der Führmann **setzt** (puts) den Soldaten **über** den Fluß.

* The fact is, the *normal place* of the separable prefix is *after* the Verb; but the prefix is dislodged from this place by the peculiarity of German construction, which requires the *Infin.* or *P. Part.* to stand *last* in principal clauses, and the *finite Verb* to stand last in dependent clauses. Hence—

Pres. Man **streicht** die Stelle **durch**. *Infin.*:— Ich will sie **durch-**
streichen.

Pret. Man **strich** die Stelle **durch**. *P.P.*:— Ich habe sie **durch-**
gestrichen.

Imper. **Streiche** die Stelle **durch**. *Dep. Clause*:— Die Stelle, die ich **durch-**
streiche.

Obs. It will be seen—

(1) that the *separable* Compound Verb, if *transitive*, has its *Dir. Obj.* independently of the prefix, which stands in *adverbial relation*—

Dir. Obj. *Adv. compl. of place.*

Ich **pflanze** die Bäume **um'** (adv.). I *transplant* the trees.

Ich **pflanze** die Bäume **um** (prop.) **die Quelle**. I *plant* the trees *round*
the well.

(b) in a *derived* or *abstract* sense; the prefix (*unaccented*, and hence *inseparable*) is indissolubly rivetted to the Verb (and, as it were, *rolled into one* with it).

N.B. — If *inseparable*, these Compound Verbs *are always transitive*, no matter whether the Simple Verbs be themselves *transit.* or *intrans.*:—

übersetzt'en, to translate.

übersetzt', translated:—

Transitive only:—

Boß **übersetzte** den Homer.
Voss *translated* Homer.

Boß hat die Ilias **übersetzt**.
Es gelang ihm sie **zu übersetzen**.

(2) that the *inseparable* Compound Verb (always *transitive* with these prefixes), has a different object (the *acc.* of the *recipient*, as in the case of the inseparable prefix *be-*, see pp. 146, 147):—

<i>Dir. Obj.</i> (<i>recipient</i>).	<i>Advl. compl. of instrument.</i>
Sch umpflan'ze die Quelle	mit Bäumen.
Compare further—	
<i>Inf.</i> un'ter=schreiben, to write under.	unterschrei'ben, to subscribe, sign.
<i>P.P.</i> un'ter=geschrieben, written under.	unterschrie'ben, signed.
Er schreibt seinen Namen, unter die Bittschrift.	Er unterschreibt' den Brief.
He writes his name under the petition.	He signs the letter.
<i>Inf.</i> durch'=streichen, to line through.	durchstrei'chen, to scour.
<i>P.P.</i> durch'=gestrichen, lined through.	durchstrich'en, scoured.
Der Lehrer streicht die Fehler durch'. The master runs his pen through the mistakes.	Der Feind durchstreicht' das Land. The enemy scours the country.
<i>Inf.</i> ü'ber=gehen, to go over.	überge'hen, to skip.
<i>P.P.</i> ü'bergegangen, gone over.	übergan'gen, skipped.
Ein ganzes Regiment ging zum Feinde über. (— ist zum Feinde übergegangen.)	Er übergang' die Stelle. Er hat die Stelle übergangen.

A. 1. Er hat die ganze Nacht durchwacht, und sich mit Lesen unterhalten. 2. Unterlaß' nicht mir alles mitzutheilen was dir wiederfahren ist. 3. Der Spion hat die Nachricht hinterbracht, daß der Feind die Stadt umringt habe. 4. Wiederhole diese schöne Stelle!—Ich habe sie schon dreimal wiederholt. 5. Uebersetzest du gerne vom Englischen ins Lateinische?—Nein, lieber übersehe ich vom Lateinischen ins Englische. 6. Er reißt hier durch'.—Er durchreißt' das Land. 7. Jedermann geht gern mit pünktlichen Menschen um'. 8. Der Feind umging den Paß. 9. Auf meinen Reisen habe ich manchen Wald durchwandelt, manch Gebirg überstiegen, manche Höhle durchkrochen, und oft unter freiem Himmel übernachtet.

B. 1. Have you read Tennyson's new poem?—I have not yet had time to read it attentively, I have only run over it. 2. You have undertaken a very difficult task. 3. When you reach Treib, you will do well to ask the ferryman to put you over the lake. 4. He has moved his quarters to Dresden. 5. Have you amused yourself well? 6. Idleness goes slowly before; poverty soon overtakes it. 7. Let us know (= communicate to us) what has happened to him. 8. One day when Robinson Crusoe roamed through his island, he discovered human footprints. 9. At this sight his hair stood on end, and the blood curdled in his veins. 10. You must handle this pistol very carefully; I am told it is loaded.

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

EXERCISE XXVIII. A. THE GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES, § 9, pp. 6-9.

1. Put the *definite* Article before the following Nouns, and give the several rules:—

Unsterblichkeit, immortality; Frühling, spring; Kranz, garland; Kupfer, copper; Elbe; Landschaft, landscape; Erlaubnis, permission; Getöse, din; April; Geographie; Essen und Trinken, eating and drinking; Fräulein, miss; Abtei, abbey; Freiheit, freedom; Ehre, honour; Fürstentum, principality; Öffnung, opening; schöne Italien; Schwesterchen, little sister.

2. Put the *indefinite* Article before the following Nouns:—

Gebüll, roaring; Käfig, cage; Auszeichnung, distinction; Blume, flower; Finsternis, darkness; Erbschaft, inheritance; Auge, eye; Zögling, pupil; Vogel, bird; Vög(e)lein, little bird; Dummheit, stupidity; Schicksal, fate; Haß, hatred.

3. Put a *possessive* or *demonstrative* Pronoun before the following Nouns:—

Regierung, government; Leben, life; Weib, woman; Gebirge, chain of mountains; Kuh, cow; Pferd, horse; Schlacht, battle; Sicherheit, security; Arznei, medicine; Wärme, warmth; Bistum, bishopric.

Mut, courage; Sanftmut, meekness. Teil, part; Gegenteil, contrary. Hut, hat; Gut, guard. Band, volume; Band, ribbon. Heide, heath; Heide, heathen. Mark, mark (= shilling); Mark, borderland. Schild, signboard; Schild, shield. See, sea; See, lake. Thor, gate; Thor, fool. Reis, rice; Reis, twig.

EXERCISE XXIX. B. USE OF THE ARTICLES.

(a)—As in English—the *Definite Article* is used—

(1) in an *individual* sense, *i.e.* to *single out* one individual out of a whole class :—

Die rechte Hand ist geübter als die linke. The right hand is more practised than the left.

(2) in a *comprehensive* sense, *i.e.* to show that the Noun is used to denote a *whole Class* :—

Der Löwe ist der König der Wüste. The lion is the king of the desert.

(b) but—*contrary to English usage*—the *Definite Article* is also used in German—

(1) before *Concrete Nouns* in the *Plural*, representative of the whole Class, see (a) 2 :—

Die Blätter sind der Schmuck der Bäume. Leaves are the ornaments of trees.

Thus also before *Collective Nouns* :—

Das Glas soll von den Phöniziern entdeckt worden sein. Glass is said to have been discovered by the Phœnicians.

Obs. The omission of the Article before *Collective Nouns* generally implies that they are used in a *partitive sensè* ; compare—

Das Gold ist ein edles Metall. Gold is a precious metal.
Gold und Silber habe ich nicht. Gold and silver have I not.

(2) before *Abstract Nouns* used in their *unlimited* sense :—

Das Leben ist kurz, die Kunst ist lang. Life is short, art is long.
Die Astronomie ist eine exacte Wissenschaft. Astronomy is an exact science.

Obs. As in English, the Article may be omitted for the sake of brevity in *Proverbs*, *Enumerations* (especially if alliterative), and in *familiar style* :—

Gelegenheit macht Diebe. Opportunity makes the thief.
Schutz und Trutz. Defence and defiance.

Here may be classed the following Nouns which are treated as *abstract* :—

der Tod, death ; die Demokratie, democracy.
die Natur, nature ; das Schicksal, fate.
die Monarchie, monarchy ; der Zufall, chance, &c.

Also the many *Collective Nouns* :—

das Parlament, parliament ; die Regierung, government, &c.

(3) before *Proper Nouns* denoting *Mountains, Streets, Seasons, Months* :—

Der Vesuv und der Aetna sind Vulkane.	Mount Vesuvius and Aetna are volcanoes.
Die Wilhelmsstraße, die Thurm- gasse.	William Street, Tower Lane.
Der Frühling ist angenehmer als der Winter.	Spring is more pleasant than winter.
Im Juni sind die Nächte kürzer als im Januar.	In June the nights are shorter than in January.

Here may be classed the following names of earthly and unearthly abodes :—

der Himmel, Heaven ;	die Erde, Earth.
das Elysium, Elysium ;	das Feg(e)feuer, Purgatory.
das Paradies, Paradise ;	die Hölle, Hell.

Notice also that places of *worship, business, &c.*, as die Kirche, die Schule, die Börse, are generally used *without* article in English, especially if used in adverbial relation, but *with* the article in German :—

At church, zur (in **der**) Kirche ; in school, in **der** Schule ; on change, auf **der** Börse.

Obs. 1. As generally in English, names of *rivers, seas, and lakes*, take the Def. Art. :—

der Rhein, the Rhine ;	die Donau, the Danube.
der Ocean, the Ocean ;	der Genfersee, the Lake of Geneva.

Obs. 2. Names of *Countries* take the Def. Art., only—

(a) if, by exception, they are *masculine or feminine* (cf. p. 8) ; as,

Der Rheingau, die Schweiz, die Türkei, &c. Rheingau, Switzerland, Turkey.

(b) if qualified by an Adjective ; as,

das wüste Arabien. Stony Araby (Araby the desert).

Obs. 3. *Proper Names of Persons* take the Def. Art. only—

(a) if they are deficient in case-inflection (owing to their final stem-consonant), in which case the def. art. is used to show their case ; as,

Die Reden **des** Demosthenes. The speeches of Demosthenes.

(b) if *used familiarly, or qualified* by an Adjective ; as,

Wie lange **der** Johann doch ausbleibt ! How late *Jacky* is !

Das ist **der** Tell. That is *Tell*.—Der alte Fritz. *Old Frederick* (the Great).

Obs. 4. Before two or more consecutive Nouns of different gender and number the Article must, of course, be repeated before each :—

Der Vater, die Mutter, und das Kind. The father, mother and child.

N.B. 1. For the use and contraction of the Article with **zu** depending on *factive* Verbs, see Ex. XLI.

2. For the use of the *Def. Article* in German instead of a *Possess. Adj.* in English, see Ex. XLVI.

A. 1. Der Löwe ist das Sinnbild der Stärke, der Fuchs das der List. 2. Gleich dem Gold und den Diamanten, verdankt das Lob seinen Wert nur seiner Seltenheit. 3. Die Dichtkunst und die Musik haben ihren Grund in der Natur des Menschen, und gehören allen Nationen und allen Zeiten an. 4. Die Erfahrung des Mangels erhöht den Wert des Ueberflusses. 5. Nichts verkürzt die Zeit so sehr wie die Arbeit. 6. Der Prinz Eugen und der Herzog von Marlborough lieferten den Franzosen unter dem Marschall Tallard am 13ten August, 1704, eine Schlacht. 7. Der Adam und die Eva des verlorenen Paradieses sind schöne Schöpfungen der dichterischen Phantasie.

B. 1. Youth is the spring-time of life. 2. Swallows are the heralds of spring. 3. Sleep is the image of death. 4. Necessity is the mother of invention. 5. Envy is to man what rust is to iron. 6. The desert is the realm of the lion. 7. The Jura mountains divide France from Switzerland, and the Alps divide Switzerland from Italy. 8. The voice of conscience is the voice of a judge. 9. He devoted himself with great zeal to the study of astronomy and chemistry. 10. We have been reading the tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles. 11. Who sows the wind, will reap the whirlwind. 12. Idleness is the beginning of all vices. 13. In winter we live in town, in summer *in* (= *on*) the country. 14. Pericles was a disciple of Anaxagoras. 15. February has only twenty-eight days; in leap-years twenty-nine. 16. What a contrast between foggy England and sunny Italy! 17. Is he at school?—No, he is at church.

EXERCISE XXX. Summary of *Phrases* in which German and English differ in the use of the *Articles* :—

(a) *Indef. Article* in English :— *Definite Article* in German :—

He has *a right* to...

Er hat **das Recht** zu...

He is in *a condition* to...

Er ist in **der Lage** zu...

With *a desire* (*an intention*) to...

Mit **dem Wunsch** (**der Absicht**) zu...

Twice *a year*, &c.

Zweimal **des Jahres**.

Ten shillings *a yard*, &c.

Zehn Mark **die Elle**.

A shilling *a pound*, &c.

Eine Mark **das Pfund**.

A few (*a great many*) books, &c.

Einige (viele) Bücher.

(b) *Indefinite Article* in English : *No Article* in German :—

(1) with a Noun used as a *predicate-complement* to *sein* or *werden*, or after *als* :—

She is *a mother*.

Sie ist **Mutter**.

He became *a sailor*.

Er wurde **Matrose**.

He treated me *as a friend*.

Er behandelte mich **als Freund**.

(2) in a certain number of *standing phrases* :—

To have *a mind*.

Lust haben.

To take *a fancy* for...

Geschmack finden an...

To fly into *a passion*.

In Zorn (*Wuth*) gerathen.

To have *a head-ache*.

Kopf schmerzen (*Kopfschmerz*) haben.

To have *a talent* for...

Anlage haben zu...

To have *a share* in...

Antheil haben an...

Many *a man*.

Mancher Mann.

(c) *No Article* in English :

Definite Article in German :—

To lose *sight* of some one.

Jemanden aus **dem Gesicht** verlieren.

To take up *arms*.

Die Waffen ergreifen.

To cast (*weigh*) *anchor*.

Den (*die, pl.*) Anker **lichten**.

To suffer *death*.

Den Tod erleiden.

To be *at stake*.

Auf **dem Spiele** stehen.

To go *to sea*.

Zur See gehen.

To come *to light*.

Aus **Licht** kommen.

To put *to flight*.

In **die Flucht** schlagen.

To be *of opinion*.

Der Meinung sein, &c.

To elect (*appoint*) president, &c.
(see Ex. XL.).

Zum (*zu=dem*) Präsidenten erwählen, &c.

(d) *Possess. Adj.* in English :—
(see Exs. XXXIX. and XLVI.)

Def. Art. (with or without *Pers.*
Pron.) in German :—

Go out of *my* way !

Geh mir aus **dem** Wege !

(Ôtez-vous *du* chemin !)

Give me *your* hand.

Gib mir **die** Hand.

(Donne-moi *la* main !)

The place of the Article in German is different from English in the following and similar cases :—

Die beiden Schüler.

Both the pupils.

Der doppelte Preis.

Double the price.

Ein solcher (or—ein solcher)
Mann.

Such a man.

Was für eine kurze Zeit !

How short a time !

Ein halbes Duzend.

Half a dozen.

Eine zu kleine Belohnung.

Too small a reward.

Ein rechter Esel.

Quite an ass.

Ein so reicher Mann.

So rich a man.

Die ganze Stadt.

All the (= the whole) town.

4. 1. Our professor of ancient history lectures twice a week. 2. Big Tom has become a soldier. 3. Have you a mind to take a share in this concern?—No, I am not in a condition to invest money. 4. Honour is at stake. 5. Both the partners have absconded. 6. He is quite a blockhead. 7. What do you want, wine or beer?—I want half a bottle of wine. 8. I am of opinion that such a rich man as he is ought to pay double the price. 9. The peasants took up arms and put the invaders to flight. 10. That is too heavy a burden for such a small pack-horse. 11. Hell is paved with good intentions. 12. Hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue. 13. When father heard that I had gone to sea, he flew into a passion. 14. The cruelty of tigers has become a proverb. 15. The play is at an end. 16. Eggs *are* (= *cost*) a mark and a half a dozen.—Well, I will take half a dozen.

C. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Synopsis Table of German Declensions.

	Strong.			Mixed.	Weak.	
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.
MASCULINE :— Sing. { <i>Nom.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> Plur. { <i>N. & A.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	der Gut, den —, es, deß — e, dem — e, die Güte, der — e, den — en.	Wald, —, es, —, e, Wäld=er, — er, — ern.	Hammer, —, s, —, s, Hämmer, —, n, — n.	Staat, —, es, —, e, Staat=en, — en, — en.	Graf, — en, — en, — en, Graf=en, — en, — en.	Bote, — n, — n, — n, Bote=n, — n, — n.
NEUTER :— Sing. { <i>N. & A.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> Plur. { <i>N. & A.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	das Jahr, deß — es, dem — e, die Jahr=e, der — e, den — en.	Land, — es, — e, Länd=er, — er, — ern.	Feuer, —, s, —, s, Feuer, —, n, — n.	Jhr, — es, — e, Jhr=en, — en, — en.	None.	None.
FEMININE :— Sing. { <i>N. & A.</i> <i>G. & D.</i> Plur. { <i>N. & A.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	die Stadt, der —, die Städt=e, der — e, den — en.	None.	None. <i>pl. exceptionally</i> { Die Mütter, Die Töchter, — n.	None.	Frau, —, Frau=en, — en, — en.	Biene, —, Biene=n, — n, — n.

EXERCISE XXXI. *Strong Declension*, §§ 11-13, pp. 12-15.

A. 1. The Arabs call the camel the ship of the desert. 2. Greece is the cradle of fine arts. 3. How long have you [now] been residing in those countries? 4. "The power of song" is the title of a poem by Schiller. 5. These castles and palaces are said to belong to the king. 6. There are too many errors in these dictionaries. 7. If you had allowed these apples and nuts to ripen on the trees, they would have a better flavour. 8. The eagle is the king of birds. 9. The snow-clad summits of the mountains were glowing in the light of the sun. 10. The dogs kept such good watch that the wolves tried in vain to penetrate into the stables. 11. The sport of the cats is the death of the mice. 12. Young gamblers, old beggars.

EXERCISE XXXII. *Mixed Declension*. See § 14, p. 16.

A. 1. Bitte, wie heißen Sie?—Erinnern Sie sich denn meines Namens nicht mehr? 2. Wo haben Sie Ihre erste Studien gemacht?—In den Gymnasien von Berlin und Dresden. 3. Von welchen Kaufleuten ist die Rede?—Von den Kaufleuten von Venedig. 4. Liegt Ihnen das am Herzen?—Ja freilich, es ist mir eine Herzensangelegenheit. 5. Weshalb wurden die Waldenser verfolgt?—Um ihres Glaubens willen. 6. Welche Hauptwörter bilden ihren Genitiv auf -ens?—

Buchstabe, Friede, Funke, Fels und Name,
Gedanke, Glaube, Haufe, Wille, Schade, Same.

B. 1. Bees are very interesting insects, are they not?—So they are (= that are they). 2. Walls have ears, says the proverb. 3. Our ancestors were subjects of tyrants. 4. We grow these plants only for the sake of the seed. 5. Many petty states of Greece were governed by tyrants. 6. The peasants have suffered great damage. 7. The messengers of peace are as the rays of the sun after a thunderstorm. 8. The stings of the wasps cause great pain (*plur.*). 9. There are thousands of insects which escape our eyes. 10. Three times a day did Daniel invoke the name of the Lord.

EXERCISE XXXIII. *Weak Declension*, § 15, pp. 18, 19.

1. All men are more or less the slaves of their passions. 2. Philosophers say that vices are the diseases of the soul. 3. Where do dates grow?—Only in hot climes. 4. Fish live in seas, lakes, rivers, brooks, and ponds. 5. Wolves, foxes, bears, wild boars, are tenants of forests. 6. If these grapes were ripe, I should buy half a pound of them. 7. Voltaire relates that Peter the Great established colleges, academies, printing-offices, and libraries. 8. England has more colonies than all the other countries of Europe put together. 9. The ancient Greeks and Romans worshipped many gods. 10. Hope is the anchor of the soul. 11. Deeds were done, quite worthy of the heroes of antiquity. 12. The nights are as long in December as the days in June. 13. Philosophers tell us that riches do not make us happy; but many a man thinks that they are not to be despised. 14. There are no roses without thorns.

EXERCISE XXXIV. *Different forms of the Plural of Nouns.*
Appendix, §§ 70, 71, pp. 96.

1. These words are not to be found in any dictionaries. 2. *At* (= *by*) these words the hostages turned pale. 3. What pretty red ribbons there are in these shops. 4. This edition of Schiller's works consists of twelve volumes. 5. The Maid of Orleans is said to have had visions. 6. What faces these monkeys are cutting! 7. The failure of these banks has ruined several respectable merchants. 8. We are quite sick of these everlasting quarrels. 9. These precautions will prevent many vexations. 10. The newspapers are teeming with reports of contentions, frauds, robberies, and deaths. 11. In the mountains of the Engadine the herdsmen, when they spy a bear, keep up great fires during the night (see Ex. XXXVII.). 12. I have ordered twelve bottles * [of] wine.

* *Masculine and Neuter names of measure, weight, &c., remain unchanged in the Plural:—*

Der Teich ist sieben Fuß (m.) tief.

The pond is seven *feet* deep.

Vierzig Buch (n.) Papier machen
zwei Rieß (n.).

Forty *quires* of paper make *two*
reams.

So also with—Mann, man (soldier)—

Zwanzig Mann Einquartierung.

But, *feminine*—Zehn Ellen Tuch.

Ten *yards* of cloth.

EXERCISE XXXV. DECLENSION OF PROPER NOUNS.

See § 16, p. 23.

A. 1. Was für ein Buch lesen Sie da?—Es ist: „Der Staat Friedrichs des Großen.“ 2. Haben Sie das Leben des Kaisers Alexander gelesen?—Nein, aber des berühmten Goethe's Werke habe ich gelesen. 3. Wem gehören diese prächtigen Forsten?—Sie sind das Besizthum des Grafen von Goek. 4. Welches ist die größte Stadt von Deutschland?—Berlin, die Hauptstadt des Königreichs Preußen. 5. Wer war Otto der Große?—Er war ein Sohn Heinrichs des Vogelfellers.

B. 1. Whose son was Charlemagne?—He was a son of Pepin the Short. 2. By whom was the great German reformer protected?—By Frederick the Wise. 3. In the battle of Rossbach the French were defeated by Frederick the Great. 4. Have you ever read the life of Henry the Fourth, King of France?—Yes, that I have. 5. Whose house is that?—It is the house of the Prince of Salm. 6. The code which bears the name of the Emperor Justinian was composed by the most celebrated jurists of his time. 7. The songs of Theodore Körner, the bard of the German wars of independence, are full of truly patriotic enthusiasm. 8. The death of the Emperor Augustus occurred in the year 14 A.D.

D. CASES OF NOUNS.

EXERCISE XXXVI. THE NOMINATIVE AND THE ACCUSATIVE.

I. The *Nominative* stands either as the *Subject* of a Clause, or as a *Predicate-Complement* of the Verbs *sein*, *werden*, *scheinen*, *bleiben*, *heißen*, *nennen*, &c.: as,

Ein böser Nachbar ist ein tägliches Unglück.	A bad neighbour is a daily misfortune.
Mein Freund wird Soldat.	My friend is becoming a soldier.
Er bleibt mein Freund.	He remains my friend.
Er heißt Karl.	He is called (his name is) Charles.

Bist du es?—Ja, ich bin es. Is it you?—Yes, it is I (I am he).

A Noun in apposition is, as a rule, put in the same case as the Noun it qualifies:—

Zum Kampf der Wagen und Gefänge zog Jhufus, der Götterfreund.

II. The *Accusative* stands—(a) as the *Direct* (or, nearer) *Object* of a *transitive Verb*: as,

Ich schreibe einen Brief.

I am writing a letter.

Wen hast du gesehen, ihn oder sie?

Whom did you see, him or her?

Belustigst du dich? *

Do you amuse yourself?

* *Reflexive Verbs* govern either—

- (1) the *Accusative* + the *Genitive*; or (2) the *Dative* + the *Accusative*.
 (of the person) (of the thing) (of the pers.) (of the thing)

Ich erinnere mich

dessen.

Du hast dir

die Hand verletz.

Obs. 1. Although, on the whole, German Transitive Verbs correspond to English Transitive Verbs, there are not a few which do not govern the same case in the two languages: as,

With *Accusative*; with *Dative*.

to imitate,	nachahmen.
to meet,	begegnen.
to help, assist,	helfen, beistehen.
to believe,	glauben.
to thank, to owe,	danken.

With *Accusative*; with *Dative*.

to obey,	gehören.
to follow,	folgen.
to please,	gefallen.
to threaten,	drohen.
to serve,	dienen, &c.

This is all the more important to remember because, as has been explained in Ex. XX., p. 140, only Verbs which govern the *accusative* may be used in the *personal Passive Voice* in German:—

Active: They pursue me. Man setzt mir nach.*Passive*: I am pursued. Mir wird nachgesetzt (not—ich werde nachgesetzt).

For those Verbs which, *vice versa*, govern the *Acc.* in German, but the *Dat.* in English, see Ex. XXXIX.

Obs. 2. Many *intransitive* Verbs become *transitive* by being compounded with the inseparable prefixes *be-* (see p. 147), *durch-*, *hinter-*, *über-* *um-* (see p. 154).

(b) as the *Predicative Complement* of a *Direct Object* (*Double Accusative*), especially after Verbs of *teaching* (lehren), *calling* (heißen), *naming* (nennen), *asking* (fragen): as,

Wer hat dich das gelehrt?

Who has taught you that?

Man heißt den Löwen oft den

The lion is often called the

König der Wüste.

king of the desert.

Was hast du ihn gefragt?

What have you asked him?

Obs. This rule does not apply to Verbs of *electing*, *appointing*, *creating*, *making*, for which see Ex. XL.

(c) as the *Cognate Object* of an originally *intransitive Verb* ("by a stretch of the conception, especially in poetry and animated language."—ROBY, *Lat. Gr.*, § 469).

Er schläft den Schlaf eines Gerechten.

He sleeps the sleep of the just.

Kämpfe den guten Kampf.

Fight the good fight.

Er starb den Heldentod.

He died the death of a hero.

(d) as the *logical Subject of an Impersonal Verb* (the *impers. Pron. es* standing generally by way of introducing the Verb, see Ex. XXII.): as,

Es hungert mich, or Mich hungert. (i.e. ich bin hungrig.)	(= <i>Obsol. Engl.</i> : It hungers me.) I am (<i>feel</i>) hungry.
Es dünkt mich, or Mich dünkt.	Methinks.
Dieses Jahr gibt es einen guten Wein.	There will be good wine this year (i.e. good wine will grow this year).

(e) as an *Adverbial Complement*—

(1) of *definite time*—answering the questions *when? how long?*: as,

Montag, den dritten April.	Monday, the third of April.
Ich arbeitete den ganzen Tag.	I worked the whole day.

(2) of *space or measure*—answering the questions *how far? how great? how high? how old? how much?* &c., especially with the *Adjectives*—weit, groß, hoch, alt, wert, &c., and the *Verbs*—kosten, wiegen, gelten, &c.: as,

Der Ballen wiegt einen Zentner.	} The bale weighs a hundred-weight.
Der Ballen ist einen Zentner schwer.	
Der Turm ist drei hundert Fuß hoch.	The tower is three hundred feet high.
Wie alt ist das Kind?—Nur einen Monat.	How old is the baby?—Only one month.

(3) of *attendant circumstance* (accusative absolute):—

Den Tornister auf dem Rücken, wanderte er über Berg und Thal.	With the knapsack on his shoulders, he wandered over hill and dale.
--	---

(f) as the *Complement of a Preposition* governing the Accusative—see §§ 63, 65; and Exs. LI., LIII.

For the rendering of the English *Acc.* with *Infinit.* by a finite Verb in German, see Ex. VI.

A. 1. Betrachten Sie ihn als Ihren Freund?—Ja, er ist und bleibt mein Freund. 2. Wie tief ist das Meer hier?—Nur einen Faden. 3. Gehen Sie den Berg hinauf?—Ja, diesen Abend gehen wir bergauf. 4. Was that Dornröschen im verzauberten Schlosse?—Sie schlief den Zauber-

schlaf. 5. Wie viel kostet Sie dieses Buch?—Es kostet mich nur einen Thaler. 6. Warum haben Sie mich einen Narren gescholten?—Ich bitte Sie um Verzeihung. 7. Er hat den Nagel auf dem Kopf getroffen. 8. Laß mich dich bitten nur einen Augenblick Geduld zu haben. 9. Der arme Kerl jammert mich!—Warum jammert er dich?—Weil (es) ihn hungert und friert. 10. Ein Esel schilt den andern einen Langohren (Prov.).

11. Ueb' immer Treu und Redlichkeit,
 Bis an dein kühles Grab;
 Und weiche keinen Finger breit
 Von Gottes Wegen ab!—HÖLTY.

12. Wer nie sein Brod in Thränen aß,
 Wer nie die langen kummervollen Nächte
 Auf seinem Bette weinend saß,
 Der kennt euch nicht, ihr himmlischen Mächte.

GOETHE.

B. 1. The writers of the middle ages called Attila the scourge of God. 2. We fought a hot battle. 3. What does he teach you?—He teaches me singing. 4. The lily is called the emblem of innocence. 5. Leonidas, with his three hundred Spartans, died a glorious death. 6. How old is your youngest sister?—She is only one day old. 7. How do you sell these grapes?—I sell them half a dollar a pound. 8. The first of January. 9. He is ashamed of his conduct. 10. Is it he?—No, it is she.

C. 1. Let me ask you only *one more* (= noch eine) question. 2. Are you hungry?—No, I am thirsty.—Then I pity you. 3. This old book is not worth a red farthing. 4. There are insects which only live one day. 5. We met him the other day. 6. Help me!—Help thyself, *and* (say —so) Heaven will help thee. 7. That does not please me at all! 8. What does not please you, if I may ask?—Your getting up so late. 9. I thank you sincerely for your good advice. 10. Will you obey me or not?—I shall do *as I please* (= *what pleases me*).—But I will be obeyed. 11. He has been thanked for the services he has rendered. 12. Consider a flatterer as your enemy. 13. Practice makes *perfect* (= *the master*).

EXERCISE XXXVII. *The GENITIVE depending on a NOUN.*

N.B. For practical purposes it will be convenient to sub-divide the uses of the Genitive into the *Subjective* and *Objective*—a distinction which an example or two will suffice to make plain:—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Subj. Genit.</i>	<i>Objective Genit.</i>
<i>Alexander</i> despised	<i>danger</i>	<i>= Alexander's contempt of danger.</i>	
Alexander verachtete die	Gefahr	= Alexanders Verachtung der Gefahr.	

I. The *Subjective Genitive* is used to denote relations of—

(a) *possession, origin, extraction, quality, definition, &c.*: as,

Das Heer des Kaisers , or—	The army <i>of the emperor</i> ; or,
Des Kaisers Heer.	The emperor's army.
Schillers Werke. Die Werke	Schiller's works. The works
des Dichters .	<i>of the poet.</i>
Das Sinnbild der Unschuld .	The symbol <i>of innocence</i> .
Nürnberger (gen. pl.) Waaren.	Nuremberg wares.
Ein Gasthof ersten Ranges .	A first-class hotel.
(or—von erstem Range.)	An hotel <i>of the first rank</i> .
Ein Schüler Namens Karl.	A pupil <i>of the name of</i> Charles.

(b) *a part or fraction to the whole (Partitive Genitive)*: as,

Der größte Theil des Adels .	The greater part <i>of the nobility</i> .
Ein Centner des feinsten Schieß- pulvers .*	A hundredweight <i>of the finest</i> <i>gunpowder</i> .

* As a rule, a Collective Noun is put in the Genitive only if qualified by an Adjective or an Adjectival Clause; see II.

Obs. After **genug, wenig, viel, mehrere**, and *cardinal numbers*, the Genitive is not unusual:—

Der Worte sind **genug** gewechselt. A truce to the contention!

Caution.—Relations of *possession, origin, quality, &c.*, are rendered by the prep. **von**, with the *Dative* in the case of Nouns used without a determinative adjunct (article, adjective, or pronoun), indicating the Genitive relation; especially—

(1) if the Noun itself is *altogether devoid of case-inflections* (Proper Nouns ending in a sibilant being indeclinable, p. 23): as,

Die Bevölkerung **von Paris**.

(2) if the Noun is in the *Genitive Plural*, the inflection of which does not distinguish it from the *Nom.* or *Acc.*: as,

Ein Mann **von dreißig Jahren** (The *Gen. pl.* *dreißig Jahre* would not convey a distinctive Genitive relation—*dreißig* being *indeclinable*, and *Jahre* having the same ending as in the *Nom.* and *Acc.*).

This important rule applies particularly to—

- (a) *Proper names of Countries and Places*: as,
Das Edikt von Nantes. Die Eroberung von Cadix.

Even with Proper Names with a case-inflection, *von* is preferred—

Die Königin von England (Englands Königin, only in poetic diction).
Das Erdbeben von Lissabon. The earthquake of *Lisbon*.

Obs. This does not apply to *Feminine Names of Countries* (which must be used with the Def. Art.) nor to Proper Names of *Persons*: as, *die Berge der Schweiz*; *die Schulden der Türkei*; *die Weisheit des Sokrates*.

- (b) Nouns denoting *material, quality, definition, &c.*, which (being used *partitively or adjectively*) take no *def. article*: as,
Ein Ring von Gold. A ring of gold.
Ein Mann von Talent (von Herz). A man of talent (of heart).

Eine Familie von hohem Ansehen. A family of high repute.

(c) Nouns qualified by *cardinal numbers*, which are devoid of case-inflections: as,

Ein Zeitraum von sechs Wochen. A period of six weeks.

(d) *Pronouns, Numerals, Adjectives in the Superlative degree*, used *Substantively*: as,

Wer von euch? Who among you?

Welcher von beiden? Which of the two?

Der Reichste von Allen. The richest of all.

Sieben von (unter) ihnen. Seven of them.

Here the Genitive, though not ungrammatical, is hardly ever used.

II. THE PARTITIVE RELATION IN APPPOSITION.

An Attribute used *partitively* after a Noun denoting—*measure, weight, number, &c.*, is, as a rule, simply put in *apposition* (without case-inflection or preposition): as,

Ein Glas Wein. A glass of wine.

Ein Buch Papier. A quire of paper.

Zehn Pfund Zucker. Ten pounds of sugar.

Sechs Dutzend Eier. Six dozen eggs.

Eine Menge Leute. A quantity of people.

Ein Stück Brot und Käse. A piece of bread and cheese.

Thus also after Nouns denoting *definition*: as,

Das Königreich Preußen. The kingdom of *Prussia*.

Die Stadt (Universität) Bonn. The town (university) of *Bonn*.

Der Monat März. The month of *March*.

Eine Art Insekten. A kind of *insects*.

* So also—*Ende Februar, Mitte Januar, Anfang Mai*, and after *Ordinal Numbers*:—*Den ersten April. The first of April.*

III. The *Objective Genitive* stands as the Object of Verbal Nouns, the verbal force of which still makes itself felt ; cf.—

Subjective :—

Objective :—

Eidions Erfindungen. Die Erfindung des **Schiefpulsers.**

Obs. The *obj. relation* of one Noun to another may also be rendered—

(1) by a *Compound Noun* : as.

Die **Todesverachtung**, instead of—Die Verachtung des Todes.

Die **Freiheitsliebe** „ Die Liebe zur (der) Freiheit.

Der **Tyrannenhass** „ Der Hass gegen die Tyrannen.

(2) by a *Preposition*—generally, the same Preposition as would be used after the Verb from which the Noun is derived :—

Sch freue mich über	} den Erfolg.	I rejoice at	} the success.
Die Freude über		The rejoicing at	

Sch hoffe auf	} Ihren	I hope for	} your assistance.
Meine Hoffnung auf		My hope for	

The Appositive is put in the same case as the Noun qualified : as,

Die Thaten **Alexanders des Großen.** (See, however, p. 23.)

A. 1. Ist Ihr Freund ein Mann von Stande?—Ja freilich, und ein Mann von Ehre dazu. 2. Welche von diesen Schülern haben Ihre Aufgaben nicht gemacht?—Das brauchen Sie kaum zu fragen: Die Trägen. 3. Hat Niemand von ihnen Lust mich zu begleiten?—Doch, mehrere von ihnen möchten Sie gerne begleiten. 4. Was stellt diese Bildsäule vor?—Den Koloss von Rhodus. 5. Was lasen Sie in dem ersten Buche von Livius?—Die Sage von der Gründung der Stadt Rom. 6. Die Furcht Gottes ist der Weisheit Anfang.

B. 1. The town of Berne is now the capital of Switzerland. 2. Is this foreigner a man of position?—Yes, of very high position. 3. This poor man is [the] father of six children. 4. The University of Leipzig is frequented by more than three thousand students. 5. In the month of May we shall visit the city of Paris. 6. Which of these students deserve a reward?—Not one of them. 7. Has any one of you a mind to drink a glass of this old wine?—Yes, all of us (say—we all). 8. Have you read the description of the siege of Antwerp in Schiller's *History of the Thirty Years' War*? 9. I have ordered a pair of shoes and two pairs of boots to be made in Paris. 10. The temples of Athens were masterpieces of architecture. 11. Every Greek learnt a part of the poems of Homer by heart.

EXERCISE XXXVIII. *The GENITIVE depending on a VERB or ADJECTIVE.*

A. The *Genitive* stands as an *Indirect Object*—

(a)—along with the accusative of the Person—after *Transitive* (especially *reflexive*) *Verbs* which denote—

(1) *recollecting, becoming aware of; reminding, accusing, &c., and their contraries—forgetting, excusing, &c.*

Ich erinnere mich mit Freuden meiner Jugend.	I remember my youth with pleasure.
Er ist sich dessen nicht bewußt.	He is not conscious of it.
Besinne dich eines Bessern.	Think better of it.
Man hat ihn des Diebstahls angeklagt.	He has been accused of theft.
Vergiß mein (meiner) nicht.	Forget me not.

(2) *participating, presuming, attending, &c. and their contraries—wanting, depriving, exempting: as,*

Er nahm sich des armen Kindes an.	He befriended the poor child.
Die Jünger konnten sich des Schlafes nicht erwehren.	The disciples could not resist sleep.

(3) *feeling: i.e. rejoicing, boasting, repenting, pitying, mocking: as,*

Gott erbarme sich des Landes!	May God have mercy on our country!
Du darfst dich deiner Wahl nicht schämen.	You need not be ashamed of your choice.
Du rühmst dich deines sichern Blicks.	You pride yourself on your steady glance.

(b) with *Intransitive Verbs* and with *Adjectives* of a similar meaning: as,

(1) Mein Lebenlang werde ich des Tages gedenken.	All my life-time I shall re- member the day.
Ich bin dessen stets eingedenk.	I am ever mindful of it.
Er ist eines abschaulichen Verbrechens schuldig.	He is guilty of an abominable crime.
(2) Es bedarf nicht vieler Worte.	It does not require many words.
Er pflegt seiner Gesundheit.	He takes care of his health.
Meiner Bande ward ich los.	I got rid of my bonds (fettters).
(3) Sie spotteten seiner.	They mocked him.
Er ist des Wartens über- brüssig.	He is tired of waiting.

B. The *Predicative Genitive* (generally of the *possessor*) is often used with **sein**, **werden** (expressed or understood) : as,
 Gebet dem Kaiser was **des Kaisers** *ist*. Give unto Cæsar what *is* Cæsar's.

Erist gutes Mutes (guter Dinge). He is *of good cheer*.
Selig sind die reinen Herzens *sind*. Blessed are those who are *pure in heart*.
Thue was deines Amtes *ist*. Do your *duty*.

C. An *Adverbial Genitive* of *time* (indefinite) *place, manner or cause*, occurs in many standing phrases—

Des Morgens ; **des Abends** ; **ıc.** In the (of a) morning, evening, &c.
Seines Weges gehen. To go one's way.
Meines Wissens. **Hungers** sterben. To my knowledge. To die *of hunger*.

For *Prepositions* which govern the Genitive, see p. 90 and Ex. LIV.

A. 1. Ist dieser Schüler einer Belohnung würdig?—Ja, er befließt sich der Wissenschaft. 2. Sind Sie Ihrer Sache sicher?—Keinesweges. 3. Man behauptet er sei des Verbrechens schuldig!—Diese Behauptung ermangelt aller Wahrscheinlichkeit. 4. Hat er sich Ihrer Angelegenheit angenommen?—Im Gegentheil, er ist derselben ganz überdrüssig. 5. Warum wurde Themistocles des Landes verwiesen?—Weil man ihn ehrgeiziger Pläne beschuldigte. 6. Genieße des Guten (or das Gute) was du hast, und lerne dessen (or das) entbehren, dessen (or das) du nicht bedarfst. 7. Wir beklagen uns oft, daß der guten Tage so wenig sind, und der schlimmen so viel, und meist mit Unrecht. 8. Eid und Schwur der einmal wortbrüchig Erfundenen haben keine Kraft der Ueberzeugung. 9. Er hat mich eines Bessern belehrt. 10. Entschlage dich dieser trüben Gedanken!

B. 1. This does not require any proof. 2. The minister assured me of his benevolence. 3. *Such* (= *a such*) conduct is unworthy of his high rank. 4. Do you remember me?—No, I cannot remember you. 5. He died (of) a sudden death. 6. We no longer require your assistance. 7. You are now rid of a very unpleasant neighbour. 8. The Italian brigands took possession of all our money and of our watches. 9. It was hardly worth while to remind him of (an) it. 10. There is only one nobility which is essential among all nations—the nobility of the heart and of merit. 11. We thought better of it. 12. Spare me! 13. He consoled himself with the hope of better days.

The general tendency in Modern German is, however, to use the *Accusative* or a *Preposition*, in preference to the *Genitive* which in many cases now only obtains in *standing phrases*, and in *poetic diction*. As no definite rule can be given on this head for the guidance of Students, a brief classified list of Verbs and Adjectives which govern either the *Genitive* or the *Accusative*, or a *Preposition*, is subjoined here for the sake of reference.

(1) *Transitive Verbs* which (along with the *Acc. of the Person*) may be used with either the *Genitive*, or **von** with the *Dative* (of the thing) :—

entbinden, to release from ;	loßsprechen, to acquit from ;
entlassen, } to dismiss, depose from ;	überführen, to convict of ;
entsetzen, }	überzeugen, to convince of ;
entzweihen, to sever from ;	versichern, to assure of.

(2) *Reflexive Verbs* which (along with the *Acc. of the Person*) may be used with either the *Genitive*—or a *Preposition with the Acc. of the thing* :—

sich freuen über , to rejoice at (an accomplished fact).
sich freuen (erfreuen) an (or with Genit.), to rejoice at (something present).
sich freuen auf , to rejoice (in anticipation).
sich erbarmen über ; sich schämen über ; sich wundern über .
to have pity <i>on</i> ; to be ashamed <i>of</i> ; to wonder <i>at</i> .

(3) *Intransitive Verbs* which may be used either with the *Genitive*—or, (a) with the *Accusative* :—

achten, to heed, esteem.	entbehren, to do without.	sichonen, to spare.
bedürfen, to need.	erwähnen, to mention.	versehen, to miss.
begehren, to desire, want.	genießen, to enjoy.	vergessen, to forget.
brauchen, to want, use.	pfelegen, to take care of.	wahrnehmen, to mind.

or, (b) with a *Preposition* followed by the *Accusative* :—

Denken an mich, think of me : thus also—
achten (Acht haben) auf , to heed, attend to ; harren auf , to wait for.
lachen über , to laugh at ; spotten über , to mock at.

(4) *Adjectives* which may be used either with the *Genitive*—or, (a) the *Accusative* :—

ansichtig (werden), (to get) sight of.	loß, free, rid of.	voll (von), full of.
gewahr, aware of.	müde, tired of.	wert (Gen.), worthy.
gewohnt, accustomed to.	satt, sick of.	wert (Acc.), worth.

or, (b) a *Preposition* :—

gewöhnt **an** (Acc.), used (accustomed) to.
 leer **von** (Dat.), empty ; voll **von** (Dat.), full of ; frei **von** (Dat.), free from.
 froh **über** (see [2] freuen), glad of ; fähig **zu** (Dat.), capable of.

EXERCISE XXXIX. THE DATIVE.

The *Dative* is the case of *Indirect (Remoter) Object*.*

It is used with—

(a) *Transitive Verbs*—along with the *Accusative* of the *thing*—

(1)—as in English—in answer to the questions *to whom?* *for whom?* with Verbs of *giving, adding, and the like* : as,

Er schrieb mir einen Brief.†	He wrote a letter <i>to me</i> .
Ich will dir vergeben, wenn du mir versprichst ihm zu gehorchen.	I will forgive <i>you</i> , if you promise <i>me</i> to obey <i>him</i> .‡
Gott verlieh dem Menschen Sprache und Vernunft.†	God bestowed speech and reason on man.

Obs. A few Verbs which govern the *Dat.* in English, are construed with a Preposition in German : as,

to accustom to, gewöhnen an ;	to listen to, hören auf (or <i>zuhören</i>) ;
to apply to, sich wenden an ;	to agree (consent) to, einwilligen in ;
to attend to, achten auf ;	to bow to, sich verneigen vor .

(2)—contrary to *English*, but in analogy with Latin and French—in answer to the question *from whom?* with Verbs of *taking away, removing, preventing, depriving* : as,

Man nahm mir Alles was ich hatte.	They took <i>from me</i> everything I had.
--	--

Der Fuchs entging der Schlinge.	The fox escaped <i>from the</i> snare.
Der Betrüger hat ihm (lui) hundert Pfund abgewonnen.	The cheat won a hundred pounds <i>from him</i> .
Kaufen Sie mir doch was ab!	Do buy something <i>of me</i> !

Caution.—Bear in mind that, with many Verbs, the sign of the dative *to* is often omitted in English, especially if put before the accusative of the thing : compare—

{ The air had given <i>everybody</i> an appetite.	
{ The air had given an appetite <i>to everybody</i> .	
{ Give <i>me</i> that book.	Gib mir dies Buch.
{ Give that book <i>to me</i> .	

* Among *Compound Verbs*, it is especially those compounded with—

an=, ab=, auf=, aus=, bei=, mit=, nach=, vor=, zu=; be=, ent=, er=, ver=, that govern the Dative.

† As a rule, the *Dative* of the *person* is put before the *Acc.* of the *thing*.

‡ For Verbs which govern the *Dat.* in German, and the *Acc.* in English, see *Fx.* XXVI.

(b) The *Dative* stands after *intransitive Verbs*—

(1) in answer to the questions—*for whom? to whom? for whose good (advantage)? towards what? &c.*: as,

So was ist mir noch nie begegnet. Such a thing never happened
to me yet.

So gefällst du mir! Thus thou pleasest me.

Was fehlt dir? What ails you?

Sie gehen einem gewissen Tod entgegen. They go to meet a certain death.

Wie geht es dir?—Mir geht es gut. How are you getting on?—I am very well.

Obs. Here may be classed the *Dat.* of the *person concerned (ethic Dat.)*: as,

Du bist mir ein sauberer Bursche! A fine fellow you are, to be sure!

Das war euch ein Spaß! That was fun, I can assure you!

(2) answering to the English *Possessive Case* or *Possessive Pronoun*—especially with reference to Nouns denoting *part of the body*, or a *mental faculty*: as,

Er klopfte ihm auf die Finger. He rapped his fingers.

Die Katze sprang dem Räuber in das Gesicht. The cat flew into the robber's face.

Thränen erleichtern mir das Herz. Tears relieve my heart.

Geh mir aus dem Wege! Go out of my way!

Geh diesem Kerl aus dem Weg! Get out of this man's way!

(c) The *Dative* stands as a *logical (real) Subject*,—generally along with the *grammatical Subject es*,—

(1) with *Impersonal Verbs*: as,

Es thut mir wirklich leid. I am really sorry for it.

Es liegt dir daran, daß es ihm gelinge. You are concerned in his being successful.

Mir schaudert's, wenn ich daran denke. I shudder at the mere thought of it.

Es eckelt ihr vor diesem Gerichte. She loathes this dish.

(2) with a *Transitive Verb* in the *Passive Voice*, see Ex. XIX.

Es war mir } nicht vergönnt sie I was not allowed to see her.

Mir war } zu sehen.

(d) with *Adjectives* denoting *proximity*, *similarity*, *fitness*, *pleasure*, *friendliness*, &c., and their contraries: as,

Was dem Einen recht ist, ist dem Andern billig. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.

Deine Kleidung sei deinem Stande angemessen. Let your dress be in accordance with your station.

Mir wäre besser, ich wäre nie geboren. It would be better for me, had I never been born.

For the *Dat.* after *Prepositions*, see pp. 87-90, and Exs. LII., LIII.

Obs. Bear in mind that the *Apposition* must stand in the same case as the Noun it qualifies:—

Ergeben **der** Gebieterin, **der** Gräfin von Sabern.

Devoted to *his* mistress, the Countess of Saverne.

A. 1. Hat er Ihnen sein Vergehen eingestanden?—Ja, und er versprach mir Gehorsam. 2. Wie gefällt es dir auf dem Lande?—Sehr gut, ich lobe mir (*ethic Dat.*) das Landleben. 3. Was hat dir der Bär ins Ohr geraunt?—Man solle die Bärenhaut nicht verkaufen, ehe man den Bären erlegt habe. 4. Hier bringe ich dir ein kleines Geschenk!—Ich danke dir. 5. Er scheint mir sehr zugethan zu sein.—Traue dem nicht der dir schmeichelt. 6. Wollen Sie mir diese Gefälligkeit erweisen?—Es kann mir nur erwünscht sein Ihnen dienen zu können. 7. Kinder, gehorchet euren Aeltern, denn das ist dem Herrn gefällig. 8. David schlug dem Goliath das Haupt ab. 9. Ich getraue mir nicht Ihnen auf diese schwindlige Höhe zu folgen; sie kommt mir sehr gefährlich vor. 10. Geben Sie mir Recht?—Ei, bewahre! ich gebe Ihnen Unrecht. 11. Er hat es sich sehr sauer werden lassen. 12. Schiller spricht von der Weltgeschichte als einem Weltgerichte. 13. Dem sei wie ihm wolle; mir ahnt ein schweres Unglück. 14. Ich seh' es dir an den Augen an, daß du mir nicht hold bist.

B. 1. This young man resembles his brother very strikingly. 2. Trust him who tells you the truth. 3. The enemy cut off our retreat, and we succumbed to their superior numbers. 4. They advised us not to follow him. 5. Do you think he will do us this kindness?—He will anticipate your wishes. 6. They have escaped a great danger. 7. This white hat does not fit you at all. 8. Were you not present at the show?—Yes, but it was very distasteful to me. 9. We are aware that we are going to meet a certain death. 10. "You will soon get accustomed to our climate," said an Eskimo to our North Pole expedition. 11. Have you met your tailor?—No, what does he want? 12. I cannot advise you to trust him; he is given to drinking. 13. The dog bit his hand. 14. He shook hands with me. 15. I am not conscious of having wronged you.

EXERCISE XL. VERBS WHICH REQUIRE A DIFFERENT CASE
OR A DIFFERENT PREPOSITION IN THE TWO LANGUAGES.

A. Most *factitive* Verbs (*i.e.* Verbs denoting—to make, to appoint, to elect, to consider, to take to be, &c.) are in English (as in Latin and French) construed with a *double Accusative*—*i.e.* an *acc. of the person* appointed, &c., and a *predicative acc.*, denoting the *office* or *appointment*; in *German* the latter is construed with a *Preposition* (*zu, für*), or with *als*.

The English *Predicative Accusative* is rendered in German

(1) by *zu* with the *Dative*, after the Verbs—

to make, *machen*; to appoint, *ernennen, bestimmen, einsetzen, bestellen*.
to elect, choose, *erwählen*; to ordain, *weihen, &c.*

He has been elected *president* Er ist *zum* Präsidenten erwählt
(see Ex. XXXIX.) worden.

The prisoners of war were Die Kriegsgefangenen wurden *zu*
made *slaves*. *Skclaven* gemacht.

(2) by *für* with the *Accusative*, after the Verbs—

to take (for), *halten*; to deem, *achten*.

to declare, *erklären*; to pretend to be,* *sich ausgeben, &c.* : as,

Do you deem him your friend? Halten Sie ihn für Ihren Freund?

(3) by *als* with the *Accusative*, after the Verbs—

to consider, *ansehen, betrachten*; to know to be, *kennen, &c.* : as,

You know me to be* a man of Sie kennen mich ja als einen
honour. Ehrenmann.

* Notice, in English, the use of the *Infinitive* in the sense of *für* or *als*.

Obs. A few verbs of this class are also in English construed with *for* or *as*, answering to the German *zu, für, or als* :—

A tub served Diogenes for a dwelling. Ein Faß diente dem Diogenes zur
Wohnung.

He passes for a prophet. Er gilt für einen Propheten.

A. 1. He was appointed captain on the battle-field.
2. Man is mortal; he turns to dust. 3. We consider it a
great honour. 4. Who made you a judge between us?
5. This deed redounds to his honour. 6. He sets up for a
scholar. 7. Napoleon first got himself elected consul;
soon after he made himself emperor. 8. The child becomes
a man. 9. This warlike character made Rome finally the
centre of the known world. 10. An empty bottle serves
him for a candlestick. 11. I deem it my duty to tell you
the plain truth.

EXERCISE XLI. B. VERBS AND ADJECTIVES REQUIRING
DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS (*continued*).

N.B.—Only a few representative Cases, illustrating the chief differences between English and German in the use of *Prepositions* after *Verbs* and *Adjectives*, can be given here.

of :

As a rule (1) = the *Genitive* ; or = **von**, with *Dat.*, Ex. XXXVII.

- (2) = the *Accus.* :—to approve of, *billigen* ; to admit of, *zulassen*.
- (3) = **an**, with *Accusative* :— = **an**, with *Dative* :—
to think of, *denken an* ; to doubt of, *zweifeln an*.
to remind of, *erinnern an* ; to be in want of, *mangeln an*.
- (4) = **auf**, with *Accusative* :— = **auf**, with *Dative* :—
proud of, *stolz auf* ; blind of, *blind auf*.
- (5) = **aus**, with *Dative* :—
to consist of, *bestehen aus* ; to become of, *werden aus*.
- (6) = **über**, with *Accusative* :—
to complain of, *sich beschweren (sich beklagen) über*.
- (7) = **nach**, with *Dative* :—to smell of, *riechen nach*.
- (8) = **vor**, with *Dative* :—to be afraid of, *sich fürchten vor*.

at :

- (1) = *Accusative* :—to play at, *spielen*.
- (2) = **über**, with *Accusative* :—
to rejoice at, *sich freuen über* ; to grieve at, *sich grämen über*.
to laugh at, *lachen über* (to laugh at some one, *auslachen*, with *Acc.*).
- (3) = **nach**, with *Dative* :—
to aim at, *streben nach* ; to throw at, *werfen nach*.

from :

- (1) = *Dative*, after Verbs of *depriving*, see Ex. XXXIX., p. 176.
- (2) = **von**, with *Dative*, see p. 88.
- (3) = **aus**, with *Dative* :—
to arise from, *entstehen aus* ; to expel from, *vertreiben aus*.
- (4) = **vor**, with *Dative* :—
to preserve from, *bewahren vor* ; to secure from, *sichern vor*.
- (5) = **an**, with *Dative* :—to hinder from, *hindern an*.

for :

- (1) = *Accusative* :—to wish for, *wünschen, wollen*.
- (2) = **für**, with *Accusative*, see p. 86.
- (3) = **nach**, with *Dative* :—
to long for, *sich sehnen nach* ; to send for, *schicken nach*.
- (4) = **um**, with *Accusative* :—to ask (beg) for, *bitten um*.
- (5) = **auf**, with *Accusative* :—to wait for, *warten auf*.

in :(1) = **in**, with *Accusative* or *Dative*, see p. 89.(2) = **an**, with *Dative* :—

to believe in, glauben an; to take part in, theilnehmen an.

on, upon :(1) = **auf**, with *Acc.* or *Dat.*, see p. 89 :—

to depend on, sich verlassen auf (acc).

(2) = **über**, with *Accusative* :—to meditate on, nachdenken über.(3) = **von**, with *Dative* :—to depend on, abhängen von.(4) = **mit**, with *Dative* :—to have pity on, Mitleid haben mit.**to :**(1) = *Dative*, see Ex. XXXIX, p. 175.(2) = **zu**, with *Dative*, see p. 88(3) = **auf**, with *Accusative* :—

to answer (reply) to, antworten auf; to listen to, hören (hören) auf.

(4) = **an**, with *Accusative* :—to accustom to, gewöhnen an.(5) = **nach**, with *Dative* :—to conform to, sich richten nach.**with :**(1) = **mit**, with *Dative*, see p. 87(2) = **auf**, = **über**, with *Accusative* :—to be angry with, zürnen auf; to be displeased with something, sich ärgern über.

(For further details, the Student is referred to the Syntax of Prepositions, Exercs. LI.-LIV., and to the Dictionary.)

A. 1. Glauben Sie an Gespenster?—Nein, so albern bin ich denn doch nicht. 2. Worüber beklagen Sie sich?—Ich beklage mich über seine Trägheit. 3. Verzichteten Sie endlich auf Ihre Ansprüche?—Ja, ich verzichte darauf. 4. Haben Sie vor, Ihr Unternehmen durchzuführen?—Nein, dazu mangelt es mir sowol an Geld als an Geduld.

B. 1. Are you afraid of him?—I am afraid of no one. 2. I long for rest, and you long for your fatherland. 3. Will he be appointed to the post?—No, he is too much wanting in discretion. 4. Do you doubt of the truth of this story?—Yes, but I could not help laughing at it. 5. The master complains of the bad conduct of the boys of this class. 6. Pay attention to his explanation. 7. What are you thinking of?—I am thinking of my promise. 8. I asked him for his advice, and he advised me to apply to the judge. 9. He will not reply to my letter. 10. We rejoice at his advancement. 11. What will become of me in this foggy island? 12. How I long for my beautiful fatherland, sunny Italy!

EXERCISE XLII. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

See §§ 17-19; pp. 24-27.

A. 1. Ist Ihre junge Nichte hübsch?—Ja, sie hat eine sehr schöne Stirn, eine wolgebildete Nase und große blaue Augen. 2. Ist dieser reiche Herr mildthätig?—Er erweist den Armen viel Gutes. 3. Hat die Natur nicht schon etwas herbstliches?—Leider verwandelt sich das frische Grün der Blätter schon in ein rötliches Braun. 4. Der alte wolbekannte Nettelbeck war ein deutscher Bürgersmann von ächtem Schrot und Korn. 5. Wissen Sie etwas Neues?—Ja, aber nichts Erfreuliches. 6. Haben Sie von dem gestrigen Vorfalle gehört?—Soeben habe ich ihn in der heutigen Zeitung gelesen.

7. Das rechte Wort, die rechte That

Am rechten Ort, schafft rechten Rat.

8. Auf Künftiges rechne nicht, und zähl' nicht auf Versprochenes;

Klag' um Verlorenes nicht, und denk' nicht an Zerbrochenes.
RÜCKERT.

B. 1. True friendship is only possible between good men. 2. The Roman Emperor Hadrian had such a good memory that he knew the names of all his soldiers. 3. The blind have a quick (fine) ear and a very sensitive touch. 4. Is the harvest of this year as plentiful as last year's?—No, the continual rain has done it great harm. 5. Our unexpected good fortune was too great to be of long duration. 6. Many a brave soldier has fallen in this sanguinary battle. 7. What did the old landlord bring?—A large bottle filled with red wine. 8. Be of good cheer, my dear old friend. 9. Several bold natural philosophers examined the crater of Mount Aetna; some [of them] let themselves down on long strong ropes, and descried in the depth several other craters, mighty blocks of lava, large columns of sulphur, and dense clouds of smoke steaming up. 10. What is required for a pleasant holiday trip?—Fine weather, hard cash, a mind free from cares, and a congenial travelling companion. 11. *In the kingdom of* (say—among, unter, with *Dat.*) the blind, the one-eyed is king. 12. New brooms sweep *clean* (= good).

EXERCISE XLIII. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

See §§ 20, 21, pp. 28-29.

A. 1. Das Ei will klüger sein als die Henne. 2. Je höher wir stiegen, desto klarer und reiner wurde die Luft. 3. Cäsar war am größten,* wenn Gefahr und Unglück drohten. 4. Cäsar war der größte* von allen Feldherren, die je die römischen Legionen in die Schlacht geführt haben. 5. Wir sind am reichsten,* wenn wir am zufriedensten sind. 6. Ist diese hübsche Dame liebenswürdig?—Sie ist mehr liebenswürdig als hübsch. 7. Bist du der oberste in deiner Klasse?—Nein, leider bin ich der unterste. 8. Ich will dich eines Bessern belehren. 9. Das Beste an der Sache ist, daß der Betrüger sich selbst betrogen hat. 10. Plinius der Jüngere, der Nefte Plinius des Ältern, war der glänzendste und geistreichste Schriftsteller, und der beste Redner seiner Zeit. 11. „Das kann ich auch,“ sagte die Kaze, als sie das Kamel sah,—und machte einen großen Buckel.

* The *adjectival* form of the Superlative is used, when the person or thing denoted by the Noun or Pronoun qualified is compared with *another* of the same kind.

The *adverbial* form of the Superlative must be used when the Noun or Pronoun is compared with *itself*, but under altered circumstances (at different times, places, &c.) ; see p. 28, Obs. 5.

B. 1. The richest people are not always the most liberal. 2. The destructive fire broke out, just as the storm was the most violent. 3. We are highly incensed at his behaviour. 4. The presentment of a better future life lies in the *innermost depth of the* (say—*deepest*) heart of man. 5. A healthy peasant is happier than a sick emperor. 6. The straight way is the best. 7. Are these merchants prudent?—They are rather more cunning than prudent. 8. Primroses are most abundant in April. 9. It is in California that the trees are highest. 10. The straighter the way, the shorter the distance. 11. Quick is the sound, quicker the lightning, quickest the thought. 12. The best part of the joke was that the impostor got the worst of it. 13. I advise him most earnestly to think better of it. 14. The sooner you come the better.

EXERCISE XLIV. NUMERALS. See §§ 22-23.

A. 1. Können Sie mir sagen wann der erste Zug nach Köln geht?—Des Morgens um drei Viertel auf sechs. 2. Was sagte Karl der Fünfte in seiner letzten Rede?—„Von meinem siebenten Jahre an, habe ich alle meine Gedanken dem öffentlichen Wole zugewendet; ich habe Deutschland neunmal, Spanien sechsmal, die Niederlande zehnmal besucht, und bin verschiedene Male in Lebensgefahr gewesen.“ 3. Wann beginnen Ihre Ferien?—Heute über sechs Wochen. 4. Liegt Ihnen sein Schicksal am Herzen?—Ja, was Sie dem Armen Gutes erweisen, werde ich zehnfach belohnen. 5. Ist das ein ergiebiger Boden?—Freilich, in guten Jahren trägt er achtzigfältig, ja sogar hundertfältig. 6. Ein Regiment dezimieren, heißt je den zehnten Mann tödten lassen. 7. Er ist schon seit anderthalb Jahren verreist.

B. 1. I have read in yesterday's paper of the heroic action of a boy fifteen years of age. 2. Pope Gregory the Thirteenth corrected the Julian calendar, and introduced the Gregorian in 1582. 3. I have not seen your two sisters for a year and a half. 4. What is the origin of the German suffix *tel* in fractional numbers?—It is derived from the Substantive *Teil*, which signifies *part*. 5. Pray, wait only ten minutes longer, and I shall be ready.—I have already waited three-quarters of an hour. 6. When will you pay me?—To-day fortnight. 7. The pupils walked two by two in the procession. 8. In a month and a half we hope to reach the third and last stage of our journey. 9. Every third man of the first regiment fell in this sanguinary fight. 10. Have I not told you *so* (= *it*) a hundred, nay a thousand, times?

Recapitulation:

1. We are proud of having done it. 2. What ails her? 3. Go out of his way! 4. He laughed into my face. 5. We know him to be a man of honour. 6. I trust you will not take it amiss, if I remind you of your promise. 7. You must accustom yourself to go early to bed, and to rise early. 8. Have pity on me, poor pilgrim!

EXERCISE XLV. PERSONAL PRONOUNS. See §§ 24, 25.

(a) *Place of Personal Pronouns used as Objects :*

(1) A Personal *Pron.-Obj.* is, as a rule, put before the *Noun-Object* : as,

Ich sage **ihm** die Wahrheit.
Er schämt sich seiner Armut.

I tell *him* the truth.
He is ashamed of his poverty.

(2) If both Objects are Pers. Pronouns, the *Direct Object* (*Acc.*) is generally put before the *Indirect* (*Dat. or Gen.*) : as,

Ich empfehle **ihn** **dir**.
Wir verhehlen **es** **Ihnen** nicht.

I recommend *him* to *you*.
We do not conceal *it* from *you*.

Obs. 1. The *Neutral es* is, however, often used *enclitically* : as,
Sage **es** mir, or mir's. Tell *it* to me (me it).

(3) *Personal* Pronouns are put before *Demonstrative* Pronouns : as,

Ich sage **Ihnen** **das** zur Warnung. I tell *you* *that* as a warning.

(4) *Reflexive* Pronouns are generally put before other Pronouns : as,

Ich empfehle **mich** Ihnen. My best respects to you.

Obs. 2. The adverbial particle **selbst** (*selber*),—unlike its English cognate and equivalent *self, selves*—is *indeclinable*, and *separate* from the Reflexive Pronoun it qualifies : as,

ich selbst, I *myself* ; sie selbst, she *herself* ; wir selbst, we *ourselves* ;
du selbst, thou *thyself* ; es selbst, *itself* ; ihr selbst, you *yourselves* ;
er selbst, he *himself* ; man...selbst, *one's self* ; sie selbst, they *themselves*.

It is used—

(a) *standing alone* (i.e. *without* Reflex. Pron.), if the Verb is not reflexive : compare—

With a *non-reflexive* Verb :—

Ich werde **es selbst** thun.
I shall do it *myself*.

Wer hat es gethan ?—Wir **selbst**.
Who has done it ?—We *ourselves*.

Sie ist die Güte **selbst**.
She is goodness *itself* (in person).

With a *reflexive* Verb :—

Ich werde **mich** waschen.
I shall wash *myself*.

Wir vertheidigen **uns**.
We defend *ourselves*.

(β) as an emphatic *expletive* to a Reflexive Pronoun, to express *exclusiveness* : compare—

Ich kleide **mich** an.
I dress *myself*.

Du schmeichelst **dir**.
You flatter *yourself*.

Ich kleide **mich selbst** an.
I dress *myself* (unassisted).

Hilf **dir selbst** (selber) !
Help *yourself* (i.e. by your own exertion).

A. 1. Ist das eine Giftpflanze?—Ja, ich bin dessen gewiß. 2. Bitte, erzählen Sie uns eine hübsche Geschichte!—Sehr gerne; es war einmal ein König, derselbe hatte keine Kinder. 3. Kannst du das thun?—Nein, ich kann es nicht. 4. Bist du es, Heinrich?—Ja, ich bin's. 5. Was hast du für diese goldene Kette gegeben?—Ich habe fünf und sechzig Mark dafür (French *en*) gegeben. 6. Willigen Sie in meinen Vorschlag ein?—Ja, ich willige dazu (French *y*) ein. 7. Diese Unternehmung hat mir (mich) schwere Opfer gekostet!—Ich glaube es dir. 8. Machen Sie ihm meine Empfehlungen. 9. Ist Ihre Frau Mutter selbst gekommen?—Nein, sie hat sich entschuldigen lassen. 10. Ich habe mir vorgenommen auszuwandern; haben Sie etwas dagegen einzuwenden?—Ei bewahre! ich erkläre mich damit ganz einverstanden. 11. Haben Sie Geld genug bei sich?—Ja wol, meine Börse ist gut gespickt. 12. Was steht Ihnen zu Diensten? 13. Fallen Sie mir nicht immer ins Wort!

B. 1. Are you writing to your cousin?—Yes.—Then *give* (= *make*) my compliments to him. 2. Can they translate that?—Yes, they can. 3. What do you say to it?—I have nothing to say to it. 4. Lend me this fishing-rod!—I cannot lend it to you, because it does not belong to me. 5. Are you grateful to him?—Yes, for it is to him that we are indebted for everything. 6. How many churches are there in this little town?—There are no less than five of them. 7. The English soldiers attacked the town, and made themselves masters of it. 8. Who is this man?—It is he to whom I was recommended. 9. You are proud, and so am I. 10. Did they come themselves? 11. Have the children washed themselves? 12. Bestir yourself, else you will have yourself to thank if everything goes wrong. 13. When shall we see each other again? 14. See how they love one another! 15. Is it really you?—Yes, it is myself, whom you had thought dead and buried! 16. You, who are so clever, tell me how to set about it. 17. He had no change about him. 18. Cæsar not only fought battles, but he wrote an account of them too.

EXERCISE XLVI. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. See §§ 26, 27.

A. 1. Warum begaben Sie sich in die Nähe des Befehls? —Um dessen Ausbruch (or den Ausbruch desselben) besser zu beobachten. 2. Weißt du auch, daß ich mein ganzes Vermögen verloren habe? —Nun, das ist wol nicht meine, sondern deine, Schuld. 3. Leihen Sie mir doch Ihre Brille! —Wo haben Sie denn die Ihrige? 4. Ich habe meine (die meinige) verloren. —Nun, meinetwegen, da haben Sie die meine. 5. Haben Sie Ihre Pflicht gethan? —Ja, ich habe das Meinige gethan, thun Sie das Ihrige. 6. Wie befindet sich Ihre Fräulein Schwester? 7. Als die zwei Schwestern hörten, daß sie auch bei dem Fest erscheinen sollten, riefen sie Aschenputtel und sprachen „Rämm' uns die Haare,bürste uns die Schuhe und mache uns die Schnallen fest.“ 8. Als Cyrus den Crösus fragte, wer ihn überredet habe als sein Feind aufzutreten, erwiderte dieser: das habe ich gethan dir zum Glück und mir zum Schaden; und die Schuld davon trägt der Gott der Griechen. 9. Des Landvogts Reiter sind ihm auf den Fersen. 10. Er kam mir zur Hilfe.

B. 1. Please show me your pictures?—My pictures? You mean my father's.—Well, I thought they were yours. 2. This country is ours, for our forefathers have conquered it. 3. [Give] to every one his own. 4. He is thy neighbour who needs thy help. 5. Defend our cause, and we will defend yours. 6. Give me your hand. 7. How did you spend your time?—I spent the day in the circle of my (own) friends. 8. Every man has his hobby; you have yours, just as I have mine. 9. Hercules threw the messengers of King Erginos *down* (= to ground), tied their hands together on their backs, and cut off their noses and ears. 10. The poor prisoners fell down at his feet. 11. They stared into his face and trod on his toes. 12. Is he a friend of hers?—That is no business of yours.—I beg your pardon. 13. Every language has its beauties, its difficulties, and its defects. 14. It is better to live in one's own house than in the antechambers of the great. 15. The queen had a crown on her head and a sceptre in her hand. 16. You are not to stand so, with your hands in your pockets!

EXERCISE XLVII. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. See §§ 29, 30

A. 1. Was für Bäume sind das?—Dieser Baum hier ist eine Eiche, und der da eine Buche. 2. Welche Thiere haben keine Stimme?—Diejenigen, welche keine Lunge haben. 3. Wem hilft das Glück?—Denen, die sich selbst helfen. 4. Wer ist wirklich reich?—Derjenige, der zufrieden ist. 5. Welcher Jahreszeit geben Sie den Vorzug, dem Frühling, oder dem Herbst?—Der Frühling und der Herbst haben beide ihre Vorzüge: dieser gibt Früchte, jener Blüthen. 6. Ist dieser Wein gut?—Ja, ich kann Ihnen denselben empfehlen. 7. Der Königssohn befahl man sollte Aschenputtel herausschicken, die Mutter aber antwortete „Ach nein, das ist viel zu schmutzig, das darf sich nicht sehen lassen.“

B. 1. The works of Schiller are better known than those of Lessing. 2. These are German works, those are French. 3. I really cannot consent to such a deed. 4. I remember that distinctly. 5. She thanked me for warning her. 6. We are not at all astonished at that. 7. This book is not for you, take that which lies on my new desk. 8. Is that the truth?—I don't know; he who told you (that) is responsible for it. 9. We are all of the same opinion. 10. He has not paid us a visit these three months. 11. Who (has) made that noise?—He (there) in the blue jacket. 12. Such as have plenty of gold will never be in want of friends. 13. The best woman, Socrates said, is she of whom people talk least. 14. Our best friend is he who tells us the truth, and yet we are quick to hate him who offends our self-love.

EXERCISE XLVIII. INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS. See §§ 31, 33.

A. 1. Mit was für einem Buche soll ich anfangen?—Mit einem Lesebuch. 2. An was denkst du, Heinrich?—Ich denke an etwas, das man mir so eben gesagt hat. 3. Wer hat Ihnen das aufgebunden?—Wilhelm!—Welch ein Aufschneider! 4. An wen denken Sie, mein Fräulein?—Ich denke an den jungen Offizier, dessen Geistesgegenwart die Schlacht entschieden hat. 5. Auf wen war das gemünzt?—

Höchst wahrscheinlich auf Sie. 6. Diejenigen, auf deren Hilfe du am meisten rechnest, werden vielleicht die ersten sein, welche dich im Unglück verlassen werden. 7. Den wievielten haben wir heute?—Den ein und dreißigsten. 8. Die Schuld der Maria Stuart ist ein Punkt, worüber die Geschichtsschreiber nicht einig sind.

B. 1. Those are enemies, from whom we have nothing to fear. 2. With what kind of pens do you write, (with) steel-pens or quills?—It is all the same to me. 3. I do not reckon those amongst (unter) my friends, whose fidelity I have not tested. 4. That is something of which you know nothing. 5. There are words which one cannot easily explain, and of which one nevertheless makes frequent use. 6. Whose handwriting is this?—It is evidently a handwriting which cannot be easily imitated. 7. What kind of newspaper are you reading there?—It is a French newspaper, the leader of which I greatly admire. 8. Tell me whom you live with, and I will tell you who you are. 9. What on earth is he thinking of?—Of nothing in particular. 10. What is the matter? 11. He likes reading, which I am glad to hear. 12. A shot from the fort killed one of the soldiers, whereupon all *the rest* (= *the others*) ran away. 13. Those are things that you do not pay sufficient attention to. 14. Vulgarity is a medal the reverse of which is insolence. 15. The golden age was that in which gold was not supreme.

EXERCISE XLIX. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. See § 33, G.

A. 1. Wird in Ihrem Lande viel geraucht?—Ja, bei uns raucht fast Jedermann. 2. Trinken Sie gern Wein?—Nein, nie, von welcher Sorte er auch sei. 3. Freuen Sie sich auf dieses Wiedersehen?—Ja, man ist froh, wenn man seine alten Freunde wieder trifft. 4. Hat nicht Jemand geklopft?—Nein, Niemand hat geklopft. 5. Fehlt Ihnen Etwas?—Nein, mir fehlt gar nichts. 6. Hat nicht Jeder seine Fehler?—Nenne mir irgend einen Menschen, der ohne Fehler ist (sei). 7. All unser Wissen ist Stückwerk!—Allerdings, denn je mehr man weiß, desto mehr sieht man wie wenig man weiß. 8. Man sucht Niemanden hinter der Thür, wenn man nicht selbst dahinter gesteckt hat.

B. 1. That is not everybody's business. 2. Do you know any of these gentlemen?—No, I do not know one of them. 3. One cannot always be on one's (his) guard. 4. One must love his neighbour as himself. 5. He is said to be ill. 6. Is it true that he was found dead on the battle-field?—Some one told me so (it). 7. Discontented people are a burden to themselves and to others. 8. People often say what they do not believe. 9. Where do they make the best cheese in England?—Some say in Cheshire, others maintain that Stilton deserves the preference. 10. That is something quite unheard of.

EXERCISE L. ADVERBS. See §§ 59-62.

A. 1. Ist es angenehm draußen?—Ja, viel angenehmer als drinnen. 2. Trinken Sie gern frisches Bier?—Ja, aber am liebsten trinke ich alten Rotwein.—Ei, was Sie nicht sagen! 3. Waren Sie nicht höchst erstaunt dies zu hören?—Freilich hat mich diese Nachricht auf's angenehmste überrascht. 4. Warum kommst du schon zurück?—Ich wollte ins Theater gehen, aber es waren schon so viele Leute da, daß Niemand mehr hinein kommen konnte. 5. Hat der Schüler seine Uebersetzung nicht höchst wortgetreu gemacht?—Ja, er hatte sich auf's beste vorbereitet. 6. Sie scheinen ärgerlich zu sein?—Das bin ich auch. 7. Das schlechteste Rad am Wagen knarrt am meisten. 8. Ehrlich währt am längsten. 9. Das Geschäft des Bergmanns ist eins der gefährlichsten; er fährt hinab in die Schächten um das Erz heraufzuschaffen, und weiß nicht ob er selbst wieder heraufkommen wird.

B. 1. He fulfils his duties most conscientiously. 2. Is it very windy out of doors?—Yes, but it is more pleasant than indoors. 3. I should like to play at chess with you this evening!—With all my heart. 4. We were welcomed in a most friendly manner. 5. Be sure to come. 6. You have promised it twice, you know! 7. You can translate that, I suppose! 8. I daresay you will pay me before long. 9. Which language do you like best?—Italian. 10. Give me some of it, be it ever so little. 11. Do not fear death; think often of it, and be always prepared for it. 12. Do you know where they are?—Yes, but we do not know

where they come from, nor where they are going to.

13. The diver plunged down into the sea to fetch up pearls.

14. If you wish for joy, come out into the country! 15. It is not late, is it?—It is half-past twelve.

C. Many German *Adverbs* are often best rendered in English by *Verbs* or *Verbal phrases*: as,

Sie schwatzt gern.

She is fond of chatting.

Ich möchte gern wissen.

I should like to know.

Wir trinken lieber Wein.

We prefer drinking wine.

Am liebsten ginge ich selbst.

I should like best to go myself.

Ich habe es nicht gern gethan.

I am sorry for (doing) it.

Ich thue es ungern.

I don't like doing it.

Sie kommen doch (hoffentlich)!

You will come, I hope!

Führe mich doch dahin!

Pray, do take me thither.

Du kannst mir doch helfen?

You can assist me, I suppose?

Kennst du ihn nicht? — Doch
(= Fr. si).

Don't you know him?—I do.

Du kannst es ja nicht sehen! —
Doch!

Why, you cannot see it!—I
can, though!

Sie sind wol damit einverstanden.

I presume you agree to it.

Ich will es schon besorgen.

I will take care to see it done.

Er wird schon kommen.

I daresay he will come.

Er ist ja gekommen!

He has come, you know.

Gehen Sie ja!

Be sure you go!

Thun Sie es möglichst bald!

Do it as soon as can be.

Ich muß leider bekennen...

I am sorry to admit (confess)...

Ich glaube fast...

I am inclined to think...

Er ging immer weiter.

He kept walking on.

Zuletzt sagte er mir.

He ended by telling me.

Ich traf ihn zufällig.

I happened to meet him.

Trinken Sie einmal.

Do drink a little.

Ich kann nichts dafür.

I cannot help it.

Das ist mir gerade recht.

That is just what I want.

Notice especially the *invariable nicht wahr* (= French *n'est-ce pas?*), answering to the English—have you?...have you not?...do you?...do you not? &c.:—

Er ist fleißig, nicht wahr?

He is diligent, is he not?

Du hast es nicht gethan, } nicht

You have not done it, have you?

Du hast es gethan, } wahr?

You have done it, have you not?

EXERCISE LI. PREPOSITIONS. A. With the Accusative.

A. In the following sentences supply the omitted prepositions and case-inflections :—

1. Die Magnetnadel weist — Norden. 2. Der durstig-Wanderer bittet — ein- Trunk. 3. — Schaden wird man flug. 4. Wenn die Sonne — vier Uhr aufgeht, so geht sie — acht Uhr unter. 5. Ich kann nicht steuern — Sturm und Wellen. 6. Die Planeten kreisen — die Sonne. 7. Wer d— Schaden hat, braucht — d— Spott nicht — sorgen.

B. 1. Have you ever seen *Macbeth* performed?—Yes, I saw the witches dancing round the cauldron. 2. You make much ado about nothing. 3. If you are not for us, you are against us. 4. Have you any objection to it? 5. The hungry pilgrim asked us for a night's lodging. 6. Please tell me whether these beautiful oranges are for sale!—They are.—What do you want for them? 7. Goethe was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. 8. The Israelites marched through the Red Sea. 9. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. 10. Compared with the Alps, the Black Forest is but a dwarf.

EXERCISE LII. PREPOSITIONS. B. With the Dative.

See §§ 63-65.

A. 1. Wann gehen Sie mit Ihrem Freunde nach Hamburg?—Er bleibt zu Hause; deshalb werde ich ohne ihn verreisen müssen. 2. Sind Sie ihm nicht auf halbem Wege begegnet?—Ja, er kam mir freundlich entgegen. 3. Hat er Ihrem Befehle gemäß gehandelt?—Nein, im Gegentheil, er hat meinem ausdrücklichen Befehle zuwider gehandelt. 4. „Nehmet zum Dank für das was ihr für uns gethan, mich zum Gemahl an,“ sagte der Storch zu der Gule. 5. Gehe zur Ameise, du Fauler!—Zur Arbeit, nicht zum Müßiggang, schuf Gott den Mensch auf Erden!—Sehen Sie nur das Komma nach nicht, statt nach Arbeit, so bin ich ganz mit Ihnen einverstanden. 6. Die Nachtdiebe sprangen zum Fenster hinaus, und machten sich aus dem Staube.

B. 1. The frogs did not approve of the stork being made their king. 2. Have you a knife about you? 3. That is not the custom among us. 4. Baumgarten was pursued; the Governor's troopers were at his heels. 5. I met him a few days ago at the house of my friend. 6. I am going to the country for a few days. 7. He has set out for the Cape of Good Hope. 8. Your work smells of the lamp. 9. They are very proud of their children. 10. I shall remind you of it. 11. You must not come on a Sunday. 12. Have patience till next week; by that time I can help you. 13. Shall you go on foot or on horseback? 14. I have known this excellent actor these many years.

EXERCISE LIII. PREPOSITIONS. C. With *Dative* or *Accusative*.

A. 1. Worin besteht der wesentlichste Vorzug des Menschen vor dem Thiere?—Darin daß er über die Gegenstände, die ihn umgeben nachdenken kann. 2. Wie gefällt es Ihnen in jenem Lande?—Es gefiele mir schon gut, wenn ich mich nur an das Klima gewöhnen könnte. 3. Der heiße Erdgürtel (die heiße Zone) liegt zwischen den Wendekreisen. 4. Wer im Zorn handelt, geht im Sturm unter Segel. 5. Wie heißt Wasser auf französisch?—Eau!—O?

6. In den Ocean schiffte mit tausend Masten der Jüngling; Still, auf gerettetem Boot, treibt in den Hafen der Greis.
SCHILLER.

B. 1. Does he think of his promise?—He does. 2. Shall you resign yourself to your fate?—I shall have to resign myself to it, whether I like or not. 3. You don't say so? 4. Is he there?—No, but he is just going there. 5. Apollo was angry *because* (= *over-it that*) the companions of Ulysses had stolen his cattle. 6. He who wants to travel from France to England, must cross over the sea. 7. In the torrid zone the sun stands over our heads. 8. You ought to be ashamed to fall asleep during the sermon. 9. Will you wait for me?—Yes, if you promise me to be back in half an hour. 10. He did not attempt it, for fear of punishment. 11. Thanks to the circumspection and energy of Cicero, the conspiracy of Catiline was detected in time. 12. The owl lives on high towers, in hollow trees, and *other* (= *sonst an*) lonely places.

EXERCISE LIV. PREPOSITIONS. D. With *Genitive*. See § 66.

A. 1. Sind Sie längs des Flusses spazieren gegangen? —Ja, trotz des schlechten Wetters. 2. Wo liegt die Stadt Lausanne?—Unfern des Genfer See's. 3. Kraft welchen Amtes thun Sie das?—Kraft meines königlichen Amtes. 4. Wo liegt die Festung Ehrenbreitstein?—Oberhalb der Stadt Coblenz. 5. Steht die Kirche innerhalb der Stadtmauern?—Nein, sie steht außerhalb derselben. 6. Der Eilwagen fuhr trotz der schlechten Wege ab, mußte aber des tiefen Schnees wegen, im abscheulichsten Wetter, beim Dorf Halt machen.

B. 1. During the summer I live in the country. 2. We shall leave for London in spite of his objections. 3. By virtue of the law. 4. For heaven's sake, get out of my way! 5. He is going to reside in Italy for the sake of his health. 6. He praised me, instead of blaming me. 7. He will come in place of his brother. 8. Our new villa stands not far from the toll-gate. 9. During this cruel war, we had to pay heavy taxes. 10. I was sorry I could not help you on account of my long absence. 11. Inside the town the air is not so pure as out of it. 12. Do it for my sake, if you will not do it for your own. 13. England lies on this side of the Channel, France on the other side of it. 14. Egypt extends along the Nile. 15. Remain within these limits.

EXERCISE LV. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS. See § 67, 68.

A. 1. Er muß krank sein, sonst wäre er ja gekommen. 2. Es hat seit mehreren Tagen anhaltend geregnet, daher sind die Straßen kaum gangbar. 3. Das Wetter war zu schlecht, darum (deshalb) blieb ich zu Hause. 4. Der Trank schmeckt bitter, doch will ich ihn nehmen. 5. Hätt' ich doch das nur gewußt!

6. Und mit sinnendem Haupt saß der Kaiser da,
Als dächt' er vergangener Zeiten.

7. Es reden und träumen die Menschen viel
Von bessern künftigen Tagen;
Nach einem glücklichen goldenen Ziel
Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.

B. 1. You have betrayed me, therefore I do not trust you. 2. He is a very fickle man; sometimes he wants one thing, sometimes another. 3. This morning the trees are covered with rime; consequently it must have been very cold last night. 4. Would I had done it! 5. The vine requires a warm climate; therefore it does not thrive in northern latitudes. 6. This boy is idle and inattentive; besides (auch), he is disobedient. 7. It seems to me *that I have* (= *as if I had*) seen you before.

EXERCISE LVI. SUB-ORDINATE CONSTRUCTION.

See pp. 92-93; 101-2.

A. 1. Sage mir, wer bei dir war.—Wer bei mir war, brauchst du nicht zu wissen. 2. Man weiß nicht, woher sie kommt (or Woher sie kommt, weiß man nicht). 3. Ich weiß, daß er bei dir war (or Daß er bei dir war, weiß ich). 4. Ich zweifle ob er bei Sinnen ist (or Ob er bei Sinnen ist, zweifle ich). 5. Man hat mir gesagt, daß er abgereist ist (or ... er sei abgereist). 6. Wer ein Meister werden will, (der) übt sich früh. (or Früh übt sich, wer ein Meister werden will). 7. Man war im Zweifel über die Art, wie der Krieg geführt werden sollte. 8. Ich fand ihn, wo ich ihn suchte. 9. Gehe, wohin die Pflicht dich ruft.

10. Auf Pfeilern und auf Bogen schwer,
Aus Quadersteinen von unten auf,
Lag eine Brücke drüber her,
Und mitten stand ein Häuschen drauf.

11. Und hurre, hurre! vorwärts ging's,
Feld ein und =aus, bergab und =an.—BÜRGER.

B. 1. He set off, as soon as the sun had risen. 2. We used to rejoice, when you came home. 3. You are right, if I understand you correctly. 4. He is almost always ill, because he does not live temperately. 5. Being ill, he will not be able to come. 6. He looks as if he were sad. 7. Your reconciliation was too sudden *to be sincere* (= than that it could have been sincere). 8. Even if he had not been out, he could hardly have come. 9. Pray, tell me who was here just now. 10. No one knew where he came from. 11. I am doubtful as to how this is to be done.

EXERCISE LVII. CONJUNCTIONS. *Recapitulation.*

Nur die Sprache hat den Menschen menschlich gemacht, indem sie die ungeheure Flut seiner Affecte in Dämme einschloß, und ihr durch Worte vernünftige Denkmale setzte. Nicht die Leier Amphions hat Städte errichtet, keine Zauberruthe hat Wüsten in Gärten verwandelt; die Sprache hat es gethan, sie, die große Gesellerin der Menschen; durch sie vereinigten sie sich und schlossen (sie) den Bund der Liebe. Gesetze stiftete sie und verband Geschlechter; nur durch sie ward eine Geschichte der Menschheit möglich. Noch jetzt seh' ich die Helden Homer's und fühle Ossian's Klagen, obgleich die Schatten der Sänger und ihrer Helden schon lange der Erde entflohen sind. Ein bewegter Hauch des Mundes hat sie unsterblich gemacht und bringt ihre Gestalten vor mich. Was je der Geist des Menschen aussann, was die Weisen der Vorzeit dachten, kommt, wenn es mir die Vorsehung vergönnt hat, allein durch die Sprache zu mir. Durch sie ist meine denkende Seele an die Seele des ersten und vielleicht des letzten denkenden Menschen geknüpft; kurz, die Sprache ist der Charakter unserer Vernunft, durch welchen sie allein Gestalt gewinnt und sich fortpflanzt.

HERDER.

Account for the position of the Verbs in the above passage.

SHORT STORIES FOR COMPOSITION.

The Clever Starling.

A thirsty starling *wanted to* (= *would*) drink. Before him stood a bottle with some water in it; yet he could not reach it with his short beak. He would have broken the glass, but it was too thick. Then he tried to upset the bottle; but for that he was too weak. At last, by dint of thinking, he hit (came) upon a happy idea. He gathered little stones, and threw them into the bottle. By this means the water rose so high that he could reach it with his beak and quench his thirst.

The Influence of Religion.

As the Caliph Hussain, a son of the great Ali, once sat at table, one of his slaves *dropped* (= *let fall*) a basin of boiling rice on his head. Angrily the caliph looked at the slave, and the latter, trembling and quivering, threw himself down at his feet and spake the following words *from* (= *out of*) the Koran: “(The) Paradise is prepared for those who restrain their anger and control it.” Calmly Hussain answered: “I am not angry.” The slave continued in the same verse: “and who pardon those who have offended them.” Hussain, without looking at him, *said* (= *spoke*): “I forgive you (*Sing.*).” The slave went on: “And God loves those above all who requite evil with good.” Hussain kindly stretched out his hand to him: “Well then, rise! I give you *your* (= *the*) liberty, and four hundred drachmas.” Deeply touched, the slave embraced his feet: “Oh my lord,” he exclaimed, “thou art like the noble tree; it lends its shadow, it lavishes its fruit even on him who with (an) audacious arm throws stones against it.”

The Slanderer.

Sultan Mahmud was very angry with an officer of his guard for a trifling cause. He ordered him to be seized and to be led to (the) death without delay. The condemned [man], whom this inconsiderate severity made indignant, on going away, called the Sultan a tyrant and a savage. Mahmud, who did not understand him, asked the bystanders what he had said. One of the viziers who pitied the condemned [man] and wished to spare the Sultan a sorrow, began to speak, and alleged that the officer had (Ex. VI.) said: “God loves those who can moderate their anger and pardon unpremeditated offences.” The Sultan repented and said: “Well, then, go and tell the guard that I remit (him) his punishment.”

One of the bystanding courtiers, however, who was an enemy of the vizier, turned to the Sultan and said: “A servant must not deceive his master, nor conceal the truth. The condemned [man] has abused my Lord, the Sultan, and uttered culpable words against him.” Mahmud looked angrily at the informant: “The vizier’s good-natured untruth pleases me better than thy malicious truth.”

The Poodle.

Owing to his good memory, his patience, good-nature, and obedience, the poodle is very docile. He can learn to beat the drum, fire pistols, climb up ladders, and to play comedies with companions. He *likes to imitate* (§ 62, *Obs.* 3) his masters, and is rather proud of it. Continually he looks up to his master and does what he sees him do. If his master looks out of the window, he jumps to his side, puts both paws on the sill, and peeps forth likewise at the beautiful prospect. If his master digs up a plant anywhere, he also begins to scratch with his paws; if his master looks for stones the poodle does the same. Because he sees his master bear a cane, and the cook (*f.*) a basket, he also wants to bear one. He carries it cautiously, goes from one person to the other in order to show how clever he is (*Ex. VI.*); he complacently wags his tail, and at the same time looks contemptuously at (the) other dogs as good-for-nothing fellows.

Perseverance of Demosthenes.

1. Demosthenes was not descended from the noble families of Athens, from which Cimon, Pericles, and Alcibiades had sprung; his father was the owner of a remunerative manufactory of arms. Early he had lost his father, and his patrimony was squandered by selfish guardians. He was a weak and sickly lad, and was therefore not strictly trained in athletic sports. On that account he became the laughing-stock of his schoolfellows, and received from them all kinds of galling nicknames. In his sixteenth year he heard Callistratus, who had a great reputation, speak in public on the occasion of a quarrel between Athens and Thebes. He was astonished at the power of eloquence, and when at the conclusion he heard the general applause and [saw] how the orator was loaded with praises, when he saw the people escort the popular man as in triumph to his home, then in the mind of the youth the resolution was confirmed to compete for the same palm. Now he had no other thought than this, no occupation but to elaborate speeches. With the greatest zeal he studied the works of the great Greek authors, he became an auditor of Plato, and a pupil of Isaeus in oratory.

2. Thus prepared, he ventured to appear before the people, but he was hissed and derided. A second attempt did not succeed better. With covered face he ran home to hide his shame. He was followed by his friend Satyrus, an actor. Demosthenes complained of the people, who listened with pleasure to brutal and ignorant men, whilst he, who had almost sacrificed his health to oratory, could win no applause. "You are right," said Satyrus, "but I will remedy the evil, which is the cause of it, if you will recite to me a passage from Sophocles or Euripides." Demosthenes did so immediately, and now the actor repeated the same passage with such a power of action and such vivid expression that Demosthenes *thought he heard* (= *believed to hear*) quite different verses. He understood that he was as yet quite deficient in voice and elocution, and that he must commence an altogether new practice.

3. Demosthenes was short of breath and had a weak voice; like Alcibiades he could not pronounce the letter *r*. All these defects he endeavoured to remedy by uninterrupted exertions. He went to the sea-shore, where the breakers roared the strongest, and endeavoured here to outcry the bluster of the billows. He put pebbles into his mouth and tried to speak distinctly in spite of these obstacles; he went up steep mountains *reciting* (= *and recited at the same time*) long speeches to accustom his breath to greater power of endurance; he at last took a room below the ground in which, secluded from all intercourse, he incessantly practised himself before a looking-glass in action, declamation, and play of countenance. Nay, Plutarch relates that Demosthenes, in order to make it impossible for him to go out, had shaved his head bald on one side. Thus he was fettered for months to his subterranean room, in which he incessantly busied himself with meditations on, and practice in, his art; from which he at last emerged as an accomplished orator to enrapture and govern at his pleasure the very people that had hitherto mocked him. His speeches have excited the admiration of all times. All great orators after Demosthenes have emulated him, but no one has equalled him.

VOCABULARY.

Introduction. — In order to understand the relationship between English and German words, it is necessary to master the phonetic law which regulates the mutation of consonants in the two languages. This law is called *Grimm's Law* after the great German Scholar, Jacob Grimm, who discovered it.

“ When a word, as, for instance, *three*, is found in similar forms in different languages, it is natural to account for the differences by saying that the several forms suited the several nations. „*Drei*,“ we might say, was easier of pronunciation for the Germans, *tres* for the Latins, *three* for the English. This theory has been justified by the collection of a large number of instances of changes differing similarly in the different languages.

In the example just now mentioned, *t*, *d*, and *th*, which are all consonants pronounced by the action of the tongue on the teeth, are interchanged ; and this might suggest that the national preference, when rejecting a consonant, replaces it by some consonant uttered by the same organs as the first. This suggestion is warranted by fact. It has been shown by Grimm that the same words, when found in (1) *Sanscrit*, *Greek*, or *Latin*, (2) *Low German* (which may be represented by English), (3) *High German*, exhibit *three* systematically varying forms, in which three different consonants of the same organ are regularly found.

Classification of Consonants.

I. Consonants can be arranged according to the organs by which they are pronounced : as,

(1) *Labials* ; (2) *dentals* or *palatals* ; (3) *gutturals*.

II. They can also be arranged according to the nature of the exit of the sound. The air may be entirely stopped as in (1) *checks* ; or, some may be allowed to escape, as in (2) *breathings* ; or the air may pass through the nose, as in (3) *nasals*. To these three classes are added (4) *the aspirates*, and (5) *r* and *l*, which are called *trills*.

III. Again, of consonants uttered by the same organ, as—*p* and *b* ; *t* and *d*, one is harder than the other ; and this introduces another distinction :—

(1) *hard*, (2) *soft*.

The following Table will be sufficient to illustrate Grimm's law :—

	Hard.	Aspirate.	Soft.
DENTALS	t	th	d
LABIALS	p	ph	b
GUTTURALS	k, c (hard)	ch	g

Grimm's Law is that—

Hard Consonants in (1) *Sanscrit, Greek, or Latin*, become the corresponding—

Aspirates in (2) *Gothic, Low German (English)*, and the corresponding—

Soft Consonants in (3) *High (Literary) German* ;
and that **Aspirates** and **Softs** in (1) are modified in a corresponding manner. The law may be exhibited thus :—

	(1) Sanscrit, Greek, Latin . .	Hard	Aspirate	Soft
	(2) Gothic Low Grm. (Engl.).	Aspirate	Soft	Hard
	(3) High (Literary) Germ. . .	Soft	Hard	Aspirate
DENTALS {	Sans., Gr., or Lat.	Tres	Thugater	Duo
	English.	Three	Daughter	Two
	High German.	Drei	Tochter	Zwei
LABIALS {	Sans., Gr., or Lat.	Hepta	Frater	Labi
	English.	Seven	Brother	Slip
	High German.	Sieben	(Pruoder ¹)	Schleifen
GUT- TURALS. ² {	Sans., Gr., or Lat.	Cor	Hortus	Amelgein
	English.	Heart	Garden	Milk
	High German.	Herz	(Karten ¹)	Milch

¹ Old forms.

² (a) The scarcity of aspirated consonants causes many exceptions. Other causes of irregularity are (b) the degree to which the High Germans have assimilated their language to that of the Low Germans; (c) the combination of consonants, as *st*, *sp*, &c., where the *s* protects the *t* and *p* from the change."—ABBOTT and SEELEY's *English Lessons*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

acc. accusative
adj. adjective
adv. adverb
conj. conjunction
dat. dative
dem. demonstrative
f. feminine
gen. genitive
indecl. indeclinable
indef. indefinite
interj. interjection
interr. interrogative
intrans. intransitive
m. masculine

n. neuter
pers. { person, or—
 { personal
pl. plural
prep. preposition
pr. { pronoun
 {
refl. reflexive
rel. relative
s. singular
trans. transitive
 * strong or anomalous (Verb)
 " modification (softening) of
 stem-vowel

N.B.—(1) *Verbs* marked with an asterisk (*) are *strong* or *anomalous*. For their *Principal Parts* cf. pp. 59-71 ; for reference in alphabetical order, see *Index*.

(2) *Compound Verbs*, the prefixes of which are divided from the stem by a hyphen (-), are *separable* ; as,

Infin. ab-drücken ; *Pret.* drückte ab ; *P.P.* abgedrückt.

If *not* thus *divided*, the prefix is *inseparable* ; as,

Infin. begleiten ; *Pret.* begleitete ; *P.P.* begleitet ; cf. pp. 76-81.

(3) The *Genitive Singular* and *Nominative Plural* of *Nouns* are only given—

(a) in *exceptional* cases ; as,

Buchstabe (=us, pl. =n) ; i.e. *gen. s.* Buchstaben's ; *nom. pl.* Buchstaben.

(b) if the application of the *Rules* for the Declension of Nouns (pp. 12-19) is *doubtful*, on account of numerous exceptions ; as,

Bank (pl. "e, or =en), &c.

(4) The sign " indicates that the *stem-vowel* (but no other vowel) is modified (softened) in the Plural ; as,

Dach (=es ; "er) = *gen. s.* Daches ; *pl.* Dächer.

Apfel (=s ; ") = *gen. s.* Apfels ; *pl.* Äpfel.

But—

Arm (=es ; =e) = *gen. s.* Armes ; *pl.* Arme.

VOCABULARY.

GERMAN-ENGLISH.

According to the plan adopted by Professor Whitney in his new German-English Dictionary—English words or parts of words which are historically the same as, or akin with, the German words defined by them, are printed in **full-faced black** letter; thus—

Better, weather; etwas, somewhat.

Nachen, Aix-la-Chapelle
ab, *adv. and pref.* **off**; away from;
 down. **berg**, down hill
ab=drücken, to let off, to set loose
Abend, *m.* (pl. =e), **evening**
Abends, *adv.* in the evening
aber, *conj.* but, **however**
ab=fahren, * to set out, start
ab=nehmen, * (1) *trans.* to take **off**; to
 diminish. (2) *intrans.* to decrease,
 diminish; to wane, fail, shorten
ab=reisen, to set out, depart
abj=heulich, *adj.* abominable, detest-
 able
Ab=chied, *m.* parting; discharge; sen-
 tence (law); farewell; leave
ab=schlagen, * (1) *trans.* to knock down
 (**off**); to repulse; to refuse. (2)
intrans. to fall off, diminish (in
 price)
ab=schreiben, * to copy, transcribe; to
 write out
Ab=ſicht, *f.* (pl. =en) purpose, intention;
 design, aim, object
ab=ſteigen, * to alight, dismount; to
 take up one's quarters
ab=weichen, * to depart from; to devi-
 ate, swerve

Ach! *interj.* ah! oh!
acht, **eight**. — **Tage**, a week. **gestern**
 vor — **Tagen**, yesterday week. **heute**
 über — **Tage**, to-day week
Acht, *f.* care, attention. — **geben**, to
 pay attention. **ſich in** — **nehmen**,
 to take care (of); to mind; to look
 sharp
äch, *adj.* genuine, real
achten, to consider, deem; esteem,
 value. — **auf**, to heed, pay atten-
 tion to. **beſſen ungeachtet**, regard-
 less of this
achtzig, *adj.* **eighty**; — **ſältig**, eighty
 fold
Act, *m.* **act** (of a play)
Adel, *m.* nobility, nobleness
Adler, *m.* eagle
Aechte, see **ächt**
Ältern, **Ältern**, parents
Affe, *m.* **ape**, monkey
Affect, emotion, sensation
Ahn, *m.* (pl. =en) ancestor, forefather
ahn= (with *dat.* of pers.) to have a
 presentiment (foreboding) of. **es**
ahnet mir, my mind misgives me
albern, *adj.* silly, absurd. **es** **Zeug**,
 silly stuff, tomfoolery

all, *adj.* **all**, every. =e beide, both of them. =e drei Tage every third day

allein, (1) *adj.* (indecl.) **alone**, solitary. (2) *adv.* only. (3) *conj.* but, only

aller= (*gen. pl.* of all, in *comp.*), of all
allerdings, *adv.* to be sure, undoubtedly

allgemein, (1) *adj.* general, universal.
(2) *adv.* generally, universally
Allgäu, a village in Switzerland
allzu= (*adv.* in *comp.*), over, too much

Almosen, *n.* **alms**

Alpen, *f.* **Alps**. =glühen, glowing of the Alps

als, (1) *conj.* **as**; than; but; when; like. (2) *adv.* in the character (capacity) of

also (1) *adv.* so, thus. (2) *conj.* therefore, consequently

alt, *adj.* **old**; ancient

Altar, *m.* (=s; *pl.* Altäre) **altar**

Alter, *n.* age; old age

Ältern, *pl.* parents

Altertum, *n.* antiquity

an (contraction of an dem, see an).
— besten, best

Ameise, *f.* ant, **emmet**

Amt, *n.* (=es; "er) office; charge; functions; office; duty

an, *prep.* with *acc.* or *dat.* at, **on**; upon; in; by; of; as far as, up to. das liegt — dir, that is your concern (business). die Reihe ist — mir, it is my turn

ander=er, *m.* =e, *f.* =es, *adj.* **other**.
den =n Tag, the next day

anders, *adv.* otherwise; differently; else. niemand —, nobody else

anderthalb, *adj.* one and a half

Anfang, *m.* (=s; *pl.* "e) beginning, commencement

an=fangen, * to begin, commence

an=geben, * to concern. das geht mich nichts an, that is no concern of mine

an=gehören, to belong to; to be related to

angelegen, *adj.* sich — sein lassen, to take to heart

Angelegenheit, *f.* affair, concern, matter

angenehm, *adj.* agreeable, pleasant

angenommen, *adj.* taken for granted, supposing (see annehmen)

Angriff, *m.* (*pl.* =e) attack, assault

an=halten, * to stop, halt; to continue
anhaltend, *adj.* or *adv.* uninterrupted, continually

an=kommen, * to arrive; to get on.
es darauf — lassen, to take the chance. es kommt darauf an..., the question is whether...

an=maßen, *refl.* to presume; to arrogate to oneself; to appropriate

an=nehmen, * to accept; to assume; adopt; *refl.* (with *gen.*) to take an interest in; to befriend, espouse.
angenommen daß..., supposing that...

Anregung, *f.* stimulant; incitation, inducement

an=schiden, *reflex.* to prepare, to make arrangements for; to set about

Ansehen, *n.* respectability

an=sehen * (*für*), to look at; to regard; to consider (as). man sieht es ihm an, he looks like it; it is easy to see (from his looks)

Anspruch, *m.* (*pl.* "e) claim, pretension. — machen auf, to lay claim (to); absorb

anstatt, *prep.* with *gen.* **instead** of

an=treffen, * to meet (fall in) with

Antwort, *f.* (*pl.* =en) **answer**, reply
antworten, to **answer**, reply (with *dat.* of *pers.*, and *auf* with *acc.* of the *thing*)

an=weisend, *adj.* present

Apfel, *m.* (*pl.* "e) **apple**

April, *m.* (=s) **April**

Arbeit, *f.* (*pl.* =en) work; labour

arbeiten, to work; to labour, toil

arbeitsam, *adj.* and *adv.* assiduous, diligent, laborious, industrious

Ärger, *m.* vexation, annoyance, anger, spite

ärgerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* (1) annoying, vexing, provoking; (2) annoyed, put out, vexed

arm, *adj.* and *adv.* poor; scanty

Arm, *m.* (*pl.* =e) **arm**

Armee, *f.* **army**

Art, *f.* (*pl.* =en) kind, sort, species; method, way; manners; breed

Arz(e)nei, *f.* (*pl.* =en) medicine, physic

Arzt, *m.* (pl. "e) physician, medical man
 Asche, *f. sing.* **ashes**
 Aschenputtel (Aschenbrödel), *n.* Cinderella
 aß, * pret. of *essen*
 Athem, *m.* (=s) breath
 auch, *conj.* also, too; moreover; besides; even; in comp. with *so* = ever. wo —, wherever.
 auf, *prep.* with *dat.* or *acc.* (see § 65)
 (1) **up**, on, upon; (2) **in**; (3) **at**; (4) **to**
 auf=binden, * lit. to tie (fasten) on; fig. to impose on; to tell a fib
 auf=führen, to represent, perform, execute; to erect, build up
 Aufführung, *f.* performance, representation (of a play)
 Aufgabe, *f.* task; home lesson, problem
 auf=geben, * to give up; to abandon; to set (a task)
 auf=gehen, * to arise; rise; open. auf= und ab=gehen, * to walk (pace) up and down
 auf=halten, * to delay, detain; *refl.* to remain, reside, stay
 auf=heben, * to raise (lift) up; to pick up; to suppress; to put by
 auf=machen, to open; to be stirring; *refl.* to set out (on a journey)
 auf=schieben, * to postpone, delay. aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben, forbearance is not acquittance
 auf=schlagen, * (1) *trans.* to open (the eyes, a book); to pitch. (2) *intrans.* to rise in price
 Aufschneider, *m.* swaggerer; wag
 auf=stehen, * to **stand up**, get up
 auf=steigen, * to ascend; mount; to rise
 auf=treten, * to appear; to come forward
 auf=wachen, to **wake up**
 Auge, *n.* (=s; =en) **eye**; sight
 Augenblick, *m.* (pl. =e), twinkling; moment; instant
 August, *m.* (month of) August; Augustus
 aus, *prep.* with *dat.* (see § 64) **out** of; from; by
 aus=brechen, * to **break out**
 Ausbruch, *m.* (=s; pl. "e) **outbreak**; eruption; explosion

ausdrücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* express; explicit
 aus=geben, * to **give out**, distribute; to spend, disburse; to issue
 ausgegangen, * P.P. of *ausgehen*
 aus=gehen, * to **go out**; to come to an end
 auslegen, (1) to **lay out**; expend; (2) to explain, expound, interpret
 aus=reißen, * to **tear out**; to bolt; to desert
 aus=reiten, * to go for a **ride**
 aus=richten, * to execute (orders); to deliver (a message); to accomplish
 aus=schauen, * *trans.* to see (look) out; *intrans.* to look, appear
 außen, *adv.* **outside**; out of doors
 außer, *prep.* with *dat.* out of; beside
 außerhalb, *prep.* with *gen.* **outside**
 äußer, *adj.* outward; external; exterior, **outer**
 aus=setzen, * to **set (put) out**, launch, to expose; to post
 Aussicht, *f.* (pl. =en) view, prospect, expectation
 aus=sinnen, * to imagine, conceive, contrive
 aus=wanbern, to emigrate
 auswendig, *adj.* and *adv.* **outside**; — lernen, to learn by rote, by heart
 Bad, *n.* (pl. "er) **bath**; watering-place; waters
 bald, *adv.* soon, directly, shortly. so — als, as soon as
 Balken, *m.* (**balk**); beam; joist
 Band, *n.* (1) (pl. "er) **band**; ribbon. (2) *m.* (pl. "e) volume (of a work)
 bang(e), *adj.* or *adv.* anxious, uneasy. es ist mir —, I am uneasy
 Bank, *f.* (pl. "e) **bench**, form; (pl. =en) bank
 Bär, *m.* (=en) **bear**. —enhaut, *f.* bearskin
 bauen, to build, till; to cultivate
 Bauer, *m.* (=s; pl. =n) peasant; (boor); (at chess) pawn
 Baum, *m.* (=s; pl. "e) tree; **beam**
 Baumgarten, *m.* orchard, nursery ground

Baumgarten, *proper* name of an old Swiss, contemporary of William Tell (A.D. 1307)

bedenken,* to consider, reflect, ponder. *refl.* to reflect, consider; to **bethink** one's self. *sich* eines Besseren —, to think better of it

bedeuten, to signify, mean, denote
bedürfen,* (with *gen.* or *acc.*) to require, want, be in need of

befallen,* to **befall**, happen to
Befehl, *m.* (=es; =e) command, order
befehlen,* to order, command; to commend. Gott befohlen! God be with you!

finden,* to find, deem. *refl.* to **find** one's self, to be (in health); to feel

befleissen,* or befeleigen, (with *gen.*)
refl. to devote one's self; to apply, study

betreten,* *refl.* to betake one's self; to get (run) into

begegnen, (with *dat.* of pers.) to meet; to fall in with; to befall

beginnen,* to **begin**, commence

begleiten, to accompany; to escort

begreifen,* to comprehend, understand; to conceive. begriffen sein, to be engaged, occupied (in)

Begriff, *m.* (pl. =e) idea, notion, conception; comprehension. im =e zu... on the point (of), about to, in the act (of)

behaupten, to assert; to maintain, uphold

Behauptung, *f.* assertion; statement

beherrschen, to control, to rule over

bei, *prep.* with *dat.*: (1) about (one's self); (2) amongst; (3) at; (4) **by** (near); (5) in; (6) of: die Schlacht —, the battle of; (7) with: — uns, with us

beide, *adj.* **both** (see p. 161). alle —, both one and the other. keiner von beiden, neither one nor the other

Beil, *n.* (=es; =e) hatchet, axe

beim, contraction of bei dem, at (by) the

Wein, *n.* (=es; =e) leg; **bone**

beinahe, *adv.* nearly, almost

Beispiel, *n.* (=es; =e) example. zum —, for example

beißen,* to **bite**; to sting; to itch

Beistand, *m.* support, help, assistance
bei-*stehen*,* (with *dat.*) to **stand by**, assist

bekannt, *adj.* known, well-known, acquainted

bekennen,* to confess, admit

beklagen, to lament, bewail, deplore; *refl.* to complain

belehren, to instruct; eines Besseren —, to set to rights, disabuse, undeceive

belohnen, to reward, recompense

Belohnung, *f.* recompense, reward

bemerken, to **remark**, perceive; to make an observation; to note down

benutzen, to make use of, profit by, utilise

beobachten, to observe, pay attention to

Berg, *m.* (=es; =e) mountain, hill

bergab, *adv.* down-hill

bergan, *adv.* up-hill

bergauf, *adv.* up-hill

Bergmann, *m.* miner

berichten, to report

Beruf, *m.* calling, vocation, profession

berühmt, *adj.* famous, celebrated

bescheiden, *adj.* modest

beschiesen,* to bombard; to shell

beschuldigen, to accuse

Besen, *m.* **besom**, broom

befichtigen, to view, visit, inspect, examine

befiegen, to conquer, vanquish, overcome

besinnen,* to recall to mind; to reflect, consider

Besitz, *m.* possession

besitzen,* to possess; to have

Besitztum, *n.* (pl. "er) property, estate

besorgen, to take care of, attend to, carry out

besser, *adj.* and *adv.* (comp. of gut) **better**. eines zu belehren, see belehren, *sich* eines zu bedenken, to think better of it.

bessern, to better, improve upon

best, *adj.* and *adv.* (sup. of gut) **best**; see p. 85. zum =en haben, to hoax, make a joke of one

bestehen,* auf, to insist upon; — auf, to consist (of); — in, to consist (in)

bestellen, to settle, bespeak, order;
to appoint to; to deliver (a mes-
sage); to engage (places, &c.)

Bestellung, *f.* delivery (of a message)

bestrafen, to punish

bestreben, *refl.* to **strive**, endeavour;
to exert one's self

Besuch, *m.* (=es; =e) visit

besuchen, to visit, frequent, haunt

beten, to pray. — um, to pray for

betrachten, to contemplate, consider,
regard

betrog(en),* see betrügen

betrügen,* to deceive, cheat, defraud

Betrüger, *m.* deceiver, cheat, impos-
tor

Bett, *n.* (=es; =en) **bed**

Bettst, *m.* beggar

bewahren, (vor) to guard against,
forefend; to **beware** of. Gott
bewahre! God forbid! Ei, —! by
no means! nothing of the kind!

bewegen, (1) to move; to excite; to
touch sich —, to stir, get in motion.
(2)* to induce

Beweis, *m.* (pl. =e) proof, demonstra-
tion

beweisen,* to prove, show, exhibit;
to manifest

bezahlen, to pay

Biene, *f.* **bee**

Bier, *n.* **beer**

bieten,* to offer; to make a bid; to
bid. feil —, to offer for sale

Bild, *n.* (=es; =er) (1) image, figure,
picture, portrait; (2) idea, repre-
sentation

bilden, to form, shape; to educate

Bildsäule, *f.* statue

billig, *adj.* reasonable, fair; cheap

bin, bist, Pres. Indic. of sein

bis, *adv.* of place, as far as, up to.
adv. of time, until, till

Bitte, *f.* request, entreaty

bitten,* (um) to ask (for), beg, en-
treat; to invite

bitter, *adj.* **bitter**; *adv.* bitterly

Blatt, *n.* (=es; pl. =er) (1) leaf,
blade (of grass); (2) newspaper

blau, *adj.* **blue**; azure

bleiben,* to remain, stay. stehen —,
to stop

blenden, to dazzle

Blid, *m.* (=e) glance; glimpse; look;
gaze

blind, *adj.* **blind**

Blume, *f.* flower (**bloom**)

Blut, *n.* **blood**

Blüthe, *f.* bloom, blossom; prime

Boden, *m.* (pl. —, or ") ground;
soil; **bottom**; floor; garret,
loft

Bogen, *m.* **bow**, curve, arc; arch;
sheet (of paper)

Boot, *n.* (=es; =e), **boat**

Börse, *f.* **purse**; Exchange. auf die
(or der) —, on 'change

böj(e), *adj.* or *adv.* bad; evil;
wicked; malicious; cross, ill-
tempered; angry

bot,* Pret. of bieten

brach,* Pret. of brechen

brauchen, to use, make use of; to
want, require; to need

brauen, to **brew**

braun, *adj.* **brown**

brausen, to storm, rage, roar; to
bluster

brav, *adj.* or *adv.* excellent; gallant;
brave; worthy. *interj.* bravo!
well done!

brechen,* to **break**

breit, *adj.* **broad**, wide

Bremen, Bremen

brennen,* to **burn**

Brief, *m.* (=es; =e) letter, epistle

Brille, *f.* (pl. =n) spectacles; eye-
glass

bringen,* (1) to **bring**, to convey;
(2) to reduce

Brot, *n.* **bread**

Brücke, *f.* (pl. =n) **bridge**

Bruder, *m.* (pl. ") **brother**; friar

brüllen, to bellow, roar; low

Brust, *f.* (pl. =e) **breast**; chest;
bosom

Buch, *n.* (=es; pl. =er) **book**; quire
(of paper)

Buche, *f.* **beech** (tree)

Buchstabe, *m.* (=ns; =n) letter (of al-
phabet). großer —, capital letter

Buckel, *m.* hump of a camel; hump-
back; back. einen — machen, to
set up one's back

Bund, *m.* (=es; =e) **bond**, band, tie;
alliance, confederacy, confedera-
tion; covenant

bunt, *adj.* variegated; gaudy, bright;
motley, varied

Bürde, *f.* burden, load

Burg, *f.* (pl. =en) stronghold; castle; fort

Bürger, *m.* citizen, townsman; free-man (**burgher**); civilian

Bürgermann, *m.* citizen

Bürsten, to brush

Busen, *m.* **bosom**

Butter, *f.* butter

Cäjar, (=s; =en) Caesar

Charakter, *m.* (=s; =e) **character**, mark; characteristic (salient) feature, type

Chanten, an old German tribe settled in Friesland

da, (1) *adv.* **there**; where. (2) *conj.* as inasmuch as; whereas

dabei, *adv.* **thereby**, near; present

Dach, *n.* (=s; pl. "er) roof

dachte (dächte),* *Pret.* of denken

dadurch, *adv.* thereby, by this means

dafür, *adv.* for it, therefore. — daß, for (with Gerund). ich kann nichts —, I cannot help it

dagegen, *adv.* against it. nichts — haben, to have no objection

dahin, *adv.* at home

daher, *adv.* and *prefix*, thence; hence, for that reason, therefore

dahin, *adv.* thither, thitherwards. =bringen, spend, pass

dahinter, *adv.* behind

Dame, *f.* (pl. =n) lady; **dame**; queen (at cards, chess)

damit, (1) *adv.* **therewith**; (2) *conj.* in order that. — nicht, lest

Damm, *m.* (=s; "e) **dam**; dyke; embankment; weir

Dampf, *m.* (=s; "e) vapour; steam

Dampfsboot, *n.* steamboat, steamer

darnach, *adv.* (see darnach)

daneben, *adv.* close by, beside

Dank, *m.* (pl. see § 70) **thanks**. — sagen, to give thanks

danken, (with *dat.*) to **thank**, return thanks; to refuse with thanks

dann, *adv.* **then**

daran, *adv.* **thereon**, on, upon (it)

darauf, *adv.* thereon, **thereupon**, on that; at that, thereat

daraus, *adv.* **thereout**, thence; out of that

dar=bieten,* to present; to offer

dar=bringen,* to present, offer

darein, *adv.* **therein**; to it. sich — finden, to reconcile one's self to. sich — ergeben (sichgeben), to resign one's self to

darf, see dürfen

darin (contr. drin) *adv.* **therein**; in it; there

darinnen, *adv.* within, inside, indoors

darnach, *adv.* after (that); accordingly

darüber, *adv.* **over** (beyond) it

darum, *adv.* about it; **therefore**

darunter, *adv.* **thereunder**; under (below) it; amongst, among

daß, (1) *dem. pron.* **that**; (2) *relat. pron.* that, which, who; (3) *def. art.* the

daß, *conj.* **that**. bis —, until

Dauer, *f.* duration

davon, *adv.* from thence, **therefrom**; thereof; some of. — laufen,* to run away

davor, *adv.* before; from, that

dazu, dazu, *adv.* (1) **thereto**; (2) in addition, to boot

dem, *dat.* of der. — sei wie ihm wolle, however that may be

denen, *dem. pron.* (see der)

Denkmal, *n.* (=s; "er or e), monument; memorial

denken,* (an) to think (of)

denn, *adv.* then; *conj.* for; than; unless. es sei denn daß, unless

der, *m.* die, *f.* daß, *n.* (1) *dem. pr.* this, that. (2) *rel. pr.* who, which, that. (3) *pers. pr.* he, she, it. (4) *def. art.* the

deren, *dem. and relat. pron., gen.* of der

der=jenige, *m.* die=, *f.* daß=, *n.* that, the one, he, she, it (followed by a *relat. pron.*)

der=selbe, *pron.* die=, *f.* daß=, *n.* the same; he

deß, see dessen

deßhalb, *adv.* therefore, on that account

dessen, *gen. of rel. and dem. pron.* der

desto, *adv.* so much. — besser, so much the better. je...desto, the... the...

deutsch, *adj.* German; Germanic;

Teutonic

Deutschland, *n.* Germany

Dezember, *m.* (=s) **December**

dezimieren, to decimate

Diamant', *m.* (pl. =en) **diamond**

du, *pers. pron.* (acc. of du), **thee**, you

Dichter, *m.* poet

dichterlich, *adj.* poetical

Dichtkunst, *f.* art of poetry

dicke, *adj.* thick; stout, fat

die, see der. diejenige, see derjenige

Dieb, *m.* (=s; =e) **thief**

dienen, (with *dat.*) to serve; to attend upon, wait on; to be of use to. zu —, at your service

Diener, *m.* servant, attendant

Dienst, *m.* (pl. =e) service. was steht

Ihnen zu =en? what may I serve you to?

Dienstag, *m.* **Tuesday**

dies, *dem. pron.* (see dieses)

dieselbe, *f.* the same (see derselbe)

dieser, *m.* diese, *f.* dieses, *n.* (1) **this**, *pl. these*; (2) the latter

dir, *pers. pron.* (dat. of du) to thee

doch, *adv.* (1) yet, however; (2) for emphasis: **though** (see Ex. 50)

Donner, *m.* **thunder**. donnern, to thunder, fulminate.

Donnerstag, *m.* Thursday

Dorf (=s; =er) *n.* village (**-thorpe**)

Dorn, *m.* (=s; =en) (see § 70) **thorn**, spine

Dornröschen, *n.* little briar-rose; the Sleeping Beauty

dort, *adv.* **there**. =hin, *adv.* thither

drauf, see darauf

draußen, *adv.* without, out of doors

drei, **three**

drein, see darein

dreifach, *adj.* threefold, triple, treble

dreißig, **thirty**

dreizehn, *adj.* **thirteen**

bring-en, * to press (forward), penetrate; to **throng**, to crowd; auf —, to insist on

bringend, *adj.* urgent, pressing

brinnen, see drinnen

britte, *adj.* **third**

drohen (with *dat.*) to **threaten**, to menace

drüber, *adv.* darüber

drücken, to press, pinch; oppress

du, *pers. pron.* **thou**, you

dunkel, *adj.* dark; gloomy; dim; obscure

dünken, to seem; to think. mich dünkt, methinks

dünn, *adj.* **thin**

durch, *prep* with *acc.* **through**, by means of

durchführen, to accomplish, carry out

durchkriechen, * to creep through

durchreisen, to travel through

durchwachen, to pass waking, to watch

durchwandeln, to walk through

dürfen, * to be allowed; to dare; see p. 70 and Ex. 17

dürr, *adj.* dry; withered

Durst, *m.* thirst

durstig, *adj.* **thirsty**

Duzend, *n.* (pl. =e) **dozen**

eben, *adj.* **even**, plain; level. *adv.* just, precisely. so eben, just now

echt, *adj.* genuine; real

edel, *adj.* noble, precious

eh(c), *adv.* and *conj.* before; **ere**

eh(er), *adv.* sooner, rather

ehestens, *adv.* as soon as possible, shortly

Ehe, *f.* (pl. =n) marriage, matrimony

Ehre, *f.* honour. es gereicht dir zur — it redounds to thy honour

ehren, to honour

ehrgeizig, *adj.* ambitious

ehrlich, *adj.* honest

Ein! *interj.* oh! ay! indeed

Ei, *n.* (pl. =er) **egg**

Eiche, *f.* **oak**, oak-tree

Eid, *m.* (pl. =e), **oath**. einen — leisten (schwören), to take an oath

eigen, *adj.* (1) **own**, proper; peculiar, special; (3) strange

Eigenheit, *f.* peculiarity

eigentlich, *adj.* or *adv.* proper; properly; really

Eile, *f.* haste, speed; hurry. es hat keine —, there is no hurry about it

eilen, to hasten, to make haste, hurry. eile mit Weile, slow and steady wins the race

Eilwagen, *m.* stage-coach

cin, m., eine, f., ein, n. (1) *indef. art.* a, **an**; (2) *num. adj.* one; (3) *adv.* in, into; (4) *ein= sep. prefix.* in, into

einander, *pron. indecl.* each other, one **another**

ein-bilden, *refl.* to imagine, fancy; flatter one's self. *eingebildet*, conceited

ein-brechen,* to break in; to break (down); to break open; to draw on, approach (night); to set in

einerlei, *adv.* all the same

ein-fangen,* to seize, to catch

ein-ge-ſtehen,* to confess, acknowledge; to admit, concede

Einhalt, *m.* check. — thun, to check, to put a stop to

einig, *adj.* and *adv.* agreed; united; at **one**; of one mind

einmal, *adv.* once, once on a time (see Ex. 50). auf —, all at once.

nach — ſo, twice as; once more.

nicht —, not even

eins, *adj.* or *adv.* one; agreed, of one mind

ein-ſchlafen,* to fall **asleep**

ein-ſchlagen,* (1) *trans.* to drive (break) in; (2) *intrans.* to strike (in)

ein-ſchließen,* to lock in (up); include; enclose

ein-ſehen,* to **see** (mentally); to comprehend, see clearly; (cf. **insight**)

ein-ſtecken, to pocket; to lock up

ein-ſteigen,* to get into a carriage

einſtweilen, *adv.* for the present

ein-treffen,* to come in, arrive; to come true; to be realised

ein-treten,* to enter (step) in; to set in; (tide) to set inwards

einverſtanden, *adj.* agreed

ein-wenden,* to remonstrate, object, take exception

ein-willigen, to consent, acquiesce

einzig, *adj.* or *adv.* single; sole; only; unique

Eis, *n.* **ice**

Eiſen, *n.* **iron**; horseshoe; *pl.* fetters, irons

Eltern, *pl.* parents

empfehlen,* to recommend. ſich —, to take leave; to present one's compliments

Empfehlung, *f.* (1) recommendation, introduction; (2) compliments
empor, *adv.* or *prefix*, upwards, on high, aloft

Ende, *n.* (=s; =n) **end**

enden, to **end**, terminate

endlich, *adv.* at last; finally

Engel, *m.* **angel**

englisch, *adj.* **English**

entbehren, to do without, dispense with, feel the want of

entdecken, to discover, find out, disclose, reveal (a secret, &c.), detect

entfallen,* to **fall** out of (from); to drop from, escape (from memory)

entfliehen,* to flee away; escape

entgegen, *prep.* with *dat.* **against**; towards. =gehen,* to go to meet;

to face. =kommen,* to advance to meet; to meet

entlaſſen,* to dismiss, discharge, discharge

entlaufen,* to run away; escape

entſcheiden,* to decide. ſich —, to determine, make up one's mind

entſchieden, *adj.* decided, positive

entſchlagen, *refl.* with *gen.* to get rid of, free from; to cast (shake) off

entſchuldigen, to excuse. ſich —, to apologise. ſich — laſſen, to beg to be excused

entwurzeln, to uproot, eradicate

entziehen,* to withdraw (abstract) from; to deprive of

erbarmen, (with *gen.* of *pers.*) to excite to compassion; to raise pity

in. daß Gott Erbarme! Lord help us!

erblühen, to bloom, **blow**

Erde, *f.* (in comp. Erden) **earth**; soil, clay. auf Erden, on earth; here below

Erdbüchel, *m.* zone

Erdbügel, *m.* mound

erfahren,* to experience; to undergo

Erfahrung, *f.* experience

erfinden,* to invent, devise, frame. er hat das Pulver nicht erfunden, he is no sorcerer

Erfinder, *m.* inventor

Erfindung, *f.* invention

Erfolg, *m.* (*pl.* =e) result, consequence; success

erfreuen, to rejoice, delight, gladden

erfreulich, *adj.* gratifying; satisfactory
 erfüllen, to **fill**; to fulfil, accomplish, realise
 erfinden,* P.P. of *erfinden*
 ergeben,* *refl.* to surrender, yield up; to submit, resign one's self
 ergiebig, *adj.* productive, fertile
 ergötzen (ergetzen), to delight. *sich* — an, to take delight in
 erhöhen, to raise, heighten, enhance, increase
 erinnern, to remind, admonish; *refl.* remember; to recall to mind, recollect
 erkennen,* to recognise, discern, know; to acknowledge, admit
 erklären, to explain; to declare. *sich* —, to declare one's self
 erkundigen, *refl.* to make inquiries; to inquire
 erlauben, (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to allow, permit
 erlegen, to slay, kill (game), &c.
 ermangeln, (with *gen.*) to fall short of; to be wanting; to be devoid of
 ermüden, to fatigue, weary, tire
 Ernst, *m.* **earnest**; seriousness, gravity. *ist das dein* — ? are you in earnest?
 Ernte, *f.* harvest
 erobern, to conquer
 erproben, to put to the test, to try
 erreichen, to **reach**; to gain
 erretten, to save, rescue; to redeem
 errichten, to erect, raise up, set up, establish
 erscheinen,* to appear
 erschießen,* to shoot; to shoot dead
 ersetzen, to supply; to replace; to make good
 erst, *adj.* (*superl.* of *erster*) foremost, **first** of all. *adv.* first, firstly; only; not until
 erstens, *adv.* firstly, in the first place
 erstaunen, to wonder, be astonished
 ertragen,* to endure, undergo, bear; to submit to, put up with
 erwarten, to expect, await
 Erwartung, *f.* expectation
 erweisen,* to prove, demonstrate; to evince; show (a favour)
 erwi(e)bern, to rejoin, reply, answer

erwünscht, *adj.* desirable. *es ist mir* —, the very thing I want
 Erz, *n.* ore; brass
 erzählen, to **tell**, relate
 es, *pers. pron.* **it**; there
 Esel, *m.* **ass**, donkey, jackass
 essen,* to **eat**, dine
 etwa, *adv.* about, nearly
 etwas, (1) *adj.* any, some. (2) *pron.* something, somewhat. (3) *adv.* somewhat; in some degree
 euch, *pers. pron., dat. and acc.* of *ihr*, **you**
 euer, (1) *gen.* of *ihr*, of you. (2) *poss. pron.* **your**
 Eugen, Eugene
 Eule, *f.* owl
 Eva, *f.* Eve
 ewig, *adj.* or *adv.* eternal, everlasting
 existiren, to exist; to be
 Faden, *m.* (pl. ") thread; (pl. —), **fathom**
 fahren,* to drive; to convey
 Fall, (pl. "e) (1) **fall**, downfall; (2) case, circumstance. *auf jeden* —, *jedenfalls*, in any case; by all means
 fallen,* to **fall**; to get a fall; decrease; go down
 falsch, **false**; wrong; forged
 fangen,* to catch, capture, seize
 fast, *adv.* almost, nearly
 faul, *adj.* (1) rotten, putrid; (2) lazy, idle
 Faulenzer, *m.* sluggard, sloth, idler
 Feder, *f.* **feather**; pen; plume
 Fee, *f.* (pl. =n) fairy, **fay**
 fehlen, to fail; to miss; to be deficient, wanting in. *impers.* (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to be wanting; to ail. *es fehlt mir an* —, I need —. *es fehlt etwas*, something is missing. *was fehlt dir?* what ails you?
 Fehler, *m.* fault; defect; error, mistake
 Feind, *m.* (=es; =e) enemy, foe; (**fiend**)
 feindlich, *adj.* hostile, inimical
 Feld, *n.* (=es; =er) **field**
 feldein und (feld)aus, *adv.* across the fields, across country

Feldherr, *m.* general, commander-in-chief
Fels, *m.* (=en; =en), **Felsen**, *m.* (=s) rock, cliff (p. 16)
Fenster, *n.* window
Ferien, *pl.* vacation, holidays
fern(e), *adj.* or *adv.* **far**, distant, remote; far, distantly, remotely.
 das sei —! far be it from!
Ferse, *f.* heel
fertig, *adj.* ready; finished, done
fest, *adj.* firm; steady, fixed; **fast**.
 fest machen, to fasten
Fest, *n.* (=es; =e) **feast**
Festung, *f.* fortress
Feuer, *n.* **fire**; ardour; mettle
Fieber, *n.* **fever**
finden,* to **find**; deem; to think;
Finger, *m.* **finger**
finster, *adj.* dark; dim
Fisch, *m.* (pl. =e) **fish**
fischen, to **fish**
Flamme, *f.* **flame**, blaze
Flasche, *f.* bottle; **flask**
flechten,* to **plait**; to wreath
Fleisch, *n.* flesh; meat
Fließ, *m.* industry; assiduity; application
fliehen,* to **flee**; to run away; to shun
fließen,* to **flow**, stream
Flucht, *f.* **flight**
flüchten, *refl.* (sich) to flee, take refuge
Flug, *m.* flight; swarm
Flügel, *m.* wing; (mus.) grand piano
Fluß, *m.* (=es; pl. Flüsse) river
Flut, *f.* (pl. =en) **flood**; high-tide (— water)
folgen, (with *dat.*) to **follow**. — auf, to succeed to
Form, *f.* **form**; shape; mood
Forst, *m.* (=es; =en) **forest**; wood
fort, (1) *adv.* (**forth**), away; off; gone. (2) *pref.* in compos. with *verbs*, to express (a) continuance: arbeiten, to work on; (2) *rid-dance*: abhassen, to carry off (away)
fortpflanzen, to propagate, spread. *refl.* sich —, to spread
fortschritt, *m.* (=s; =e) progress
fortsetzen, to continue; to pursue
fragen, to ask. — nach, to enquire about (after)

Franzose(=en), Frenchman
französisch, *adj.* French
Frau, *f.* (pl. =en) woman; wife; lady; Mrs.
Fräulein, *n.* miss; young lady
frech, *adj.* impudent, saucy
frei, *adj.* or *adv.* **free**; open; freely; gratis. es steht dir —, you are free to do it
Freiheit, *f.* liberty, **freedom**; privilege
freilich, *adv.* indeed, certainly; to be sure
fremd, *adj.* foreign; strange; other people's
fressen,* to devour, eat ravenously
Freude, *f.* joy, pleasure, delight
freuen, to rejoice; to give pleasure.
 sich —, to be glad. sich — auf, to look forward to with delight. sich — über, to be glad of
Freund, *m.* (pl. =e) **friend**
freundlich, *adj.* friendly, kind. *adv.* kindly, pleasantly
Friede, *m.* or **Frieden**, peace (see p. 16)
Friedrich, **Frederick**
frieren,* (1) to **freeze**; to feel cold; (2) es friert mich, I feel cold
frisch, *adj.* and *adv.* **fresh**; cool; brisk
Friseur, *m.* (=s; =e) hairdresser
fröh, *adj.* glad, cheerful; joyful. — werden (with *gen.*) to enjoy
Frosch, *m.* (=es; pl. Frösche) **frog**
Frost, *m.* (=es; pl. Fröste) **frost**; chill
Frucht, *f.* (pl. "e) **fruit**
früh(e), *adj.* and *adv.* early, betimes
frühzeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* early; premature
Fuchs, *m.* (pl. "e) **fox**; (acad.) freshman; chestnut-horse
führen, (1) to lead, to guide; to carry; to bring; to conduct; (2) to deal in; to wield; to carry on; to manage
füllen, to **fill**
fünf, **five**
fünfte, *adj.* **fifth**
fünfzehn, **fifteen**
fünfzig, **fifty**
Funke, *m.* (=ns; =n) spark (p. 16)
für, *prep.* (with *acc.*) **for** (p. 86)
Furcht, *f.* fear; **fright**. — haben, to be afraid

Fürst, *m.* (=en) prince

Fuß, *m.* (pl. Füße) **foot**; scale (of living)

Fußgänger, *m.* pedestrian; foot-passenger

Gabe, *f.* **gift**

Gabel, *f.* fork

gab (gäb(e)), * Pret. of **geben**

gangbar, *adj.* practicable

ganz, (1) *adj.* entire; whole; all.

(2) *adv.* quite; altogether; entirely. — und gar, totally. — und gar nicht, not in the least

gar, *adj.* (cooked) done. *adv.* entirely; even. — nicht, not at all, by no means. — nichts, nothing whatever

Garten, *m.* **garden**

Gast, *m.* **guest**

Gasthof, *m.* hotel, inn

gebären, * to **bear**, to bring forth

geben, * to **give**. Acht —, to pay attention. verloren —, to give up as lost. einem Recht —, to do one justice; to admit some one to be right. *impers.* to be, to exist. es giebt, there is (are) [Fr. 'il y a']. was giebt's? what's the matter?

Gebet, *n.* (=es; =z) prayer

gebildet, *adj.* formed; educated; well-bred

Gebirg(e), *n.* chain of mountains

geboren (fr. P.P. of gebären), *adj.* **born**

Gebrauch, *m.* (pl. "e) use; usage, custom

gebrauchen, to use, want

Geburt, *f.* (pl. =en) **birth**

Gedächtnis, *n.* memory; recollection, remembrance

Gedanke, *m.* (=ns; =n) **thought**, idea (p. 16)

gedeihen, * to thrive

Gedult, *f.* patience

Gefahr, *f.* (pl. =en) **danger**

gefährlich, *adj.* dangerous

gefallen, * (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to please. sich etwas — lassen, to put up with

gefällig, *adj.* agreeable, pleasing; obliging

Gefälligkeit, *f.* (1) complaisance, obligingness; kindness. (2) favour, good office

gegeben, P.P. of **geben** *

gegen, *prep.* (with *acc.*) (1) **against**; (2) towards, to, in the direction of; (3) about, nearly; (4) in comparison with (p. 86)

Gegent, *f.* (pl. =en) country; region; part, quarter; scenery; neighbourhood

Gegenstand, *m.* (=es, "e) subject; object

Gegenteil, *n.* contrary, reverse. im —, on the contrary

gehaben, *refl.* to fare

gehen, * to **go**; to walk; to work; to run high (waves). es geht nicht, it will not do. wie geht's? how are you?

gehörchen, (with *dat.*) to obey

gehören, (with *dat.*) to belong, appertain (to)

gehorfam, *adj.* obedient

Gehorsam, *m.* obedience

Geist, *m.* (es; =er) spirit; **ghost**; intellect, mind; genius

Geistesgegenwart, *f.* presence of mind

geistreich, *adj.* spirited, racy, witty; talented

Geiz, *m.* avarice, covetousness

Geld, *n.* (pl. =er) money; cash

gelegen, *adj.* situate; convenient; seasonable

Gelegenheit, *f.* opportunity; occasion

gelingen, * *impers.* (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to succeed

gelten, * to be worth; to be at stake; to pass for; to be aimed at. was gilt's? what will you bet? es gilt! done!

Gemach, *n.* (pl. "er) chamber; room, closet

Gemahl, *m.* (=s; =e) husband, consort. Gemahlin, *f.* (pl. =nen) wife, consort

Gemälde, *n.* (pl. —) picture, painting. =sammlung, picture-gallery

gemäß, *adj.* and *prep.* (with *dat.*) conformable to; in accordance with

gemein, *adj.* common; vulgar; mean

Gemeine, *f.* the commons

Gemüth, *n.* (pl. =er) mind; spirits; disposition

genau, (1) *adj.* exact, minute; (2) *adv.* exactly, strictly

General, *m.* (=s; "e) **general**

genesen, * to recover (health)
 Genf, Geneva; Genfer, of Geneva
 genießen, * (1) to enjoy, partake of;
 to have the use of. (2) to eat or
 drink

Genitiv, *m.* **genitive**

genug, *adv.* **enough**, sufficiently

gerecht, *adj.* just, righteous. die =en,
 righteous

Germanisch, old German, Teutonic

gern(e), *adv.* willingly, gladly. gern
 haben, to like (see p. 85 and Ex.
 50)

Gerundium, *n.* (gram.) **gerund**

Gesandte, *m.* ambassador

Gesang, *m.* (pl. "e) (1) **song**; hymn;
 canto. (2) singing

Geschäft, *n.* (=s; =e) business; call-
 ing

geschehen, * *impers.* to happen, to come
 to pass. es ist um mich geschehen, it
 is all over with me

Geschenk, *n.* (pl. =e) present, gift

Geschichte, *f.* history; tale, story;
 affair

Geschichtsschreiber, *m.* historian

Geschlecht, *n.* (pl. =er) sex; gender;
 family; race, kind

Geschmack, *m.* taste, flavour; sense of
 taste

Gesell(e), *m.* (=en) comrade; com-
 panion; fellow; journeyman

Gesellerin, associating spirit

Gesetz, *n.* (=es; =e) law, statute, com-
 mandment

Geist, *n.* (pl. =er) ghost, spectre

Gestalt, *f.* (pl. =en) form, figure,
 shape, stature

gestehen, * to confess, avow, admit

gestern, *adv.* **yesterday**

gestrig, *adj.* of yesterday, yester-
 day's

gesund, *adj.* **sound**, healthy, whole-
 some

Gesundheit, *f.* health; salubrity

Getränk, *n.* **drink**; draught

getrauen, *refl.* to venture, to presume,
 dare

Getreide, *n.* corn

gewesen, Perf. Part. of sein

Gewinn, *m.* (=es; =e) gain, profit

gewinnen, * to **win**, earn, gain, get,
 acquire; reach

gewiß, *adj.* certain; sure. *adv.* cer-
 tainly, surely; to be sure

Gewissen, *n.* conscience

gewohnt, *adj.* accustomed, **wont**.
 das bin ich nicht —, I am not used
 to this

gewöhnen (an), to accustom; *refl.* to
 become accustomed to

Gift, *n.* (pl. =e) poison, venom

Giftpflanze, *f.* (pl. =n) venomous
 plant

ging, * Pret. of gehen

Glanz, *m.* gleam; splendour; gloss;
 brilliancy

glänzen, to shine; to glitter

glänzend, *adj.* brilliant

Glas, (pl. "er) **glass**

Glaube, *m.* (gen. =ns) belief; faith

glauben (an), to believe (in); to
 suppose

gleich, (1) *adj.* (with *dat.*) **like**;
 equal; (2) *adv.* immediately

Glocke, *f.* bell; glass shade; (public)
clock

Glück, *n.* **luck**; good fortune; suc-
 cess; happiness

glücklich, *adj.* **lucky**; happy; fortu-
 nate; successful

glücken, to **glow**

Gnade, *f.* grace, favour, mercy;
 quarter

Gold, *n.* **gold**

golden, *adj.* **golden**

Gott, *m.* (=es; pl. "er) **God**

Grab, *n.* (pl. "er) **grave**

Graben, *m.* ditch; trench

graben, * to dig, delve, engrave

Graf, *m.* (=en) count, earl

Gras, *n.* (pl. "er) **grass**

grau, *adj.* **gray**; hoary

grauen, *impers.* (with *dat.*) to shud-
 der. mir graut vor, I tremble
 (shudder) at

greifen, * to seize; to grasp, **gripe**,
 grab

Greis, *m.* old man, **gray** beard

Griech, *m.* **Greek**, Grecian

griechisch, *adj.* Greek

groß, *adj.* coarse; clumsy; rude;
 rough

Grube, *f.* pit, mine, quarry

grün, *adj.* **green**; verdant

Grund, *m.* (pl. "e) **ground**; bottom;
 land; foundation; reason. zu =e

gehen, * to sink; to perish; to be
 ruined. zu =e richten, to ruin

gründen, to found; to **ground**

Gründung, *f.* foundation ; founding ; establishment
grünen, to grow green ; to be verdant
gut, *adj.* **good** ; *adv.* well. kurz und —, one word for all, in short.
es ist — sagen, it's easy to say. =er Dinge sein, to be of good cheer.
(2) *adv.* well. *impers.* — stehen (mit), to be all right with
Gymnasium, *n.* (pl. =en) grammar-school

Haar, *n.* (=es ; =e), **hair**
Haarschneider, *m.* hair-cutter
haben, *aux. v.* to **have** (p. 52)
Hafen, *m.* **haven**, harbour ; earthen vessel
Hahn, *m.* cock ; hammer of a gun
Haide (Heide), *f.* heath
halb, *adj.* and *adv.* **half**. — fünf, half-past four
Hals, *m.* (=es ; "e) neck, throat
Halt, *m.* stopping, stop. *interj.* halt ! stop !
halten,* to **hold**, to keep. für —, to look upon as. — auf, to lay stress upon
Hand, *f.* (pl. "e) **hand**
handeln, (1) to act ; to deal. (2) to bargain. es handelt sich um, the question is
Hase, *m.* **hare** ; coward
Haß, *m.* (gen Haßes) **hate**, hatred
hassen, to **hate**
hast, **hast**
hatte, Pret. Indic. of haben
Hauch, *m.* breath, breathing ; aspiration
hauen,* to **hew** ; to chop, cut
Haufe(n), *m.* **heap** ; multitude ; troop (p. 16)
Haupt, *n.* (pl. "er) **head** ; chief. auf's — schlagen, to defeat, rout
Hauptstadt, *f.* capital, metropolis
Hauptwort, *n.* (pl. "er) noun, substantive
Haus, *n.* (=es ; pl. Häuser) **house** ; family ; home. nach =e, home (wards). zu =e, at home
Haushalt, *m.* household, economy
haus-halten,* *n.* to keep house
Häuschen, *n.* small house, cottage

Hausvater, *m.* head of a family, paterfamilias
Haut, *f.* (pl. "e) hide ; skin
Heer, *n.* (pl. =e) army ; host
heiß, *adj.* hale ; **whole** ; safety ; salvation ; welfare
Heiland, *m.* Saviour, Redeemer
heilig, *adj.* **holy** ; saint
heim, *adv.* **home**
Heimat, *f.* (pl. =en) home ; birth-place
heim-kehren, to return (home)
Heinrich, **Henry**
Heirat, *f.* (pl. =en) marriage. heiraten, to marry
heiß, *adj.* **hot** ; torrid
heißen,* (1) *trans.* to name, call ; to tell, order, bid. (2) *intrans.* to be named, called ; to mean, signify
heiter, *adj.* or *adv.* clear, bright ; cheerful
Held, *m.* (=en) hero ; champion
helfen,* (with *dat.*) (1) to **help**, assist ; (2) to avail
Hemd, *n.* (=es ; =en) shirt ; chemise
Henne, *f.* **hen**
her, (1) *adv.* (of place) hither, hitherward ; (2) (of time) since, ago. hin und —, to and fro
herab, *adv.* down ; downwards. =kommen,* to come down, descend
heran, *adv.* on, onwards
herauf, (**here**) up, (hitherwards), up here, upwards. =kommen,* to come up. =schicken, to send up
heraus, *adv.* out. =kommen, to come out from
herbei, *adv.* hither ; near. =rufen,* to call (in)
Herbst, *m.* autumn (**harvest**)
herbstlich, *adj.* autumnal
her=kommen,* to hail from.
Herr, *m.* (=n ; pl. =en) master ; lord ; gentleman ; Mister ; Sir ; Lord
Herrchen, *n.* dandy
herum, *adv.* round ; round about. =schlagen,* *refl.* to buffet
herunter, *adv.* down. Hut — ! hats off !
hervor, *adv.* forth ; forward. =bringen, to produce ; to bring forth
Herz, *n.* (=ens ; =en) **heart**
Herzensangelegenheit, *f.* deep concern

Herzog, m. (=es; "e) duke
her-ziehen,* to march along, progress
Heu, n. hay
heulen, to howl, yell
heut(e), adv. to-day. — zu Tag, now-a-days. — Morgen, this morning. — über ein Jahr, this day next year
heutig, adj. of this day; to-day's present
Heze, f. witch, hag
Hehe, Paul, an eminent German novelist
hielt,* see halten
hier, adv. here
Hilfe, or Hülfe, f. help, assistance
Himmel, m. heaven; sky; canopy; climate. unter freiem —, in the open air
himmlisch, adj. celestial; heavenly
hin, adv. there, thither. — und her, to and fro, hither and thither
hinab, adv. down, downwards
hinauf, adv. and prefix, up. =gehen,* to go up. =steigen,* to ascend
hinaus, adv. and prefix, out (of this), hence
hinein, adv. in, into (it). =fallen,* to fall into. =gehen, to go in. =lassen,* to let in
hin=gehen,* to go thither
hinten, adv. behind
hinter, adv. behind, backwards.
prep. (with *acc.* or *dat.*) behind, after
hinterbringen,* to inform, to give secret information
Hirte, m. (=n) herdsman
hoch, adj. (see pp. 27 and 29) high, tall. adv. highly
höchst, adj. highest; utmost, extreme. adv. most, extremely (see p. 29)
Hof, m. (=es; pl. Höfe) court; yard, courtyard; farm
Höhe, f. height; elevation; hill
Höhle, f. cavity, cavern, cave; burrow; den
höflich, adj. propitious; gracious; friendly; lovely. — sein (with *dat.*) to be well disposed towards
Hölle, f. hell
Holz, n. (pl. "er) wood; timber
honig, m. honey

hören, to hear; to listen, to pay attention to. das läßt sich —, there is some sense in that
hübsch, (1) adj. pretty; nice. (2) adv. prettily
Huf, m. (=es; =e) hoof
Hufeisen, n. horse-shoe
Hügel, m. hill, knoll
Huhn, n. (pl. "er) fowl; hen
Hülfe, f. help, assistance; succour. — leisten, to render help
Hülfe,* Pret. Subj. of helfen
Hund, m. dog; hound
Hundert, n. (pl. =e) a hundred. =fältig, **hundred-fold**
Hunger, m. hunger. =s sterben, to die of hunger
hungern, to hunger. es hungert mich, I am hungry
hurra! hurrah!
Hut, (1) m. (pl. "e) hat; bonnet. (2) f. guard, care, heed, keeping. watch. auf der —, on one's guard
hüten, to look after, guard, tend; to keep. sich — vor (with *dat.*), to beware of, to be on one's guard.
 Gott behüte! God forbid!
Hütte, f. hut, cot

ich, pers. pron. I, myself
ihm, pers. pron. (dat. sing. of er) to him
ihn, pron. (acc. sing. of er) him
ihnen, pron. (dat. pl. of sie) to them; Ihnen, to you
ih, I. pers. pron. (1) 2nd p. pl. you; (2) dat. of sie, f. to her. II. poss. pron. her; their. Ihr, your
ihrig, poss. pron. (with art.) hers; theirs. Ihrig, yours; das Ihrige, your duty
im, contraction of in dem, in the immer, adv. always, ever; still. noch —, still. — mehr, more and more. continually. geh — gerade aus, keep going straight on
in, prep. (1) (with acc. of motion towards) into, to. (2) (with dat. of rest) in, within, at (see p. 89)
inbem, conj. while, whilst; because; inasmuch as
Innitiv, m. (pl. =e) infinitive
inner, adj. inner; inward; internal, interior

innerhalb, *prep.* within
 ins, contraction of in daß, in the
 Insekt', *n.* (=s; pl. =en) **insect**
 Insel, *f.* island, **isle**
 interessant', *adj.* **interesting**
 irdisch, *adj.* earthly
 irgend, *adv.* any
 irgendwo, *adv.* anywhere, somewhere
 or other
 irren, to **err**, stray. *refl.* to mistake,
 make a mistake
 ist, 3rd p. s. Pres. Indic. of sein

ja, (1) *adv.* yes, **yea**, aye. (2) *em-*
phatic (see Ex. 50)

Jagd, *f.* (pl. =en) hunting; shooting
 jagen, to drive; to chase; to hunt
 Jäger, *m.* hunter; sportsman; game-
 keeper; (mil.) rifleman

Jahr, *n.* (pl. =e) **year**

Jahreszeit, *f.* season

Jammer, *m.* lamentation

jammern, (1) to lament; to wail.
 (2) to pity. du jammert mich, I
 pity you

je, *adv.* ever. *conj.* (with a compar.)
 je...je (desto), the...the

jedenfalls, *adv.* at all events; by all
 means

jeder, =e, =es, *pron.* each; every

Jedermann, *m.* everyone, every-
 body

jemaß, *adv.* ever. any time

Jemand, *pron.* (see p. 45) some-
 body; anybody. irgend —, some
 one; anyone

jen-er, =e, =es, *dem. pron.* that, yon,
yonder; the former

jetzt, *adv.* now; at present. bis —,
 hitherto

Jetzt, *n.* the present

Jude, *m.* **Jew**

Jugend, *f.* (collect.) youth; young
 folk

jung, *adj.* **young**

jünger, *adj.* see jung

Jungfer, *f.* maid; miss

Jungfrau, *f.* maid; virgin

Jüngling, *m.* youth; young man

Juni, *m.* **June**

Kaffee, *m.* **coffee**

Kaiser, *m.* emperor (**Cæsar**)

kalt, *adj.* **cold**. mir ist —, I am
 cold

Kälte, *f.* cold; frost

Kame(e)l', *n.* (pl. =e) **camel**

kämmen, to comb

Kampf, *m.* (pl. "e) combat, fight, con-
 flict

kämpfen, to combat, fight; to struggle
 kann, pres. indic. of können

Karl, *m.* (=s) **Charles**

Kartoffel, *f.* potato

Käse, *m.* **cheese**

Katze, *f.* **cat**

Kauf, *m.* (pl. "e) purchase

Kaufmann, *m.* (pl. =leute) merchant;
 tradesman

kaum, *adv.* scarcely, hardly, no
 sooner

kehren, to sweep; to turn

kein, =e, —, (1) *adj.* no; not any;
 not a. (2) *noun or pron.* Kein-er,
 =e, =es, no one; none; no-
 thing

keinesweg(e)s, *adv.* in no wise; not at
 all; by no means

kennen,* to know; to be acquainted
 with. — lernen, to become ac-
 quainted with

Kette, *f.* (1) **chain**; (2) range (of
 mountains)

kichern, to titter

Kind, *n.* (=es; =er) child, infant

Klage, *f.* (1) lamentation; lament;
 complaint. (2) (law) action

klagen, to lament, bewail. — über, to
 complain of. beklagenswerth, *adj.*
 lamentable, deplorable

klar, *adj.* and *adv.* **clear**; clearly.
 in's =e setzen, to set right

Klasse, *f.* **class**; form

Kleid, *n.* (=es; =er) dress, gown;
 coat; **clothes**

klein, *adj.* little, small; tiny

Klima, *n.* (pl. =te) climate, **clime**

klopfen, to knock, rap; throb (pulse);
 to beat

klug, *adj.* prudent; sensible; sa-
 gacious

Knabe, *m.* (pl. =n), boy, lad

knacken, to crack

knarren, to creak

Knecht, *m.* menial; servant; slave

knirschen, to gnash; grind; crash,
 creak

Knien, *m.* **knot**; tangle

knüpfen, to knit, **knot**, tie; to connect

Köln (Cöln), **Cologne**

Koloß, m. (pl. =:) **colossus**

Komma, n. **comma**

kommen,* to **come**

König, m. (=s; =e) **king**

Königin, f. (pl. =en) **queen**

königlich, *adj.* **royal**

Königreich, n. (pl. =e) **kingdom**

können, *aux. v.* **can**; to be able, to know (p. 70)

Kopf, m. (pl. "e) **head**; top

teufel, *adj.* **costly**; precious

kosten, to **cost**

krachen, to **crack**, crash, roar

Kraft, f. (pl. "e) **strength**; force; power

kräft, *prep.* with *gen.* in virtue of

krank, *adj.* sick, ill, unwell. es ist zum lachen, it is enough to make one die of laughing

kreisen, to rotate

Krieg, m. (=es; =e) **war**

Kuh, f. (pl. "e) **cow**

kühl, *adj.* **cool**

kühn, *adj.* bold, daring

Kummer, m. sorrow; affliction; grief

kummervoll, *adj.* sorrowful

kundig, *adj.* (with *gen.*) versed in

künftig, *adj.* future, **coming**. *adv.* for the future, henceforth

Kunst, f. (pl. "e) **art**

Kupfer, n. **copper**; copper-plate, print

kurz, (1) *adj.* short; brief; abrupt.

(2) *adv.* in short; shortly; summarily. — nur gut, one word for all; in a word

lachen, to **laugh**

Laden, m. (pl. Läden) shop; stall; (pl. Läden) shutter

Land, n. (=es; pl. Länder and Lände) **land**, country. zu =e, by land. auf dem =e, on shore; ashore; in the country

Landleben, n. country (rural) life

Landvogt, m. governor; bailiff

lang, *adj.* and *adv.* **long**. vor =er Zeit, long ago, long since

lange, *adv.* long; a good (while). schon —, long since

Langohr, m. long-ear

längs, *prep.* with *gen.* along; along-side

lassen,* (1) to **let**, leave, leave off; to desist from. (2) (with an *inf.*) to permit; to have (get) done (see Ex. 18)

latein, n. lateinisch, *adj.* **Latin**

laufen,* (**leap**), to run

Lawine, Lawine, f. avalanche

leben, to **live**; to be alive

leben, n. **life**; vivacity; spirit

Lebensgefahr, f. danger of life

Leber, f. **liver**

lecken, to **lick**

Lection, f. (pl. =en) **lesson**

leder, n. **leather**

leer, *adj.* empty, void

legen, to **lay**, put, place. *refl.* to lie down

Legion, f. (pl. =en) **legion**

lehren, to teach, instruct

Lehrer, m. teacher; tutor; master

Leib, m. (pl. =er) **body**

Leichnam, m. (pl. =e) **corpse**

leicht, *adj.* or *adv.* **light**; easy, easily; slight

leid, *adj.* (with sein, thun, werden, and *dat. of pers.*, see p. 74). es ist (or thut) mir —, I am sorry for it. zu =e thun, to harm, injure

Leier, f. **lyre**

leihen,* (1) to lend (**loan**); (2) to borrow

lernen, to **learn**. kennen —, to become acquainted with

lesen,* to pick out, to gather; to read, lecture

Lesebuch, n. reading-book; reader

letzt, *adj.* **last**, final

Leute, pl. people; men; persons; folks

Licht, n. (pl. =er) **light**; (pl. =e) candle

lieb, *adj.* and *adv.* dear; beloved; pleasing. — haben, to like, love, cherish; to be fond of. *superlat.* am =sten, in preference to all

Liebe, f. **love**; affection; charity

Liebenswürdig, *adj.* amiable, lovely, charming

Lieber, *adv.* rather

Lied, n. (pl. =er) song; ditty; hymn

liederlich, *adj.* dissolute (**litherly**)

Liefern, (1) to purvey, furnish, supply, deliver; (2) to give (battle)

liegen,* to **lie**; to rest; to be stationed or situated. — lassen, to leave (behind). es liegt an mir, it depends on me. am Herzen —, (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to have at heart

ließ,* see lassen

Lilie, *f.* **lily**

List, *f.* **craft**; cunning; artifice, stratagem

Livius, *Livy*

Lob, *n.* praise, commendation

Lothringen, *n.* **Lorraine**

Lotse, *m.* (= *n*) pilot

Löwe, *m.* **lion**

Luft, *f.* air; atmosphere; breeze

lügen, to **lie**, tell a lie

Lunge, *f.* **lungs**; lights

Lust, *f.* (pl. "e) (**lust**) pleasure; desire. — haben, to have a mind

Lustspiel, *n.* comedy

lustig, *adj.* (**lusty**) jovial, cheerful, jolly

machen, to **make**; to do; to cause. was macht der Vater? how is your father? sich auf den Weg —, to set out, depart

Macht, *f.* (pl. "e) **might**; power; force; strength

mächtig, *adj.* **mighty**; powerful; strong

Mädchen, *n.* **maiden**

mag(ik), see mögen

Magd, *f.* (pl. "e) **maid**; maid-servant

Magnet, *m.* (= *es*; = *e*) loadstone, magnet

Magnetnadel, *f.* compass-needle

mahnen (an), to put in mind (of); to remind of

Mä(h)rcchen, *n.* fairy-tale

Mai, *m.* **May**

Mal, *n.* (= *es*; = *e*) time (= French 'fois'). eins, once; zwei, twice

malen, to paint, picture, depict

man, *indef. pron.* one; people; they; a man (cf. French 'ou'). — sagt, it is said, they say

manch(er), = *es*, *adj.* **many** a; (pl.) some, several

Mangel, *m.* want; poverty

Mann, *m.* (= *es*; pl. "er) **man**; husband. mit — und Maus, every living soul; with all hands

Mantel, *m.* cloak, **mantle**

Märchen, *n.* fairy-tale

Marf, *n.* (= *es*) **marrow**; pith; (fig.) vigour, mettle. *f.* (pl. = *en*) (1) (coin) mark; (2) boundary

Marfch, (1) *m.* (pl. "e) **march**; (2) *interj.* be off! march!

Marfchall, *m.* (pl. "e) marshal

Maß, *n.* (pl. = *e*) measure, size; proportions

mäßig, *adj.* moderate

Mäßigkeit, *f.* moderation, temperance

Maß, *m.* (= *es*; = *en*) mast

Matrofe, *m.* sailor; seaman, mariner

Mauer, *f.* (pl. = *n*) wall

Maul, *n.* (pl. "er) mouth

Maus, *f.* (pl. Mäufe) **mouse**. *allit.* Mann und —, every living soul

Meer, *n.* (pl. = *e*) sea

Meeresfluth, *f.* high-water

mehr (compar. of viel), *adj.* and *adv.* more. immer —, more and more

mehrere, several

mein, *m.* and *n.*, = *e*, *f.* *poss. pron.* my, **mine** (p. 34)

meinige, (der, die, das) *poss. pron.* mine. das —, my own; my duty

meist (superl. of viel), *adj.* **most**. am meisten, see p. 29

Meister, *m.* **master**

memorieren, to commit to memory

Mensch, *m.* (= *en*) man (orig. *adj.* derived from Mann); person; mankind

Menschheit, *f.* humanity

menfchlich, *adj.* human, humane

mich (acc. of ich), **me**; myself

Milch, *f.* milk

mild(e), *adj.* **mild**; kind; liberal, charitable

milbthätig, *adj.* tender-hearted, charitable

Minute, *f.* **minute**

mir, *pers. pron.* (*dat.* of ich) to me, for me

mit, *prep.* (with *dat.*) with

Mittag, *m.* **mid-day**, noon; south. zu — essen, to dine

mittags, *adv.* at noon

Mitte, *f.* (**mid**) middle, midst

Mittel, *n.* means, way; expedient; remedy

mitten, *adv.* (**mid**) in the midst, in the middle of

mit-(h)eilen, (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to communicate, impart
 mögen, * **may**; to be able; to like, wish (see p. 70 and Ex. 17)
 möglich, *adj.* possible
 Mord, *m.* (=es; =e) **murder**
 Morgen, *m.* (1) morning, **morn**; East; acre. des es, in the morning. (2) *adv.* to-morrow. — früh, to-morrow morning
 Mund, *m.* (=es; "e) **mouth**; (fig.) orifice, aperture
 Münster, *m.* or *n.* **minster**
 munter, *adj.* and *adv.* brisk, lively; wide awake; cheerful, gay
 müngen, *lit.* to **mint**, coin. fig. — auf, to aim (level) at
 Musik', *f.* **music**
 müssen, * **must**; to be obliged (compelled) (see p. 71 and Ex. 16). er muß fort, he must go
 müßig, *adj.* and *adv.* idle
 Müßiggang, *m.* idleness, sloth
 Mut(h), *m.* courage, mettle; **mood**; spirit. guten es sein, to be of good cheer. es ist mir zu —, I feel
 Mutter, *f.* (pl. Mütter) **mother**
 ra h, (1) *prep.* (with *dat.*) after; to, towards. — Hause, towards home, homewards. (2) *adv.* behind, after
 Nachbar, *m.* (=s; =n) **neighbour**
 nachden, *conj.* after, according as
 nach=denken, * to meditate, reflect, ponder
 nachher', *adv.* afterwards, subsequently; hereafter, by and by
 Nachmittag, *m.* afternoon. *adv.* es, in the afternoon
 Nachricht, *f.* (pl. =en) account; intelligence; tidings, news
 nächst, *prep.* (with *dat.*) **next**, next to
 Nacht, *f.* (pl. "e) **night**; darkness
 Nachtdieb, *m.* burglar
 nachts, *adv.* by night, in the night-time
 Nachwelt, *f.* after-ages, posterity
 nackt, *adj.* **naked**, bare
 Nadel, *f.* **needle**
 Nagel, *m.* (pl. ") nail
 nah(e), *adj.* near, **nigh**
 Nähe, *f.* nearness; proximity; neighbourhood

nähren, to feed; to nourish. sich — von, to live upon
 Nahrung, *f.* nourishment, aliment
 Name, *m.* (=ns; =n) **name**
 Narr, *m.* (=en) fool
 naß, *adj.* wet
 Nation, *f.* (pl. =en) **nation**
 Natur, *f.* (pl. =en) **nature**; disposition
 natürlich, *adj.* and *adv.* **natural**(ly)
 Nebel, *m.* mist, fog; haze
 neben, *prep.* (with *acc.* or *dat.*) near, next to, beside; by the side of, close to
 Nefte, *m.* (=n) **nephew**
 nehmen, * (with *dat.* of *pers.*) to take
 Neid, *m.* (=es) envy
 Neigung, *f.* inclination; incline; tendency; slope
 nein, *adv.* **no**, nay
 nennen, * to **name**, call, mention
 Nest, *n.* (pl. =er) nest
 Nettelbeck, *name* of a patriotic citizen of Kolberg (b. 1738, d. 1824)
 Netz, *n.* (pl. =e) **net**
 neu, *adj.* **new**; fresh, recent. *adv.* newly, recently
 Neues, *n.* new(s)
 neun, nine
 nicht, *adv.* not
 Nichte, *f.* niece
 nichts, *pron.* & *s. n.* nothing, **nought**
 nie, *adv.* never
 nieder, (1) *adj.* low, under; nether. (2) *adv.* down. (3) *prefix*, down
 Niederlande, (pl.) Low Countries, **Netherlands**
 niedrig, *adj.* low; mean
 niemals, *adv.* never
 Niemand, *pron.* (**no man**) nobody, no one
 Nil, *m.* **Nile**
 nimmer, *adv.* never, no more, never again. =mehr, **never more**; by no means
 nimmt, * see nehmen
 nirgend(s), *adv.* nowhere
 noch, (1) *adv.* yet, as yet; still; more. — nicht, not yet. — jetzt, even now. (2) *conj.* nor.
 Nord, *m.* **North**
 nun, (1) *adv.* **now**; (2) *interj.* well!

mur, *adv.* only, solely, but
Muß, *f.* (pl. *Müße*) **nut**
Nutzen, *m.* utility, advantage, profit

ob, *conj.* whether, **if**
oben, *adv.* **above**; on high, aloft;
 up-stairs

ober, *adj.* upper; superior; **over**

oberhalb, *adv.* above

oberst, *adj.* uppermost; chief, high,
 head

obgleich, *conj.* although, though,
 albeit

Ocean', *m.* **ocean**

oder, *conj.* **or**, or else

Ofen, *m.* (pl. ") stove; **oven**; furnace; kiln

offen, *adj.* and *adv.* **open**; frank;
 public

öffentlich, *adj.* or *adv.* public, open;
 publicly, in public

Officier' (or *Offizier*), *m.* (=s; =e);
officer

oft, *adv.* often, **oft**

Oheim, *Ohm*, *m.* (=es; =e) uncle

ohne, *prep.* without; but for

Ohr, *n.* (=es; =en) **ear**

Öl (*Del*), *n.* (=e) **oil**

Opfer, *n.* sacrifice; victim; **offering**

Ort, *m.* (pl. =e and "er) place; spot;
 locality

Paar, *n.* (pl. =e) pair; couple; **a few**

Papier, *n.* (=es; =e) **paper**

Paradies, *n.* **paradise**

Partei, *f.* **party**; faction

Particip, *n.* (=s; =ien) **participle**

Paß, *m.* (pl. "ße) mountain defile;
passport

Pfeil, *m.* arrow; dart; **pile**. =schnell,
adj. swift as an arrow

Pfeiler, *m.* **pillar**; pier

Pferd, *n.* (=es; =e) horse

pflanzen, to **plant**, set, hoist

pflegen, (1) (with *gen.* or *acc.*) to
 foster; to take care of; to nurse,
 tend; to indulge in. (2)* to be
 accustomed to, be wont; to carry
 on (negotiations). *Rates* —, to
 consult

Pflicht, *f.* (pl. =en) duty (**plight**)

Phantasie, *f.* imagination, fancy,
fantasy

Plan, *m.* (pl. "e) **plan**

Planet', *m.* (=en) **planet**

Plinius, *Pliny*

plündern, to **plunder**, pillage,
 sack

Post, *f.* (pl. =en) **post**, post-office;
 mail (stage) coach; news, intelligence

Pracht, *f.* splendour; magnificence

prächtigt, *adj.* magnificent, pompous,
 sumptuous, superb

Priester, *m.* **priest**

Prinz, *m.* (=en) **prince**

Prinzessin, *f.* (pl. =en) **princess**

Prozeß', *m.* (=es; pl. =e) lawsuit;
 trial

Punkt, *m.* (=es; =e) **point**, dot; full-
 stop; item. — ein Uhr, at one
 o'clock precisely

pünktlich, *adj.* punctual, precise

Quader, *m.* (=s) or =stein, **squared**
 hewn stone

Quelle, *f.* spring, source

Rabe, *m.* **raven**

Rad, *n.* (=es; pl. "er) **wheel**

Rand, *m.* (pl. "er) edge; brink;
 brim; margin

Rang, *m.* **rank**; grade, degree; row
 (of seats), tier (of boxes)

Rat(h), *m.* (pl. "e, see § 70, c) coun-
 sel, advice; council

rat(h)en,* to advise, counsel; to
 guess, divine

Raub, *m.* (pl. § 70, c) **robbery**

Räuber, *m.* robber

Rauch, *m.* smoke

rauchen, to smoke (**reek**)

rauh, *adj.* rough, coarse, harsh,
 rude

raunen, to whisper

Rechenſchaft, *f.* account, **reckoning**.
zur — forbern, to call to account

rechnen, (1) to **reckon**, calculate;
 (2) — auf, to count, depend upon

Rechnung, *f.* (pl. =en) reckoning, cal-
 culation; account, bill, score

recht, *adj.* **right**; straight

Recht, *n.* (=es; =e) right; privilege;
 law; justice. — *geben* (with *dat.*),
 to decide in one's favour; to do
 justice to, justify

Rede, *f.* speech, language; question.
in die — fallen, to interrupt. —
stehen, to give an account of one's
self. wovon ist die — ? what is the
question about ?

redlich, *adj.* honest

Redlichkeit, *f.* honesty

Redner, *m.* orator, speaker

Regel, *f.* rule; regulation

regeln, to regulate, rule

Regen, *m.* rain, shower

Regenwasser, *n.* rain-water

regieren, to reign

Regiment, *n.* (pl. =er) regiment

regnen, to rain

reich, *adj.* rich; wealthy

reichlich, *adj.* or *adv.* plentiful(ly),
ample; amply, handsomely

Reichtum, *m.* riches, wealth

Reichswehr, *n.* pl. imperial troops

Reim, *m.* (=es; =e) rhyme

rein, *adj.* or *adv.* clean; clear; in-
nocent, pure; plain, simple

Reis, *n.* (=es; pl. =er) sprig, twig

Reis, *m.* rice

Reise, *f.* journey, voyage, travel

reisen, to travel, journey

Reisende(r), traveller

reißen,* (1) to tear, split, burst,
rend, wrest, drag; (2) to sketch

reiten,* to ride, go on horseback.
spazieren —, to take a ride

Reiter, *m.* rider, horseman; trooper,
cavalier

Reiterei, *f.* cavalry, horsemen

Reiz, *m.* (pl. =e) attraction; charm;
irritation

reizen, to charm, attract; to irritate,
provoke, stimulate, excite

reizend, *adj.* charming

rennen,* to run, race, course

Rest, *m.* (=es; =e) remainder, rem-
nant, rest

retten, to save, rescue, deliver

Reue, *f.* repentance, penitence; re-
morse

reuen, *impers.* (with *acc.* of *pers.*) to
repent, regret, rue

Rhein, *m.* (=es) Rhine

Rhodus, Rhodes

richten, to direct, turn; to level,
point; to adjust; to judge

richtig, *adj.* right

Riese, *m.* giant

riet(h),* see rat(h)en

Rind, *n.* (=er) horned cattle

Rindfleisch, *n.* beef

Ring, *m.* ring

Ritter, *m.* knight, cavalier

Roman, *m.* (=s; =e) novel, romance

Römer, *m.* Roman

römisch, *adj.* Roman

Rose, *f.* rose

Ros, *m.* (pl. =e) horse; charger

rot, or roth, *adj.* red, ruddy

Rotkäppchen, *n.* Little Red Riding-
hood

röt(h)lich, *adj.* reddish

Rot(h)wein, red wine

Ruder, *n.* rudder; oar; helm

Ruf, *m.* (=es; =e) call; cry; fame;
repute, character

rufen,* to call

Ruh(e), *f.* rest, repose; peace, tran-
quillity

ruhen, to rest, repose, sleep

ruhig, *adj.* quiet, tranquil, still

rühmen, to praise. *refl.* (with *gen.*)
to glory (in), boast (of), pride
one's self

rund, *adj.* round

Saal, *m.* (pl. =e) hall; drawing-
room; saloon

Saat, *f.* (pl. =en) seed; standing
corn

Sache, *f.* thing; affair, matter
(sake); case. die — verhält sich,
the state of things (matter)
stands

sagen, to say, tell; to speak; to
signify

Salz, *n.* (=es; =e) salt

Same (=ns), *m.* Samen, *m.* (=s) seed;
grain (p. 16)

Sammlung, *f.* collection; gathering
sämtlich, *adj.* or *adv.* all; each
and all

Samstag, *m.* (=es; =e) Saturday

Sand, *m.* (=es) sand

sanft, *adj.* or *adv.* soft, mild,
gentle

Sänger, *m.* singer, songster; min-
strel, poet, bard

satz, see sitzen

sauer, *adj.* sour, acid, tart; (fig.)
cross, crabbed. es sich — werden

lassen, to toil hard

Säule, *f.* pillar, column

ᛖᛗaar, f. (pl. =en) host, multitude, crowd; troop
ᛖᛗaḥ, n. chess. — dem Kōnige! check to the king!
ᛖᛗaḥt, m. (=es; pl. =en and "e) shaft (of a mine); pit
ᛖᛗade, m. (=ns; pl. "n) or **ᛖᛗaden, m.** (=s) (p. 16) damage, harm; detriment, prejudice; loss; injury. —! a pity!
ᛖᛗaf, n. (pl. =e) **sheep**
ᛖᛗaffen,* (1) to create; (2) (reg.) to do, to make, to work (**shape**); to procure, transport; to provide
ᛖᛗam, f. shame
ᛖᛗāmen, (ᛖḥ) to be ashamed. **ᛖᛗāme diḥ!** for shame! fie!
ᛖᛗarf, adj. sharp; acute
ᛖᛗatten, m. shade, shadow
ᛖᛗaṭ, m. (pl. "e) treasure, store
ᛖᛗāgen, to value, estimate, appreciate, esteem; to deem, consider. **gering** —, to despise
ᛖᛗauen, to look, behold, see
ᛖᛗaufspiel, n. (=s; =e) spectacle; sight; comedy
ᛖᛗeffel, m. bushel
ᛖᛗeiden,* (1) *trans.* to divide, separate; to dissolve; to divorce. (2) *intrans.* to part; to set out; to depart
ᛖᛗein, m. shine, light; appearance, aspect; glare, gleam; show, pretence
ᛖᛗeinen,* to **shine;** to appear, seem
ᛖᛗeitern, to be wrecked, frustrated
ᛖᛗelsten,* to **scold, chide;** to nickname
ᛖᛗenten, to give, bestow, present; to grant; to retail
ᛖᛗuen, to shun, fear, shirk
ᛖᛗiḍſal, n. (pl. =e) fate, destiny
ᛖᛗieſen,* to **shoot, dart, cast**
ᛖᛗiff, n. (pl. =e) **ship, vessel, boat**
ᛖᛗiffbruch, m. shipwreck
ᛖᛗiffbrüchig, shipwrecked
ᛖᛗiffen, to ship, sail, navigate
ᛖᛗiḥb, m. and n. (pl. =e) **shield;** (pl. =er) scutcheon; signboard
ᛖᛗiḥwacḥ(e), f. sentinel. — **ſtehen,** to stand (keep) sentry; to be on duty
ᛖᛗiſf, n. reed, rush, bulrush
ᛖᛗilt,* see **ᛖᛗelsten**

ſchimmern, to glimmer, twinkle; to be brilliant
ᛖᛗlaḥt, f. (pl. =en) battle (**slaughter**)
ᛖᛗlaḥtſeld, n. (pl. =er) battle-field, field of battle
ᛖᛗlaſ, m. sleep
ᛖᛗlaſzimner, n. bedroom
ſchlafen,* to **sleep, be asleep**
ſchlāfern, inpers. to feel drowsy. **eſ ſchlāfert miḥ,** I am sleepy
ᛖᛗlag, m. (pl. "e) (1) blow, stroke, hit; clap; beating (of the heart); striking (of a clock). (2) song (of a bird)
ſchlagen,* to beat, strike, hit (**slay**); to wrap
ᛖᛗlange, f. serpent, snake
ſchlecht, adj. bad. adv. badly
ſchleichen,* to sneak, creep, crawl (**sleek**)
ᛖᛗleſien, n. Silesia
ſchleunig, adj. or adv. quick, prompt, swift, =ſt, in all haste
ſchließ, pret. of ſchlaſen
ſchließen,* to shut, close, lock; to conclude, finish, end; to infer
ſchlimm, adj. ill, bad; wrong; hard up
ᛖᛗloṡ, n. (pl. "er) (1) lock; (2) castle
ſchlug,* see **ſchlagen**
ſchmecken, (with dat. of pers.) to taste; to relish
ſchmeicheln, (with dat.) to flatter
ᛖᛗmerz, m. (=ens or =es; =en) pain
ache, smart; suffering
ᛖᛗmetterling, m. butterfly
ᛖᛗmied, ᛖᛗmidt, m. smith
ᛖᛗmut, m. dirt; filth (smut)
ſchmutzig, adj. dirty; (fig.) mean
ᛖᛗnalle, f. buckle, clasp
ᛖᛗnee, m. (=s) **snow**
ſchneiden,* to cut
ſchnell, adj. or adv. quick, fast, swift
ſchon, adv. already, now; even; indeed, surely, no doubt (see Ex. 50). — gut, that will do. — lange, long ago
ſchön, adj. and adv. beautiful; handsome; fair, fine. danke —, many thanks
ᛖᛗönheit, f. beauty
ᛖᛗöpfung, f. creation
ſchreiben,* to write

ſchreien,* to scream, shriek, cry
 ſchreiten,* to stride, step, stalk, pace;
 to proceed
 ſchrift, *f.* (pl. =en) writing; type;
 publication, works; paper, journal.
 die heilige —, Holy Writ, Scrip-
 ture
 ſchriftſteller, *m.* author, writer
 ſchritt, *m.* (=e) step, stride, pace;
 gait
 ſchrot, *n.* trunk, block; (fig.) cut,
 make, build. von altem — und
 Korn, of the good old stock. von
 ächtem — und Korn, of sterling
 worth
 Schuh, *m.* (=es; =e) shoe
 Schule, *f.* school
 Schüler, *m.* (=s) scholar, pupil;
 schoolboy, disciple
 Schuld, *f.* (pl. =en) guilt, crime; debt;
 fault. ich bin nicht daran —, that is
 no fault of mine. er hat (trägt)
 die —, it is his fault; he is to
 blame
 Schutz, *m.* protection, shelter; de-
 fence
 Schüt(e) *m.* (=en), marksman; archer;
 rifleman
 ſchwach, *adj.* or *adv.* weak, feeble;
 faint
 ſchwanzen, to stagger, totter, toss,
 reel, swing, rock; (fig.) to vacil-
 late, hesitate, fluctuate
 Schweidnitz, *n.* a town in Silesia
 ſchweigen,* to be silent; to keep si-
 lence; to cease speaking
 Schweiß, *m.* sweat, perspiration
 ſchwer, *adj.* (1) heavy; (2) (fig.)
 difficult, hard
 Schwert, *n.* (=es; =er) sword
 Schwester, *f.* sister
 ſchwimmen,* to swim, float
 ſchwindlich (ſchwindlig), *adj.* giddy,
 dizzy
 Schwur, *m.* (pl. "e) oath, swearing;
 curse. einen — thun, to take an
 oath
 Sklave, *m.* (=n) slave
 ſechs, **six**
 ſechzig, **sixty**
 See, (1) *m.* (=s; =n) lake. (2) *f.*
sea
 Seefahrer, *m.* seafaring man, ma-
 riner
 Seele, *f.* soul, mind; human being

Segel, *n.* sail. unter — gehen, to set
 sail
 Segen, *m.* blessing; benediction;
 grace
 segnen, to bless
 ſehen,* to see, perceive; to look,
 behold
 ſehnen, *refl.* (nach) to long after, yearn
 towards
 ſehr, *adv.* very, very much, much
 (see p. § 60, 5 *). bitte ſehr! pray
 don't trouble yourself
 ſein, *aux. v.* to be, exist (p. 52)
 ſein(er), *pers. pron.* (*gen.* of er and
 es) of him, of his, of it
 ſein (ſeine, ſein) *poss. pron.* his, its
 ſeinige, *ſeine, poss. pron.* his, its
 ſeit, *prep.* or *conj.* (ſeitdem) since.
 — wann? how long? — drei
 Tagen, these three days
 Seite, *f.* (pl. =n) side; flank; page
 ſelber, ſelbſt, *pron.* self (see Ex. 45)
 ſelig, *adj.* blessed; late
 ſelten, *adj.* or *adv.* rare, scarce,
 infrequent, seldom, rarely,
 scarcely
 Seltenheit, *f.* rarity, scarceness
 ſetzen, (1) to set, put, place; (2)
 to stake, lay. auf's Spiel —, to
 put at stake
 ſich, (1) *refl. pron., acc.* and *dat.* him-
 self, herself, itself, one's self, *pl.*
 themselves; (2) *recipr. pron.* each
 other, one another
 ſicher, *adj.* secure, safe, sure, cer-
 tain
 ſie, *pers. pron.* (*nom.* and *acc.*)
 (1) *sing.* she, her; (2) *pl.* they,
 them. Sie, you
 ſieben, **seven**
 ſiebzehn, **seventeen**
 Sieg, *m.* (pl. =e) victory, conquest
 Siegeszeichen, *n.* sign of victory;
 trophy
 Silber, *n.* silver
 ſind, 3 p. *pl.* Pres. Indic. of ſein
 ſingen,* to sing
 ſinken,* to sink, give way
 Sinn, *m.* (=s; =e or =en) sense; feel-
 ing; taste; mind; intention;
 meaning; thought. bei =en, in
 one's senses
 Simbſt, *n.* (pl. =er) emblem, symbol
 ſinnen,* to think, meditate, muse,
 reflect

Slave, m. slave
Sneewittchen, n. little Snow-white
so, adv. so, thus, in that manner, as.
conj. so, so as. *so Etwas*, such a thing. *so ein*, such a. *so wie*, as, such as. *so wol als auch...*, as well as... *so bald als*, as soon as
soeben, or *so eben*, *adv.* just now
sogleich, sofort, adv. immediately, at once, forthwith
Sohn, m. (=es; pl. "e) **son**
Soldat, m. soldier
sollen, aux. v. (1) **shall**, ought, must, should; (2) to be obliged; (3) to be or have to; (4) to be said, reported
sondern, conj. but
Sonnabend, m. (*gen.* =s) Saturday
Sonne, f. sun
Sonntag, m. Sunday
sonst, adv. otherwise, else; besides; in other respects; at other times, formerly. — *nichts*, nothing else
Sorge, f. care, concern; anxiety
sorgen, to care, take care (of); to attend (to), look after
Sorte, f. sort, kind
Spanien, n. Spain
spanisch, adj. **Spanish**
Spaß, m. (pl. "e) jest, joke; fun, lark
spät, adj. late; backward
spazieren (gehen), to go for a walk, take a walk. — *fahren*, to take a drive. — *reiten*, to go out for a ride
Speise, f. food
Sperling, m. sparrow
spicken, to lard. *gut gespickt*, well-lined
Spiel, n. (pl. =e) play, playing; sport, game
spielen, to play, sport, gamble; to perform
spinnen,* to **spin**; to twist; to purr
Spinne, f. spider
Spion, m. (pl. =e) **spy**
Spott, m. (=es) mockery, scorn; scoffing
Sprache, f. language, **speech**, tongue, idiom
sprechen,* to **speak**, talk; to say
spricht,* see *sprechen*
Spruchwort, n. (=es; "er) proverb, saying, saw

springen,* to **spring**, leap, jump
Staat, m. (=es; =en) **state**; parade, pomp; finery
Stadt, f. (pl. "e) town; city
Stadtmauer, f. (pl. =n) fortifications
Stall, m. (pl. "e) **stall**, stable
stehen,* Pret. of *stehen*
Stand, m. (pl. "e) **stand**; standing-place, position; post; class; rank. *zu =e kommen*,* to take place, come off. — *halten*,* to stand one's ground; to hold one's own
standhaft, adj. steady, steadfast; constant
Standhaftigkeit, f. steadiness; constancy
stark, adj. strong; stout. *adv.* strongly; hard
Stärke, f. strength, vigour; force
Statt, f. place, **stead**
statt, prep. with *gen.* **instead of**
Staub, m. (=es) dust; powder. *sich aus dem =e machen*, to take to one's heels, to run away
Stäubchen, n. mote, atom
staunen (über), to be astonished, wonder (at)
Staunen, n. astonishment
stecken, to **stick**, put, place; to be concealed; to lie hidden
Steg, m. (pl. =e) path, foot-bridge, foot-plank
stehen,* (1) to **stand**; (2) to stop, remain; (3) with *dat.* to suit, fit
steigen,* (1) to rise, climb, mount, ascend; (2) to descend; to advance, increase (in price)
steil, adj. steep, precipitous
Stein, m. (pl. =e) **stone**, rock
Stelle, f. place, spot; position, situation; employment, office; passage (of a book). *auf der —*, on the spot
stellen, to put, place, set up; to station, post
sterben,* to die (**starve**)
Stern, m. (=es; =e) **star**
stets, adv. constantly, continually, always, ever
steuern, to **steer**, pilot
Stich, m. (pl. =e) sting, prick. *im =e lassen*,* to leave in the lurch
Stiefel, m. (pl. —) boot

stieg,* *Pret.* of steigen
 Stier, *m.* (pl. =e) bull (**steer**)
 Stift, *m.* (see p. 96) peg, tag
 stiften, to institute, found, establish
 still(e), *adj.* or *adv.* **still**, silent;
 quiet; calm, serene. still=schweigen,*
 to be silent. still=stehen,* to be at
 (come to) a standstill
 Stimme, *f.* (1) voice; tune. (2)
 vote, suffrage
 Stirn, *f.* brow, forehead; (fig.)
 cheek, insolence. die — bieten,* to
 oppose one
 stolz, *adj.* proud
 Stolz, *m.* pride
 Storch, *m.* (pl. "e) **stork**
 Strahl, *m.* (=es; =en) beam, ray; jet
 (of water); flash (of lightning)
 Straße, *f.* (pl. =n) road, way; **street**
 Strauch, *m.* (pl. "e or "er) shrub
 Stroh, *n.* **straw**; thatch
 Strom, *m.* (=es; pl. "e) **stream**;
 large river; torrent
 Stück, *n.* (=es; =e) piece
 Stückwert, *n.* piece (patch) work
 Student, *m.* (=en) student
 Studium, *n.* (pl. Studien) **study**
 Stunde, *f.* hour; league; lesson
 Sturm, *m.* (=es; pl. "e) **storm**,
 charge, assault. im — nehmen,* to
 storm, take by assault
 stürzen, (1) *intrans.* to be precipitated;
 to rush (fall) down. (2) *trans.*
 to precipitate, hurl down; to
 plunge
 stützen, to prop, stay; to support,
 sustain. *refl.* to rest (rely)
 suchen, to seek, search, look for
 Süden, *m.* South; Süd, South wind
 Summe, *f.* sum, amount
 Sumpf, *m.* (pl. "e) **swamp**, marsh,
 bog
 Sumpfgras, *n.* sedge
 Sünde, *f.* **sin**
 süß, *adj.* **sweet**. =es Wasser, fresh
water
 tadeln, to blame, find fault with,
 censure
 Tag, *m.* (=es; =e) **day**; daylight.
 bei Tage, in the daytime. des Tages,
 a day. eines Tages, once, one
 day. heut zu Tage, now-a-days.
 heut über acht Tage, this day week

täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* **daily**
 Tausend, *n.* (pl. =e) a **thousand**.
adj. thousand
 Teich, *m.* (pl. =e) pond, pool
 Teil, *m.* and *n.* (pl. =e) part, share,
 (deal). zu — werden, (with *dat.*
 of *pers.*) to fall to the lot of
 Teilnahme, *f.* sympathy. teil=nehmen*
 (an), to take share (in); to feel
 sympathy
 Teutone, *m.* **Teuton**
 Thal, *n.* (pl. "er) valley, **dale**
 that,* *Pret.* of thun
 That, *f.* (pl. =en) **deed**, act, feat
 T(h)au, *m.* **dew**
 Theater, *n.* **theatre**
 Thee, *m.* **tea**
 Theil, see Teil
 t(h)ener, *adj.* and *adv.* dear; dearly;
 expensive; beloved
 T(h)ier, *n.* (=es; =e) animal; beast
 Thor, *m.* (=en) fool
 Thor, *n.* (pl. =e) gate, gateway
 Thräne, *f.* tear
 Thron, *m.* (=es; =e) **throne**
 thun,* to do, make; to put
 Thür(e), *f.* (pl. =en) **door**
 tief, *adj.* **deep**, low; hollow; pro-
 found
 Tiefe, *f.* (pl. =n) **depth**; deep
 sea
 Tiger, *m.* **tiger**
 Tod, *m.* **death**
 to(d)t, *adj.* **dead**
 tragen,* (1) to bear, carry; (2) to
 yield, produce, bring forth; (3)
 to wear
 träg(e), *adj.* lazy, idle, indolent,
 slothful; dull, sluggish
 Trägheit, *f.* laziness, idleness; sloth;
 sluggishness
 Trant, *m.* (pl. "e) **drink**, beverage
 trant,* *Pret.* of trinten
 Traube, *f.* bunch of grapes
 trauen, (with *dat.*) to trust, confide
 (in), rely upon
 Trauer, *f.* mourning, sorrow, grief,
 affliction
 Traum, *m.* (=es; pl. "e) **dream**;
 reverie
 träumen, to **dream**
 traurig, *adj.* sad, mournful; sorrow-
 ful; **dreary**
 treffen,* to hit, strike; to meet
 (with), fall in (with); to guess

treiben,* (1) *trans.* to **drive**, put in motion; to urge; to carry on.

(2) *intrans.* to drift, go adrift

Treppe, *f.* (pl. =n) staircase, stairs

treten,* to **tread**, step; kick

treu, *adj.* faithful, **true**, trusty

Treu(e), *f.* faith, fidelity; honesty; loyalty, fealty

trinken,* to **drink**

troden, *adj.* **dry**, arid, barren

Trog, *m.* defiance. — bieten, (with *dat.*) to set one at defiance; to brave

troß, *prep.* (with *gen.*) in spite of, notwithstanding

trotzen, (with *dat.*) to defy, bid defiance

trüb(e), *adj.* troubled, thick, muddy, turbid; (fig.) gloomy, dull, melancholy, sad

Trunk, *m.* (=es) **drink**, draught

Trupp, *m.* **troop**, band, gang. (pl. =n) troops, forces

Tuch, *n.* (pl. "er) cloth; linen; kerchief)

Tugend, *f.* (pl. =en) virtue

Thramm', *m.* (=en) **tyrant**

thyrannisch, *adj.* tyrannical

üben, to exercise, practise

über, *prep.* (with *acc.* or *dat.*) **over**, above; about; during. heute —

adht Tage, this day week

überdrüssig, *adj.* (with *gen.*) tired, weary, bored, sick (of)

überein, *adv.* of one accord, in accordance

übereinkommen,* to come to an agreement

übereinstimmen, =treffen,* to accord, agree, harmonise

Ueberfall, *m.* sudden attack; inroad; onslaught; surprise

überfallen,* to attack suddenly; to overtake

Ueberfluß, *m.* overflow; (fig.) plenty, abundance, superfluity

Uebermuth, *m.* (1) excessive joy, wantonness, wild spirits; (2) arrogance, foolhardiness

übernachten, to pass the night; to sleep for the night

übernehmen, to undertake, assume

überrraschen, to surprise

überreden, to talk over, persuade

überfluthen,* to overflow, flood, inundate

überföhren, to put over; ferry over

überföhren, to translate

Uebersetzung, *f.* translation

überstehen,* to endure, surmount, recover from

übersteigen,* to step over (cross); to climb, scale; to surpass, exceed

überzeugen, to convince, persuade

Ueberzeugung, *f.* conviction, persuasion

Uhr, *f.* (pl. =en) clock, timepiece watch; **hour**, time of day. wie

viel — ist es? what is the time?

um, (I.) *prep.* (with *acc.*) (1) about, round, around; (2) for, on account of; (3) for the sake of;

(4) by. (II.) *conj.* in order to

umbringen,* to kill, murder

umgeben,* to surround

umgehen,* to go round; to associate, have intercourse. umgehen,

to go round about, walk round; to avoid, elude, evade

umher', *adv.* round, all round, round about

umhin, *adv.* (— können). ich kann nicht —, I cannot help (refrain from)

umringen, to surround, encompass, beset

unbegrenzt, *adj.* unlimited, boundless

und, *conj.* **and**; — wenn, even if

unerföhroden, *adj.* undaunted, dauntless

unfern, *prep.* (with *gen.*) not **far** off, near

Ungebuld, *f.* impatience

ungefähr, *adv.* about, nearly, almost; by chance, accidentally, casually

ungeheuer, *adj.* enormous, huge, monstrous

ungemischt, *adj.* unmixed, unalloyed

Unglück, *n.* (=es) misfortune; bad (ill) luck; disaster; adversity;

distress; unhappiness

unglücklich, *adj.* unhappy, unfortunate (**unlucky**). *adv.* =er Weise, unfortunately, unluckily

unrecht, *adj.* or *adv.* not **right**, wrong; unfair, unjust; improper;

amiss

Unrecht, *n.* wrong ; injustice, injury.
 — haben, to be in the wrong. —
 geben, (with *dat.*) to declare to be
 in the wrong
 uns, (1) *pers. pron., acc. us, dat.* to
 us ; (2) *refl.* ourselves, to our-
 selves ; (3) each other, to each
 other
 unser, (1) *pers. pron. (gen. of wir) of*
us ; (2) unser (unser, f., unser, n.)
poss. pron. our, ours
 unsterblich, *adj.* immortal
 unten, *adv.* below ; beneath, **under-**
 neath. von — auf, from the bot-
 tom, from below
 unter, *prep.* (with *acc. or dat.*) (1)
 under ; beneath ; underneath ; (2)
 among, amongst ; (3) during
 untergehen,* to go down, perish,
 sink ; to set
 unterhalten,* to maintain, support.
refl. to converse ; to amuse one's
 self, be entertained
 unterhaltend, *adj.* entertaining, amus-
 ing
 unterlassen,* to omit, neglect ; to
 leave off, discontinue ; to fail to
 do a thing
 unternehmen,* to undertake, at-
 tempt
 Unternehmen, *n.* or Unternehmung, *f.*
 undertaking, enterprise, attempt
 unterst(e), *adj.* lowest, undermost,
 nethermost
 unvergeßlich, *adj.* not to be **forgot-**
ten ; memorable
 unverloren, *adj.* secure, inalienable

Vater, *m.* (pl. ") **father**
 Vaterland, *n.* **fatherland**
 Vaterlandsliebe, *f.* patriotism ; love of
 one's country
 Veilchen, *n.* **violet**
 Venebig, *n.* **Venice**
 verbal, *adj.* verbal
 Verbum, *n.* **verb**
 verbergen,* to hide, to conceal
 verbieten,* to **forbid**, prohibit
 verbinden,* (1) to **bind** up, tie ; to
 join, unite, combine. (2) to dress
 (a wound). *refl.* to pledge, en-
 gage
 Verbindung, *f.* connection ; alliance ;
 combination

verblichen, to fade, wither ; (fig.) to
 perish
 verdanken, to owe, be indebted to
 verderben,* (1) *intrans.* to spoil, be
 spoiled ; to go to ruin. (2) *trans.*
 to spoil, ruin, destroy ; to corrupt,
 pervert, deprave
 verdoppeln, to **double**, redouble
 vereinigen, to **unite**, join, combine ;
 to associate
 verfolgen, to pursue, persecute
 vergangen, *adj.* (from P.P. of vergehen)
 by, gone, past
 Vergangenheit, *f.* past ; time past
 vergeben,* (with *dat.*) to **forgive**,
 pardon
 vergehen,* to pass away
 Vergehen, *n.* error, fault, trespass
 vergeßten,* (w. *gen. or acc.*) to **forget**
 vergießen,* to spill, shed
 vergleichen,* (mit) to compare ; to ad-
 just, reconcile
 Vergnügen, *n.* pleasure, enjoyment ;
 content, contentment
 vergönnen, to permit, grant, allow
 vergraben,* to bury
 verhalten,* to behave, conduct one's
 self. *refl.* to be in a certain
 state. wie verhält sich die Sache?
 how does the matter stand ?
 Verhältnis, *n.* relation, connection ;
 proportion, ratio ; circumstance,
 affairs
 verhehlen, to hide, conceal
 verkaufen, to sell
 verkürzen, to shorten, abridge, ab-
 breviate, diminish, curtail
 verlassen,* to leave, quit ; to forsake,
 abandon. *refl.* sich — auf, to rely,
 depend, reckon (upon)
 verlegen, I. (1) to remove, transport,
 transfer ; (2) to mislay ; (3) to pub-
 lish (a book, &c.). II. *adj.* discon-
 certed ; embarrassed, perplexed
 Verlegenheit, *f.* embarrassment, per-
 plexity ; predicament. in — setzen,
 to embarrass, disconcert
 verlieren,* to **lose**. verloren gehen, to
 be lost
 verloren, *adj.* lost ; **forlorn** ; done
 for. — gehen, to be lost, miscarry.
 — geben, to give up (a game)
 vermeiden,* to avoid, shun, forbear
 Vermögen, *n.* ability, power, means ;
 property ; fortune

Berurtheil, *f.* reason, judgment
 vernünftig, *adj.* or *adv.* rational;
 reasonable; sensible, judicious
 verreisen, (*nach*) to start, set-out on a
 journey; to travel to
 verrichten, to do, perform, execute,
 transact
 verschieden, *adj.* different, various;
 several, sundry
 verschlagen,* to cast away. *adj.* cun-
 ning, crafty
 verschlingen,* to swallow up, devour
 verschwenden, to spend, squander,
 lavish
 versprochen,* *Pret.* of versprechen
 versprechen,* to promise
 Versprechen, *n.* promise
 verstehen,* to understand, compre-
 hend; mean. *refl.* (*auf*) to be a
 good hand at; to be a good judge
 (of); to be well up to. *das* versteht
sich von selbst! of course! unques-
 tionably! (*cela va sans dire*)
 verstreichen,* to pass away, elapse
 Versuch, *m.* (=e; =e) experiment,
 trial; attempt
 Versucher, *m.* tempter
 Vertrauen, *n.* (*auf*) confidence, **trust**,
 faith
 vertraut, *adj.* intimate; conversant,
 familiar
 Vertraute, *m.* and *f.* confidant, inti-
 mate friend
 verurtheilen, to condemn, sentence,
 doom
 verwandeln, to change, alter, turn; to
 transform
 verweisen,* to banish, exile; (*with*
dat. of *pers*) to rebuke, reprimand
 verwunden, to wound, hurt, injure
 verwundern, to astonish, surprise,
 amaze, **wonder**
 verzagen, to despond, lose heart
 verzaubern, to enchant, bewitch, fas-
 cinate
 verzeihen,* to pardon, forgive, ex-
 cuse
 Verzeihung, *f.* pardon, forgiveness
 verzichten, (*auf*) to renounce, resign,
 forego, waive
 Vesuv, *m.* **Vesuvius**
 Vieh, *n.* beast, brute; cattle
 viel, *adj.* & *adv.* much, a great deal
 viele, many

vielleicht, *adv.* perhaps, possibly, may
 be
 vier, **four**
 Viertel, *n.* **fourth** part, quarter. ein
 — auf zehn, a quarter past nine.
 drei — auf zehn, a quarter to ten
 vierzehn, fourteen. -- Tage, a fort-
 night
 vierzig, *adj.* forty
 Vogel, *m.* (pl. ") bird, **fowl**
 Vogelfänger, *m.* bird-catcher
 Volk, *n.* (pl. "er) people, nation,
folk
 voll, *adj.* **full**; filled
 voll(gut)gepöckelt, well-lined
 vollziehen,* to execute, fulfil; to
 carry into effect, perform
 vom, contraction of von dem
 von, *prep.* (*with dat.*) of, from (see
 § 64, and Ex. 37)
 vor, (1) *adv.* **before**, forward; (2)
prep. (*with acc.* or *dat.*) (see p. 88
 and Ex. 53) before; in preference
 to; from; with; ago. — acht
 Tagen, a week ago, this day
 week
 vorbereiten, to prepare
 Vorfall, *m.* (pl. "e) incident, event,
 occurrence
 vorhaben,* to design, intend, have
 in view, propose
 vorhanden, *adj.* at hand, ready; ex-
 isting, extant
 vorher, *adv.* and *prefix*, before, be-
 beforehand, previously
 vorkommen,* (1) to come out from,
 to come forth; (2) to happen,
 occur, befall; (3) to appear,
 seem
 vornehmen,* (1) to take in hand. (2)
refl. (*sich* etwas —) to intend, pur-
 pose, resolve
 Vorschlag, *m.* (=e; "e) proposal
 vorsehen,* to foresee, provide
 for
 Vorsehung, *f.* Providence; precau-
 tion; provision
 vorstellen, to put before; to intro-
 duce (one to another); to repre-
 sent, perform, play, act; to make
 a representation. *refl.* to fancy,
 imagine
 Vort(h)eil, *m.* advantage, interest
 vorwärts, *adv.* **forward**, forwards;
 ahead

Vorzeit, *f.* former times; time of old, antiquity

Vorzug, *m.* (pl. ^{te}) preference; superiority; advantage

Waare, *f.* **ware**; commodity; merchandise, goods

wachen, to be awake; to watch, guard

wachsen, * to **wax**; to grow, increase

Waffe, *f.* **weapon**, arm

Wage, *f.* balance; scale

Wagschale, *f.* scale

wagen, to venture, hazard, risk, dare, attempt. frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen, well begun is half done

Wagen, *m.* waggon, (**wain**) cart; carriage, coach

wägen, to **weigh** (*trans.*)

Wahl, *f.* (pl. ^{ten}) choice; election; selection; alternative

wählen, to choose select, elect

wahr, *adj.* true; downright; regular.

nicht — ? is it not so? *adv.* truly

wahrscheinlich, *adj.* or *adv.* probable, probably

Wahrscheinlichkeit, *f.* probability

währen, to last, endure, continue

während, (1) *prep.* (with *gen.*) during.

(2) *conj.* while, whilst

wahrscheinlich, *adj.* or *adv.* probable; probably

Wald, *m.* (pl. ^{er}) **wood**, forest

Waldbenier, **Waldenses**, Vaudois

Wand, *f.* (pl. ^e) wall; partition

Wanderer, *m.* **wanderer**

wann, *adv.* **when**. dann und —, now and then

war, Pret. Indic. of sein

ward, Pret. of werden

warm, *adj.* **warm**, hot

Wärme, *f.* **warmth**, heat; ardour

warnen, (vor) to **warn**, caution

warten, (1) (auf) to wait (for). (2) (with *gen.*) to attend upon, tend; to nurse

warum, *adv.* why, wherefore, on what account

was, *interrog.* and *rel. pron.* (1) **what**; that. — für, what (sort) of? (2) *indef. pron.* for Etwas, something

Wasser, *n.* **water**

Weg, *m.* **way**, road, route; manner. keines ^{es}, by no means

weg, *adv.* **away**, gone off

wegen, *prep.* (with *gen.*) on account of, for the sake of

weh, *interj.* alas! woe to! woe betide! — mir! woe is me!

Weh, *n.* **woe**; pain

weichen, (1) to soften; (2) * to yield; to depart from

Weihnachten, *f. pl.* Christmas

weil, *subord. conj.* because; **while**

Wein, *m.* (^{es}; ^e) **wine**

weinen, to weep; to **whine**

weise (weis), *adj.* **wise**; *adv.* wisely.

der Weise, ein Weiser, wise man, sage

Weise, *f.* (1) manner, method; (2) tune, melody; (3) ^{weise}, *adverbial suffix* (= English *wise* and French *-ment*) added to *adj.* (with *genit. inflect.*) to form adverbs of manner: gleicherweise, likewise

weisen, * to point, show

Weisheit, *f.* wisdom, knowledge

weiß, *adj.* **white**

weiß(t), Pres. Indic. Sing. of wissen

weit, *adj.* **wide**, broad; far, distant

weither', *adv.* from afar

weithin, far and wide

welch (^{er}, ^e, ^{es}), (1) *rel.* and *interrog. pron.* who, **which**, that, what;

(2) *partit.* some

Welle, *f.* (pl. ⁿ) wave, billow

Welt, *f.* (pl. ⁿ) **world**

Weltgericht, *n.* last judgment

Weltgeschichte, *f.* history of the world; universal history

wem, *dat.*, wen, *acc.* of wer

Wendekreis, *m.* tropic

wenig, *adj.* and *adv.* little, few

wenigstens, *adv.* at least

wenn, *subord. conj.* **when**; if. — nur, provided that. — schon, though, although

wer, (1) *interrog. pron.* **who**? (2) *rel. pron.* who; he (or she) who, whoever

werben, * (um) to woo, canvass (for), enlist

werden, *aux. v.* * to become; to be (see p. 53). los —, to get rid of.

mir wird... zu Mut(h), I feel...
werfen, * to throw, cast, pelt

Werk, *n.* (^{es}; ^e) **work**. alles ins — setzen, to leave no stone unturned

Wert(h), *m.* value, worth. *adj.*

worth; worthy

Wesen, *n.* existence; being; essence;

Wesens, fuss, noise

wesentlich, *adj.* essential; real, actual

weß, wessen, (*gen.* of wer, was)

whose? of whom, of what

weßhalb, weßwegen, why, wherefore?

Westen, *m.* **West**; West, *m.* West wind

Wetter, *n.* **weather**; storm

Wetterglas, *n.* barometer

wichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* **weighty**; important

wider, *prep.* (with *acc.*) against; contrary

widerfahren,* (with *dat.*) to happen, occur, befall

widerwärtig, *adj.* contrary

Widerwärtigkeit, *f.* adversity; reverse of fortune

wie, than. (1) *adv.* how; (2) *conj.* as

wieder, *adv.* again; once more

wiederfahren, see widerfahren

wiederholen, to repeat, reiterate

wiederholt, repeatedly. zu *ten* Malen, repeatedly

Wiedersehen, *n.* meeting again. auf —, till we meet again (au revoir)

Wiege, *f.* cradle

wiegen,* to **weigh** (*intrans.*)

Wien, *n.* **Vienna**

Wiese, *f.* meadow

wievielte, or wievielte, *adj.* what number, what place in number; what day of the month?

wild, *adj.* **wild**, savage

Wilhelm, **William**

Wille, (1) *m.* (=ns) **will**. Willens sein, to be willing (see p. 16). (2) *prep.* and *suffix* in comp., for the sake of. meiner Willen, for my sake. um... Willen, for the sake of (see p. 33)

willigen (in), to consent (to)

Wind, *m.* **wind**

wir, *pers. pron.* **we**

wirklich, *adj.* real, actual. *adv.* really, actually

Wirklichkeit, *f.* reality

Wirt(h), *m.* (=es; =e) landlord; host; innkeeper

wissen,* to know (**wit**)

Wissen, *n.* knowledge

Wissenschaft, *f.* science; erudition; learning; general knowledge

wo, *adv.* **where**. wo...auch, wherever

wobei, *adv.* **whereby**

Woche, *f.* **week**

woher, *adv.* whence; where... from

wohin, *adv.* whither; where... to

wohl, or wol, *adv.* **well** (see Ex. 50)

wohlbekannt, *adj.* well-known

wo(h)lgebildet, well-formed

Wohnort, *m.* place of abode, domicile. Wohnsit, *m.* residence

Wolf, *m.* (=es; pl. "e) **wolf**

Wolke, *f.* cloud (**welkin**)

Wolle, *f.* **wool**

woran, *comp. adv.* **whereon**, where-to; whereof, of what

worauf, *comp. adv.* **whereon**, **whereupon**; on what (which)

woraus, *comp. adv.* whence, out of which

worin, *comp. adv.* **wherein**, in what (which)

Wort, *n.* (=es; pl. =e or "er, see p. 96) **word**; (pl. Wörter) separate

(single) words; (pl. Worte) saying, sentence, speech. in's —

fallen (with *dat.* of pers.) to interrupt

wortbrüchig, *adj.* faithless

wortgetreu, *adj.* and *adv.* literal

Wörterbuch, *n.* (=es; "er) dictionary, lexicon

Wunder, *n.* **wonder**; miracle; marvel; astonishment. es nimmt mich

—, I wonder

Wunsch, *m.* (pl. "e) **wish**; desire

wünschen, to **wish**

Würde, *f.* dignity

würdig, *adj.* (with *gen.*) **worthy**

Wurm, *m.* (=es; "er) **worm**; reptile; grub

Wurzel, *f.* root

Wüste, *f.* desert; **waste**

zagen, to be afraid; to lose heart; to be chickenhearted; to hesitate

Zahl, *f.* number, cipher

zahlen, to pay

zählen, to count, number, reckon

Zahn, *m.* (=es; pl. "e) **tooth**

Bauber, m. (=s) spell; enchantment; magic; charm

Bauberruthe, f. magician's wand

Bauberſchlaf, m. magic sleep

zehn, ten

zehnmal, ten times

Zeit, f. (pl. =en) time (**time**); the times. *bei =en, betimes.* *zu =en, now and then.* *eine Zeitlang, for a while*

zeitig, adj. or adv. timely; ripe, mature; early; in good time, betimes

Zeitung, f. newspaper (**tidings**)

Zelt, n. (pl. =e) tent (**tilt**)

*zerbrechen, ** to break to pieces. *ſich den Kopf —, to rack one's brains*

*ziehen, ** to draw; to pull, **tug**; to breed; to grow

Ziel, n. (=s; =e) goal, term; aim

Zimmer, n. chamber, room

Zins, m. (pl. =e) interest (**tithe**). *auf — auslegen, to lay out at interest*

zittern, to tremble, shake, quake

zögern, to hesitate; to linger

Zoll, m. (pl. =e) inch; (pl. "e) **toll**, duty; custom

Zone, f. zone

Born, m. anger, wrath. *in — gerathen, to get angry*

zu, (1) adv. **too**, over; (2) *prep.* (with *dat.*) **to**, for

*zu=bringen, ** to spend (pass) time

zugethan, attached to, fond of

Zukunft, f. future, futurity

*zu=nehmen, ** to increase, augment

*zu=ſchließen, ** to lock up, close, shut

Zucker, m. sugar

zuerſt' (in two syllables, zu=erſt'), adv.

first of all, at first, firstly

zufrieden, adj. content, satisfied

Zug, m. (pl. "e) draught (of air); haul (**tug**); trait; procession; march; train (railway)

zum, contraction of zu dem

Zuneigung, f. inclination, attachment, affection

Zunft, f. (pl. "e) guild; corporation

Zunge, f. tongue; language

zur, contraction of zu der

zurück, adv. back; backwards; back again

*zurück=kehren, =kommen, ** to return, come back: to go down in the world

*zurück=weichen, ** to recede

zusammen, adv. and *prefix*, together

*zu=ſehen, ** to look on, watch, take care, mind

*zu=wenden, ** to turn to; to put, apply, devote

Zuſchauer, m. spectator

zuwider, adv. contrary to, contradictory to

zwar, adv. indeed, in sooth

zwei, two

zweimal, adv. twice

Zweifel, m. doubt

zweifeln, to doubt (of)

Zwerg, m. (pl. =e) **dwarf**

*zwingen, ** to force, constrain, compel

zwischen, prep. (with *acc.* or *dat.*) **between**

zwölf, twelve

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH-GERMAN.

a (an), *indef. art.* **ein**, *m.*, **eine**, *f.*,
ein, *n.* (see Exs. 29-30)
able, *adj.* fähig, to be —, können *
(see Ex. 17, a); im Stande sein
about, (1) *adv.* (round) umher, herum,
rings herum; (2) *prep.* (round) um
...her, herum; (on account of) we=
gen (see Ex. 50); (nearly) ungefähr,
etwa. to set — a thing, etwas an=
fangen.* to have no money —,
kein Geld bei sich haben. to be a=
bout (see Ex. 16 (a)). look —
you! nimm dich in Acht!
above, *prep.* über, § 65. — all, über
Alles. — all things, vor allen Dingen
abscond, to, sich davon-machen
absence, Abwesenheit, *f.*
absorb, to, (lit.) ein-saugen *; (fig.) in
Anspruch nehmen *
abundance, Ueberfluß, *m.*
abundant, *adj.*, abundantly, *adv.*
zahlreich, im Ueberfluß
abuse, *s.* Mißbrauch, *m.* (pl. "e"); (in=
sult) Beschimpfung, *f.*
abuse, to, (misapply) mißbrauchen;
(deceive) täuschen, betrügen, (insult)
beschimpfen, schelten *
academy, **Académie'**, *f.*
accident, *s.* (misfortune) Unfall, *m.*
(pl. "e"), Unglück, *n.*, Unglücksfall, *m.*;
(chance) Zufall, *m.*
accidentally, *adv.* zufällig; von Unge=
fähr
accompany, to, begleiten; das Geleit
geben *
accomplish, to, vollenden

account, Rechnung, *f.*; (relation) Be=
richt, *m.*, Erzählung, *f.* on — of,
wegen (with *gen.* § 66). on that
—, deswegen, to call to —, zur
Rechnenschaft ziehen.* to give an —,
Rechnenschaft ab=legen
accuse, to, an=klagen, beschuldigen
accustom, to, gewöhnen (an). to be
accustomed, gewohnt sein
accustomed, *adj.* gewohnt, to get —
to, sich gewöhnen an
act, to, handeln, sich betragen *
act, *s.* (deed) That, *f.*, Handlung, *f.*;
(play) Aufzug, *m.*, **Act**, *m.*; (law)
Act, *m.*, Gesetz, *n.*
action, That, *f.* (pl. =en); (orat.)
körperliche Darstellung, *f.*
active, *adj.* (busy) thätig, eifrig, ge=
schäftig; (gram.) Activum, *n.*, *adj.*
activ
actor (dram.) Schauspieler, *m.*
A.D., nach Christi Geburt (*n.* Chr.)
Adam, Adam
admiral, **Admiral'**, *m.* (pl. "e")
admiration, Bewunderung, *f.*
admire, to, bewundern
ado, Weisens, *n.*, Aufhebens, *n.*
advancement, (promotion) Beförder=
ung, *f.*; (progress) Fortschritt, *m.*
advertisement, Anzeige, *f.*, Annonce, *f.*
advice, (counsel) Rat(h), *m.*; (intel=
ligence) Bericht, *m.*
advise, to, rat=en,* an=raten *
Æneas, **Æneas**
Ætna (Mount), **Ætna**, *Etna*, *m.*

afraid, *adj.* bange. to be — (of),
 Angst haben, sich fürchten (vor)
 after, *prep.* nach (§ 34)
adv. nachher; *conj.* nachdem
 afternoon, Nachmittag, *m.*
 again, *adv.* wieder; (once —) noch=
 maß, abermals, noch einmal
 against, *prep.* gegen; wider (with
acc.)
 age, Alter, *n.*; (century) Jahrhundert,
n., Zeitalter, *n.* old —, Alter,
 hohes Alter, Greisenalter, *n.*
 agreeable, *adj.* angenehm. — to,
 gemäß (with *dat.*)
 ail, to, fehlen. what -s you? was
 hast du? was fehlt dir?
 aim, Ziel, *n.* to take —, to —,
 zielen
 air, Luft, *f.*; (appearance) Aussehen,
n., Miene, *f.*
 all, s. Alles, *n.*
 all, *adj.* all=er, =e, =es (pl. e). — at
 once, auf einmal. above —, vor
 allen Dingen, *adv.* ganz, sämtlich,
 völlig. not at —, gar nicht. nothing
 at —, gar Nichts. — at once,
 plötzlich. — the better, desto besser
 allege, to, vor=geben*; (assert) be=
 haupten
 allied, *adj.* verbündet, alliiert
 allow, to, erlauben. to be allowed,
 dürfen* (see Ex. 17); lassen* (see
 Ex. 18)
 ally, Bundesgenosse, *m.*
 almost, *adv.* fast, beinahe
 alms, Almosen, *n.*
 alone, *adj.* and *adv.* allein
 along, *prep.* längs (with *gen.* or
dat.), entlang (§ 66)
 Alps, Alpen, *f.*
 already, *adv.* schon, bereits
 altogether, *adv.* gänzlich, ganz und
 gar
 always, *adv.* immer, stets; allezeit
 ambitious, *adj.* ehrgeizig; ehrstüchtig
 amiss, *adv.* übel; verkehrt. to take
 —, übel nehmen*
 among, *prep.* unter, bei (with *dat.* or
acc.). from —, aus (*dat.*)
 amply, *adv.* reichlich
 amuse, to, unterhal'ten*; belustigen.
 it —s me, es macht mir Spaß
 amusement, Unterhaltung, *f.*; (pas=
 time) Zeitvertreib, *m.*, Spaß, *m.*

an, *indef. art.* ein, eine, ein
 (see a)
 ancestor, Ahn, *m.* (pl. =en); Vorfahr,
m. (pl. =en)
 anchor, Anker, *m.*
 ancient, *adj.* alt
 and, *conj.* und. both... —, so wol...
 als auch. better — better, immer
 besser
 anger, Zorn, *m.*, Aerger, *m.*
 angry, *adj.*, angrily, *adv.* zornig;
 aufgebracht. to be — (with), er=
 zürnen (über), zornig (böse) sein (auf)
 animal, Thier, *n.*
 Anne, Anna
 another, *adj.* verschieden; (one more)
 noch ein. one — (see § 55, Obs.
 1). — time, ein ander(es) Mal. one
 after —, nach einander
 answer, Antwort, *f.* (pl. =en)
 answer, to, antworten (with *dat.* of
pers.); erwidern; (a letter) beant=
 worten (with *acc.*), antworten (auf
 with *acc.*)
 antechamber, Vorzimmer, *n.*, Vorge=
 mach, *n.* (pl. "er)
 anticipate, to, zuvor=kommen* (with
dat. of *pers.*); (expect) erwarten;
 (forebode) ahnen
 antiquity, Altertum, *n.*, Vorzeit, *f.*
 Antwerp, Antwerpen, *n.*
 anxious, *adj.* bange, ängstlich. to be
 — (see Ex. 22)
 any, *adj.* irgend ein (eine, ein); any=
 body (one), Jemand, irgend Jemand;
 anything, etwas, irgend etwas
 (was)
 anywhere, *adv.* irgendwo
 apology, Entschuldigung, *f.* to offer
 an — for, um Entschuldigung bitten,
 sich entschuldigen (wegen)
 appear, to, erscheinen.* it —s, es
 scheint
 appease, beruhigen; besänftigen; ver=
 söhnen
 appetite, Appetit, *m.*; Eßlust, *f.*
 applause, Beifall, *m.*
 apple, Apfel, *m.*
 apply, to, (to a *pers.*) sich wenden*
 (an); (to anything) Bezug haben
 auf; (devote) sich beschäfftigen (mit,
 with *dat.*); sich ergeben* (with
dat.); (for) sich bewerben (um)

appoint, to, (time, place) festsetzen, bestimmen; (to a post) ernennen,* machen (zu), &c. (see Ex. 40)
 approach, to, (sich) nähern; sich nähern
 approach, s. Annäherung, f., Herannahen, n.; (access) Zutritt, m.
 approve (of), to, billigen (with acc.)
 April, **April'**, m.
 Arab, **Araber**, m.
 arab-ic, -ian, *adj.* ara**bisch**
 architect, s. Baumeister, m.; **Architekt'**, m.
 architecture, s. Baukunst, f.; **Architectur'**, f.
 arm, **Arm**, m. (pl. =e)
 arm (weapon), Waffe, f.
 army, Heer, n. (pl. =e) **Armee**, f.
 around, *adv.* and *prep.* herum, **rund** herum, um...herum
 arrival, s. Ankunft, f.
 arrive, to, an=kommen*; — at, er=reichen
 art, Kunst, f. (pl. "e). fine arts, die schönen Künste
 as, (1) *adv.* wie, **als**, so; as...as, so ...als (wie) (see also Ex. 43); — yet, bis jetzt; — for me, was mich betrifft; — though, als ob.
 (2) *subord. conj.* (cause) da; (time) als
 ashamed, *adj.* beschämt. to be —, sich schämen (with gen.)
 ashes, *pl.* **Asche**, f.
 Asia, **Asien**, n.
 ask, to, (enquire) fragen; — (for) bitten* (um); (demand) fordern; (demand urgently) verlangen; (invite) einladen.* to — a question, eine Frage richten (thun) an (with acc.)
 asleep, *adj.* schlafend, im Schlafe. to fall —, ein=schlafen*
 assist, to, beistehen*; helfen* (with dat.); (be present) bei=wohnen (with dat.)
 assistance, Beistand, m., Hilfe, f.
 assure, to, versichern (with acc. or dat.)
 astonish, to, *trans.* überraschen, in Erstaunen setzen. to be —ed (at), cr=staunen (über)
 astonished, erstaunt, überrascht
 astronomer, **Astronom'**, m.

astronomy, **Astronomie'**, f., Sternkunde, f.
 at, *prep.* (a) place: an, auf, bei, in, zu (see Ex. 41). — home, zu Hause. — my house, bei mir. — church (school), in der Kirche (Schule). — the university, auf der Universität. — sea, zur See, auf der See. (b) time: um, zu, in, auf. — one o'clock, um ein Uhr. — night, Nachts. — peace (war), im Frieden (Kriege) (see Ex. 4). all — once, auf einmal. not — all, gar nicht. — last, endlich; zuletzt. — least, wenigstens
 Athens, **Athen'**, n.
 athletic sports, gymnastische Übungen, f.
 attack, s. Angriff, m. (pl. =e)
 attack, to, an=greifen,* an=fallen*
 attempt, Versuch, m., Unternehm=men, n.
 attempt, to, versuchen, wagen
 attention, (heed) Aufmerksamkeit, f. to pay — (to), Acht geben (auf). pl. —s, Höflichkeit, f., Aufmerksamkeit, f.
 attentive, *adj.*, attentively, *adv.* auf=merksam
 auction, Versteigerung, f.
 audacious, *adj.* frech, verwegen, ver=meffen
 auditor, Zuhörer, m.
 August, **August'**, m.
 Australia, **Australien'** n.
 author, Schriftsteller, m.
 autumn, Herbst, m., Spätjahr, n.
 avalanche, Lawine, f.
 avenge, to, (one's self) sich rächen (an)
 avoid, to, (shun) meiden,* vermeiden,* aus=weichen* (with dat. of pers.)
 await, to, erwarten
 awake, *adj.* wach
 awake, to, erwachen, wach werden
 aware, *adv.* gewahr. to be —, wissen,* bewußt sein. to become —, gewahr werden,* erfahren*
 away, *adj.* weg, fort. *prefix*, ab=, ent=, fort=, weg=, ver= (see Ex. 24)
 axis, Achse, f.

back, *adv.* zurück. — again, wieder zurück. to give —, zurück=geben*
 back, s. Rücken, m.

bad, *adj.*, badly, *adv.* *schlecht*; (evil) böse; (severe) schlimm
 bald, *adj.* *früh*
 bank, (com.) **Bank**, *f.* (pl. =en); (shore) Ufer, *n.*
 bard, **Barde**, *m.*; Sänger, *m.*
 basin, Becken, *n.*, Schale, *f.*
 basket, Korb, *m.*
 bath, **Bad**, *n.* (pl. "er)
 bathe, to, **baden**; sich baden
 battle, Schlacht, *f.* (pl. =en). — field, Schlachtfeld, *n.*, Wahlstatt, *f.*
 B.C., vor Christi Geburt (v. Chr.)
 be, to, *aux. v.* sein (§ 38)
 beak, Schnabel, *m.*
 bear, **Bär**, *m.* (=en)
 bear, to, (carry) tragen*; (put up with) ausstehen*, leiden*; (keep patience under) dulden; (give birth to) gebären*, zur Welt bringen*; (witness) bezeugen; (a name) führen
 beat, to, schlagen*
 beautiful, *adj.* prächtig, *adv.* schön
 beauty, Schönheit, *f.*
 because, subordinate conj. weil. — of, wegen (with *gen.*)
 become, to, werden* (see §§ 39 and 53); (besit) geziehen, anstehen*
 bed, **Bett**, *n.* (pl. =en). to go to —, zu Bett (schlafen) gehen*
 Bedouin, **Beduine**, *m.*
 bee, **Biene**, *f.*; (dim.) Biendchen, *n.*
 beech, **Buche**, *f.*
 beef, Rindfleisch, *n.*
 beer, **Bier**, *n.*
 befall, to, **befallen*** (with *acc.*) begegnen, widerfahren (with *dat.*)
 before, (1) *adv.* (already) schon, bereits, voraus. — long, nächstens, (2) *prep.* **vor** (with *acc.* or *dat.*, see § 65). (3) *subord. conj.* **bevor**, ehe. the day — yesterday, vorgestern
 beg, to, (alms) betteln; (a favour) erbitten*, — for, bitten um
 begin, to, **beginnen***, anfangen*
 to — to speak, das Wort nehmen*
 beginning, Anfang; (origin) Ursprung, *m.*
 behave, to, sich benehmen*, betragen*, thun*, sich auf-führen, handeln

behaviour, Benehmen, *n.*, Betragen, *n.*
 behind, (1) *adv.* **hinten**. (2) *prep.* hinter (with *acc.* or *dat.*, § 65)
 belief, **Glaube**, *m.* (=ns)
 believe, to, **glauben** (with *dat.*). — in, — an (with *acc.*)
 bell, Glocke, *f.*
 belong, to, gehören (with *dat.*)
 below, *adv.* unten; *prep.* unter (with *acc.* or *dat.*, see § 65)
 benefactor, Wohlthäter, *m.*
 benefit, (profit) Gewinn, *m.*; (utility) Nutzen, *m.*; (kindness) Wohlthat, *f.* (pl. =en)
 benevolence, Wohlwollen, *n.*; (charity) Wohlthätigkeit, *f.*
 Berne, Bern, *n.*
 beside, *prep.* bei (w. *dat.*, § 64); neben (with *acc.* or *dat.*) (except) außer
 besides, *adv.* zudem, überdies
 besiege, to, belagern
 besieger, Belagerer, *m.*
 best, *adj.* der (die, das) **beste**; s. das Beste, *n.*; *adv.* am besten
 bestir, to, (one's self), sich anstrengen, sich spüren
 bestrew, to, **bestreuen**
 betake, to, (one's self) sich wenden, sich begeben (nach, auf)
 betray, to, verrath(en)*
 better, *adj.* and *adv.* **besser**. to like —, lieber haben; vor-ziehen* (with *dat.*). to think — of it, sich eines Bessern besinnen*, so much the —, desto besser
 between, betwixt, *prep.* zwischen (with *acc.* or *dat.*, § 65); unter
 beyond, *prep.* jenseit(s) (with *gen.*)
 bid, to, (order) heißen* (with *dat.*); (offer) bieten*, to — defiance, Trotz bieten*, trotzen (with *dat.*)
 big, *adj.* groß; (fat) dick
 billow, Woge, *f.*, Welle, *f.*
 bind, to, binden*
 bird, Vogel, *m.*; (dim.) Vögelein, Vög-
 gelchen, *n.*
 bit, Bißchen, *n.*; (morsel) **Bißen**, *m.*, Stück, *n.*
 bite, to, **beißen***
 bitter, *adj.* **bitter**
 black, *adj.* schwarz; (dark, in colour) dunkel; (dark) finster. — forest, Schwarzwald, *m.*

blame, *Tadel*, *m.*; (responsibility)

Schuld, *f.*

blame, to, *tadeln*

blessed, *adj.* *selig*

blind, *adj.* *blind*

block, *Block*, *m.*

blockhead, *Dummkopf*, *m.*

blood, *Blut*, *n.*; (kindred) *Verwandtschaft*, *f.*, *Gebliit*, *n.*

blue, *adj.* *blau*

blunder, *Irrtum*, *m.*, *grober Fehler*, *m.*

bluster, (boast) *Prahlerci*, *f.*; (roar) *Tosen*, *n.*

boar, *Eber*, *m.*, *wildes Schwein*, *n.*

board, (plank) *Brett*, *n.* to go on — ship, *sich ein-schiffen*, *an Bord gehen*. over—, *über Bord*; *ins Meer*

boat, *Boot*, *n.* (pl. =e)

body, *Körper*, *m.*, *Leib*, *m.* (pl. =er)

boil, to, (1) *intrans.* *sieden*, *kochen*; (2) *trans.* *sieden* *

bone, *Bein*, *n.* (pl. =e), *Knochen*, *m.*

book, *Buch*, *n.* (pl. =er)

boot, *Stiefel*, *m.*

born, *adj.* *geboren*

both, *adj.* and *s.* *beide*, *beides* (see Ex. 30); *conj.* *both...and...*, *sowohl...als auch...*

bottle, *Flasche*, *f.*

box, *Kiste*, *f.*, *Schachtel*, *f.*; (trunk) *Koffer*, *m.*; (theatre) *Loge*, *f.*; (carriage) *Box*, *m.*; (on the ear) *Ohrfeige*, *f.*, *Maulschelle*, *f.*

box (tree), *Buch*, (=baum), *m.*

boy, *Knabe*, *m.*, *Junge*, *m.*

bravely, *adv.* *tapfer*, *brav*, *mutig*

brawler, *Zänker*, *m.*, *Lärmer*, *m.*

bread, *Brot*, *n.*

break, to, *brechen* *; (day) *an-brechen* * to — out, *aus-brechen* * *los-brechen* *

breakers, *Brandung* (*f. sing.*)

breath, *Atem*, *m.* to be short of —, *einen kurzen Atem haben*

brigand, *Räuber*, *m.*, *Straßenträuber*, *Bandit*, *m.*

bright, *adj.*, *brightly*, *adv.* *hell*, *glänzend*

bring, to, *bringen* * to — about, *zu Stande bringen*. to — back, *zurück-bringen* *

brook, *Bach*, *m.*

broom, *Besen*, *m.*

brother, *Bruder*, *m.*

brutal, *adj.* *thierisch*; (fig.) *roh*; (cruel) *unmenschlich*

build, to, *bauen*, *erbauen*

bull, *Stier*, *m.* —'s-eye, *das Schwarze*, *n.*, *Centrumsschuß*, *m.*

burden, *Last*, *f.* (pl. =en) *Bürde*, *f.*

burn, to, *breunen* *

bury, to, *bestatten* *

business, *Geschäft*, *n.* (pl. =e); concern) *Sache*, *f.* that is no — of mine, *das geht mich nichts an*

busy, *adj.*, *busily*, *adv.* *geschäftig*, *be-schäftigt*; (industrious) *emsig*

busy, to, *refl.* (one's self) *sich be-schäftigen*

but, *conj.* *aber*, *sondern*, *allein*; (only) *nur*. not only ... but also, *nicht nur...*, *sondern auch...*; but for, *prep.* *ohne* (§ 63). nothing but, *nichts als*

but, *relat. pron.* (Lat. 'quin') *der nicht* (with *Subj.*)

butcher, *Fleischer*, *m.*, *Metzger*, *m.*

butter, *Butter*, *f.*

buy, to, *kaufen*, *ein-kaufen*

by, *prep.* (beside) *neben* (with *acc.* or *dat.*); (near) *nahe bei* (with *dat.*); (means of) *durch* (with *acc.*)

bystander, *Umstehende(r)*, *m.*

bystanding, *adj.* *umstehend*

Cæsar, *Cäsar*

caldron, *s.* *Kessel*, *m.*

calendar, *Kalen'der*, *m.*

calf, *Kalb*, *n.* (pl. =er)

California, *Californien*, *n.*

caliph, *Kaliph* or *Kalif*, *m.* (=en)

call, *s.* *Ruf*, *m.*; (visit) *Besuch*, *m.*

call, to, *rufen* *; (by name) *nennen* * *heißen* *; (names) *schelten* *; (visit) *besuchen*; (for) *ab-holen*, *fragen nach* (with *dat.*); (to account) *zur Re-*

chnenschaft ziehen, * *zur Rede stellen*

calm, *adj.*, *calmly*, *adv.* *stille*; (quietly) *ruhig*

camel, *Kamel*, *n.*

can, *aux. v.* *können* * (see § 17). I cannot but ..., *ich kann nicht umhin*

...zu

candle, *s.* (light) *Licht*, *n.*, *Kerze*, *f.*

candlestick, Leuchter, *m.*
 cane, Rohr, *n.*; (walking) Stod, *m.*
 cannibal, **Kannibal'**, *m.*, Menschen-
 fresser, *m.*
 cape, Borgebirge, *n.*; **Cap**, *n.*
 capital (1) (money) *s.* **Kapital'**,
n. (pl. =ien); (2) (city) Haupt-
 stadt, *f.*
 capitol, Capitol', *n.*
 captain, Hauptmann, *m.* (pl. =leute);
 (navy) Schiffscapitän', *m.*; (cav-
 alry) Rittmeister, *m.*
 care, (heed) Acht, *f.*; (anxiety)
 Sorge, *f.* free from —, sorgenlos.
 to take —, sich in Acht nehmen.* I
 do not — if I do, meinethalben!
 careful, *adj.*, carefully, *adv.* sorg-
 fältig, sorgsam
 carry, to, tragen *; (convey) führen;
 (a point) durchsetzen, to — off
 (victory), davon-tragen,* to — on
 (continue), fort-führen; (negotia-
 tions) pflegen *
 cash, Kasse, *f.*; (money); hard —,
 baares Geld, *n.* to be in —, bei
 Gelde sein
 cast, to, (throw) werfen *; (mould)
 gießen *
 castle, Schloß, *n.* (pl. "er), Burg, *f.*
 (pl. =en)
 cat, *s.* **Katze**, *f.*
 catch, to, fangen *; (overtake) ein-
 holen, to — fire, Feuer fangen,* in
 Brand gerat(h)en *
 cathedral, Dom, *m.*, Domkirche, *f.*,
Kathedrale, *f.*, Münster, *n.* or *m.*
 cattle, Vieh, *n.* horned —, Horn-
 vieh, *n.*
 cauldron, Kessel, *m.*
 cause, Ursache, *f.*, Grund, *m.*; (con-
 cern) Sache, *f.*, Angelegenheit, *f.*
 cause, to, verursachen; (order to be
 done) lassen * (see Ex. 18)
 caution, Behutsamkeit, *f.*
 cautious, *adj.*, cautiously, *adv.* be-
 hutsam, vorsichtig
 celebrate, feiern; (praise) preisen
 celebrated, *adj.* gefeiert; (famous)
 berühmt
 centre, *s.* Mittelpunkt, *m.*, Centrum, *n.*
 century, Jahrhundert, *n.* (pl. =e)
 certain, *adj.*, certainly, *adv.* gewiß,
 sicher; (reliable) zuverlässig

chalk, Kreide, *f.*
 chance, Zufall, *m.*
 change, to, ändern; (exchange) wech-
 seln; (with) umtauschen
 change, *s.* Veränderung, *f.*; (money)
 Münze, *f.*, Kleingeld, *n.*
 channel, Kanal', *m.*, Meerenge, *f.*
 chapter, Kapitel, *n.*
 character, **Charac'ter**, *m.*; (repute)
 Ruf, *m.*; (play) Rolle, *f.*; (testi-
 monial) Zeugnis, *n.*
 charity, Liebe, *f.*, Menschenliebe, *f.*,
 Mildthätigkeit, *f.*; (alms) Almosen,
n.; sister of —, barmherzige Schwe-
 ster, *f.*, Diaconissin. — begins at
 home, Jeder ist sich selbst der Nächste
 Charlemagne, Karl der Große
 cheap, *adj.*, cheaply, *adv.* wo(h)lfeil,
 billig
 cheer, of good —, gutes Mut(h)es
 cheese, *s.* Käse, *m.*
 chemistry, **Chemie'**, *f.*
 cherry, Kirsche, *f.*
 chess, Schachspiel, *n.* to play at —,
 Schach spielen
 chief, *adj.* (principal) vorzüglichst
 chief, *s.* Anführer, *m.*; (chieftain)
 Haupt, *n.*, Häuptling, *m.*
 child, *s.* Kind, *n.* (pl. =er)
 Christ, Christus, *m.*
 Christian, *s.* Christ (pl. =en), *m.* *adj.*
 christlich
 church, Kirche, *f.*
 circle, Kreis, *m.*, **Birkel**, *m.*
 circumspection, Umsicht, *f.*, Behutsam-
 keit, *f.*
 citizen, *s.* Bürger, *m.*
 city, Stadt, *f.* (pl. =e)
 claim, to, fordern
 clean, *adj.* rein, sauber
 clear, *adj.*, clearly, *adv.* klar, hell,
 licht, rein
 clever, *adj.* geschickt, klug, gewandt
 climate, clime, **Klima**, *n.* (pl. =te),
 Erdstrich, *m.* (pl. =e)
 climb, to, klettern. — up, hinaufklet-
 tern (an)
 clock, *s.* Uhr, *f.* what o'clock is it?
 wie viel Uhr ist es?
 cloth, Tuch, *n.* (pl. =er)
 clothe, to, an-kleiden
 clothes, *pl.* Kleidung, *f.*

cloud, Wolke, *f.*
 code, **Code**, *m.*, Gesetzbuch, *n.*
 cold, *adj.* **kalt**. I am —, mir ist kalt
 cold, *s.* Kälte, *f.*, Frost, *m.*; (catarrh)
 Erkältung, *f.*, Schnupfen, *m.* to catch
 a —, sich erkälten
 collect, sammeln, ein-sammeln
 college, Collee'gium, *n.* (pl. =ien)
 colony, Kolonie', *f.*
 colour, Farbe, *f.*; (flag) Flagge, *f.*,
 Fahne, *f.*
 column, Säule, *f.*; (print) Spalte, *f.*
 come, kommen *
 comedy, Komödie, *f.*, Schauspiel, *n.*
 comfortable, *adj.* behaglich, bequem.
 to feel —, wol zu Mut sein (*impers.*
 with *dat.* of *pers.*)
 commence, to, an-fangen *
 communicate, to, mitt(h)eilen
 companion, Kamerad'(e), *m.*; (travel-
 ling) Gefährte, *m.*, Begleiter, *m.*
 company, Geſell'schaft, *f.*
 compare, to, vergleichen, * compared
 with, gegen (with *acc.*)
 compel, to, zwingen, * nöt(h)igen
 compete, to, (for) ſich bewerben *
 (um), ringen * (nach)
 complain, to, (at) klagen, ſich beklagen,
 ſich beſchweren (über)
 compliment, Compliment', *n.* my —s
 to (See Ex. 45)
 compose, (put together) zusammen-
 ſetzen, aus-arbeiten, ab-faſſen, ver-
 faſſen; (type) ſetzen; (mus.) com-
 poni(e)ren
 compound, *adj.* ſammengeſetzt
 comrade, *s.* Kamerad'(e), *m.*, Ge-
 fährte, *m.*, Genoffe, *m.*
 conceal, to, verhehlen, verheimlichen,
 verbergen *
 concern, (affair) Sache, *f.*, Angelegen-
 heit, *f.*; (business) Geſchäft, *n.*
 conclusion, Schluß, *m.*
 condemn, to, verurtheilen, ver-
dammen
 condition, Lage, *f.*; (rank) Stand, *m.*,
 Rang, *m.*; (stipulation) Bedin-
 gung, *f.*
 conduct, (behaviour) Betragen, *n.*,
 Aufführung, *f.*, Verhalten, *n.*
 confidence, Vertrauen, *n.*; (subjec-
 tive) Zuverſicht, *f.*
 confirm, to, beſtärken. to be —ed,
 feſt-ſtehen *

congenial, *adj.* gleichgeſinnt, geiſtesver-
 wandt
 conjugation, Conjugation', *f.*, Abwand-
 lung, *f.*
 conquer, erobern; (overcome) beſie-
 gen, überwinden *
 conscience, Gewiſſen, *n.*
 conscientious, *adj.*, conscientiously,
adv. gewiſſenhaft
 conscious, *adj.* bewußt (with *gen.* or
acc.)
 consent, *s.* Einwilligung, *f.*
 consent, to, einwilligen
 consequently, folglich
 consider, to, (deem) betrachten, halten
 (für); (ponder) erwägen; (take in-
 to account) Rückſicht nehmen * (auf)
 consist, to, beſtehen * (in or aus, with
dat.)
 console, to, tröſten. *refl.* ſich ver-
 tröſten
 conspiracy, Verſchwörung, *f.*
 consul, Kon'sul, *m.* (pl. =n)
 contempt, *s.* Verachtung, *f.*
 contemptuous, *adj.*, contemptuous-
 ly, *adv.* verächtlich
 content, *adj.* zufrieden
 contention, Streit, *m.* (pl. see §
 70, c)
 continual, *adj.*, continually, *adv.*
 ununterbrochen, immer (*adv.*), an-
 haltend, fortwährend
 continue, to, (1) *intrans.* fort-fahren *;
 (last) dauern, fort-dauern. (2) *trans.*
 fort-ſetzen
 contrast, **Contrast'**, *m.*, Abſicht, *m.*
 control, to, bemeiſtern
 cook, to, **kochen**, zu-richten
 cook, Koch, *m.*, Köchin, *f.*
 cookery, Kochkunft, *f.*, Kochen, *n.*
 cool, *adj.* kühl, friſch
 copy, to, abſchreiben, * copiren
 corn, Korn, *n.*; (wheat, &c.) Ge-
 treide, *n.*
 correct, *adj.*, correctly, *adv.* richtig
 correct, to, verbeſſern; (exerc.)
corrigi(e)ren; (punish) ſtrafen
 correspondent, Correspondent', *m.*
 cost, to, **koſten**, zu ſtehen kommen *
 (auf)
 could, *see* can
 countenance, Geſicht, *n.* (pl. =er)
 Miene, *f.* play of —, Mienenſpiel, *n.*

country, *Land, n.*; native —, *Water=*
land, n.; (district) *Gegend, f.* in
the —, *auf dem Land(e)*

courage, *Muth, m.*

course, *Lauf, m.* of —, *adv. natürlich,*
(*daß*) *versteht sich* (von selbst)

court, *Hof, m.*

courtier, *Höfling, Hofmann, m.*

cousin, *m. Vetter*; *f. Naise*

cover, *to, bedecken, verhüllen*

cradle, *Wiege, f.*

crater, *Krater, m.*

create, *schaffen, * erschaffen **

creature, *Wesen, n., Geschöpf, n.,*

Kreatur', f.

crime, *Verbrechen, n.*

criminal, *s. Verbrecher, m.*

cross, *s. Kreuz, n.* (pl. =e)

cross over, *to, über=setzen, über=fahren*

crowd, *Menge, f., Gedränge, n.*

crown, *Krone, f.*

cruel, *adj., cruelly. adv. grausam,*
unmenschlich

cruelty, *Grausamkeit, f., Gedränge, n.*

cry, *schreien **; — out, *aus=rufen **;
(weep) *weinen*

culpable, *adj. sträflich*; (*guilty*)
schuldig

cultivate, *to, (land) bauen, bebauen*;
(mind) *bilden, aus=bilden*

cunning, *adj. listig, schlau*

curdle, *gerinnen **; (*fig.*) *erstarren*

curious, *adj. merkwürdig, seltsam*; (*in-*
quisitive) *neugierig*

cut, *to, schneiden **; (*hew*) *hauen **
*to — off, ab=schneiden ** (*with dat.*)

damage, *Schaden, m., Verlust, m.*

dance, *to, tanzen*

danger, *Gefahr, f.* (pl. =en)

dangerous, *adj. gefährlich*

dare, *to, sich erlauben, es wagen*; (*defy*)

*troß bieten ** (*with dat.*); *daresay*
(see Ex. 41)

dark, *adj. dunkel, schwarz, düster*; (*fig.*)
trübe

date, (time) *Datum, n.*; (fruit)

Dattel, f.

date-tree, *Dattelpalme, f.*

dative, *Dativ, m.*

day, *Tag, m.* (pl. =e). — breaks,
es tagt, to-day, heute, every day,
alle Tage, the day before yester-

day, vor'gestern, this day week,
heute über acht Tage, one day,
eines Tages (Ex. 38, c)

dead, *adj. to(d)t, leblos, he is a*
— man, er ist des Todes. — calm,
Windstille, f.

deaf, *adj. taub*

deal, *to, t(h)eilen, austheilen*; (*act*)
handeln, verfahren, umgehen, behan-
deln

deal, a great —, *adv. viel*

dear, *adj., dearly, adv. theuer, lieb*

death, *Tod, m.* (pl. see § 70, c)

deceive *to, (cheat) betrügen, * hinter-*
*gehen **; (*tell a lie*) *bessigen **

December, *December, m.*

declamation, *Declami(e)ren, n.*

decline, *to, sich neigen, ab=nehmen **

decrease, *to, ab=nehmen, * sich ver-*
mindern

deed, *That, f.* (pl. =en), *Hand-*
lung, f.; (*law*) *Urkunde, f., Docu-*
ment, n.

deem, *to, (er)achten, halten (für)*

deep, *adj., deeply, adv. tief*

defeat, *to, schlagen*

defect, (*imperfection*) *Mangel, m.*;
(*fault*) *fehler, m.*

defend, *to, verteidigen*

defence, *Verteidigung, f.*

deficient, *adj. mangelhaft, to be —*
in, fehlen, impers. (with dat. of
pers.) (see Ex. 22, c)

delay, *Verzug, m., Verzögerung, f., Auf-*
schub, m.

delight, *Freude, f., Wonne, f., Ent-*
zücken, n.

delightful, *adj. herrlich, köstlich*

delve, *graben **

Demosthenes, *Demosthenes*

dense, *adj. dicht*; (*thick*) *dicke*

deny, *to, läugnen, in Abrede stellen*

depth, *Tiefe, f.*; (*abyss*) *Abgrund, m.*

deride, *to, verlachen, verspotten*

descend, *herab=kommen **; (*geneal.*)
ab=stammen, stammen (aus)

describe, *to, beschreiben, * dar=stellen,*
schildern

description, *Beschreibung, f.*; (*kind*)
Art, f., Gattung, f.

descry, (*explore*) *aus=spähen, ge-*
wahren

de'sert, *s. Wüste, f., Dede, f.*

deserve, to, verdienen
 desk, Pult, *n.* (pl. =e)
 despise, to, verachten; gering schätzen
 destruction, Zerstörung, *f.*
 destructive, *adj.* zerstörend, verderblich
 detect, to, entdecken
 devil, Teufel, *m.*
 devote, to, (one's self) sich ergeben,*
 sich widmen (with *dat.*), befeßigen,*
 befeßigen (with *gen.*)
 diamond, Diamant', *m.*
 dictionary, Wörterbuch, *n.* (pl. "er)
 die, to, sterben *; — away, verschaffen
 different, *adj.* verschieden; ander=er,
 =e, =es
 differently, *adv.* (otherwise) anders
 difficult, *adj.* schwer, schwierig
 difficulty, Schwierigkeit, *f.*
 dig, to, graben,* — up, aus=graben *
 dine, to, speisen, zu Mittag essen *
 dinner, Mittagessen, *n.*
 dint, by — of, durch (with *infin.*)
 disappear, verschwinden,* sich ver=
 ziehen *
 disciple, (scholar) Schüler, *m.*; (relig.)
 Jünger, *m.*
 discontented, *adj.* unzufrieden
 discover, to, entdecken
 discretion, Umsicht, *f.*, Klugheit, *f.*;
 (free choice) Gutdünken, *n.*, Be=
 lieben, *n.*
 disease, Krankheit, *f.*
 disobedient, *adj.* ungehorsam
 disperse, zerstreuen
 dispose, (of) verfügen (über)
 disposed (to), geneigt
 distance, Entfernung, *f.* at a —, fern,
 from a —, von weitem
 distant, *adj.* and *adv.* fern, ent=
 fernt
 distasteful, *adj.* midrig, zuwider
 distinctly, *adv.* deutlich
 distress, (misery) Elend, *n.*, Noth, *f.*
 disturb, to, stören
 diver, Taucher, *m.*
 divide, to, t(h)eilen; (separate) trennen
 do, thun,* an=thun, zu=fügen; (make)
 machen; (perform) verrichten, aus=
 führen, vollbringen*; (to behave)
 sich gebärden; (fare) befinden, to
 — a favour, einen Gefallen thun, it
 will do, es geht schon, he is —ing
 well, es geht ihm gut. how do you

do? wie befinden Sie sich? wie geht
 es Ihnen?
 docile, *adj.* gelehrig
 dog, Hund, *m.*
 dollar (German), Thaler, *m.*; (Ameri=
 can) Dollar'
 door, Thür(e), *f.* within —s, zu
 Hause, out of —s, draußen, in—,
 drinnen
 double, doppelt. — the price, &c.,
 das doppelte
 doubt (of), to, zweifeln (an); *trans.*
 bezweifeln
 doubt, *s.* Zweifel, *m.*
 doubtful, *adj.* zweifelhaft
 down, *adv.* herab, hinab; herunter, hin=
 unter; nieder, to go —, hinunter geh=
 en,* to come —, herunter kommen,*
 to sit —, sich setzen (see § 60).
 downstairs, *adj.* unten
 dozen, Dutzend, *n.* (pl. =e)
 drachma, *s.* Drachme, *f.*
 drink, to, trinken *
 drive, (1) *trans.* treiben *; (horses)
 führen; (carriage) fahren,* (2) *s.*
 Fahrt, *f.*, Spazierfahrt, *f.* to go for
 a —, aus=fahren *
 drop, Tropfen, *m.*
 drop, to, fallen lassen,*
 senken; *fig.* auf=geben *
 drum, *s.* Trommel, *f.* to beat the —,
 trommeln
 dry, *adj.* trocken
 duration, Dauer, *f.*, Fortdauer, *f.*
 during, *prep.* während (see § 66)
 dust, *s.* Staub, *m.*; (earth) Erde, *f.*
 duty, Pflicht, *f.* (pl. =en); (obedience)
 Gehorsam, *m.*; (tax) Steuer, *f.*,
 Abgabe, *f.*
 dwarf, Zwerg, *m.*

eagle, Adler, *m.*, Har, *m.*
 ear, Ohr, *n.* (pl. =en)
 early, *adj.* and *adv.* früh; (preco=
 cious) frühzeitig
 earth, Erde, *f.*; (world) Welt, *f.*
 (pl. =en); (land) Land, *n.* ("er)
 easily, *adv.* leicht; (quietly) ruhig,
 still
 easy, *adj.* (not difficult) leicht;
 (quiet) ruhig; (comfortable) ge=
 mächlich, bequem

eat, to, **essen** *; (devour) **fressen** *
 (applied to animals)
 edition, Ausgabe, *f.*; (reprint) Auf-
 lage, *f.*
 effect, *s.* Wirkung, *f.*; (result) Er-
 folg, *m.*
 effect, to, (accomplish) ausführen,
 leisten; (operate) bewirken; verur-
 sachen
 egg, *s.* Ei, *n.* (pl. =er)
 Egypt, Aegypten (Egypten), *n.*
 eight, acht
 eighteen, achtzehn
 eighteenth, achtzehnte
 either, *pron.* (one) Einer von beiden.
conj. —or, entweder...oder
 elaborate, to, ausarbeiten, verfertigen
 elder, *adj.* älter; *s.* Älterer, *m.*
 elder (tree), Hollunder, *m.*
 elect, wählen (zu) (see Ex. 40);
 (select) auswählen
 eleven, *adj.* elf
 elocution, Kunst des Vortrags; (orat.)
 Beredsamkeit, *f.*
 eloquence, Beredsamkeit, *f.*
 else, *pron.* some one —, ein Anderer.
adv. sonst
 emblem, Sinnbild, *n.* (pl. =er)
 embrace, to, umarmen, umfassen
 emerge, to, hervor=gehen *
 emigrate, to, auswandern
 emperor, Kaiser, *m.*
 empire, Kaiserthum, *n.*; (realm) Reich, *n.*
 empty, *adj.* leer
 emulate, to, nach=eifern, nach=streben
 (with *dat.*)
 end, *s.* Ende, *n.* (pl. =en); (conclu-
 sion) Schluß, *m.* to be at an —,
 zu Ende sein. his hair stands on
 —, die Haare stehen * ihn zu Berge
 end, to, enden, endigen
 endeavour, to, sich bestreben, bemühen,
 trachten
 endurance, Ausdauer, *f.*
 enemy, Feind, *m.*
 energy, Energie, *f.*, Thatkraft, *f.*
 Engadine, Engadin', *n.*
 England, England, *n.*
 English, *adj.* englisch
 Englishman, *pl.* English, Engländer,
m. Englishwoman, Engländerin, *f.*
 enrapture, to, hin=reißen, * entzünden
 enter, to, eintreten, * hinein=gehen *

entertain, unterhalten, * bewirten
 enthusiasm, Enthusiasmus, *m.*, Be-
 geisterung, *f.*
 envy, to, beneiden
 envy, *s.* Neid, *m.*
 equal, *adj.*, equally, *adv.* gleich
 equal, to, erreichen
 err, to, irren, sich irren
 error, Irrthum, *m.*, Fehler, *m.*
 escape, to, (flee) entriumen, * ent-
 wijchen; entkommen *; (from notice)
 entgehen, * — the memory, ent-
 fallen * (with *dat.* of *pers.*)
 escort, *s.* Geleit, *n.*
 escort, to, geleiten, das Geleit geben
 establish, to, gründen
 eternal, *adj.*, eternally, *adv.* ewig
 Etna, Etna or Aetna, *m.*
 Europe, Europa, *n.*
 Eve, *prop. n.* Eva
 eve, evening, Abend, *m.*; (day
 before) Vorabend, *m.*; on the — of,
 nahe daran, auf dem Punkt
 even, (1) *adj.* (level) eben; (smooth)
 glatt. odd or —, gerade oder unge-
 rade,
 (2) *adv.* eben; (nay) sogar, selbst.
 not —, nicht einmal. — now, jetzt
 eben
 ever, *adv.* je, jemals; (always) immer,
 stets; (for —), ewig. — since,
 schon seit
 everlasting, *adj.* and *adv.* ewig
 every, *adj.* jed=er, =e, =es. everybody,
 everyone, Jedermann. of —
 kind, allerlei. everything, Alles.
 everywhere, allenthalben. on —
 side, von allen Seiten
 evidence, Beweis, *m.*, Zeugnis, *n.*
 evident, *adj.*, evidently, *adv.* augen-
 scheinlich, offenbar
 evil, *adj.* and *adv.* übel, böse, schlimm,
 schlecht
 evil, *s.* Uebel, *n.*, Böses, *n.*
 examine, prüfen; (search) untersuchen,
 erforischen; (law) verhören
 excel, übertreffen *
 excellent, *adj.* and *adv.* vortrefflich;
 ausgezeichnet
 excite, to, erregen
 excuse, entschuldigen; (justify) rechtfertigen

exercise, (practice) *Übung, f.*; (lesson) *Exercitium, n.* (pl. = *tien*), *Aufgabe, f.*

exertion, *Anstrengung, f.*

exhibition, (show) *Ausstellung, f.*

expect, to, erwarten; warten (auf)

expedition, *s.* (enterprise) *Expedition, f.*; (campaign) *Feldzug, m.*

explain, *erklären*

explanation, *Erklärung, f.*; (agreement, *Verständigung, f.*

expression, *vide* —, *lebendige Mienen, Ausdruck, m.*

extend, *sich aus=dehnen, sich erstrecken*

eye, *Auge, n.* (= *s*; = *en*); (sight) *Blick, m.*, *Gesicht, n.* bull's eye (of a target) *das Schwarze*

fable, *Fabel, f.*

Fabius, *Fabius*

face, *Gesicht, n.* (pl. = *er*), *Angezicht, n.*; (poet.) *Antlitz, n.*

fade, to, (away) *verwelken, verblühen*; (grow dim) *bleichen, * verbleichen **

fail, to, *fehlen, mangeln, ermangeln*; (miss) *verfehlen*

failure, (com.) *Bankrott, m.*, *Falliment, n.*

fair, *adj.* (beautiful) *schön, hübsch*; (reasonable) *bislig, gerecht*; (hair) *blond*

faith, *Glaube, m.* (= *ns*); (truth) *Treue, f.*

faithful, *adj.*, *faithfully, adv.* (relig.) *gläubig*; (constant) *treu, getren*

fall, to, *fallen, ** — *asleep, ein=* *schlafen, to — down, nieder=* *fallen **

false, *adj.* *falsch, verfälscht*

family, *Familie, f.*

fancy, to, *sich denken, ** *sich ein=bilden, sich vorstellen*

far, *adj.* *fern, weit, by* —, *bei Weitem, from..., weit entfernt... zu. not — from, unsern (with gen. § 66). — be it from me, fern sei es von mir. — better, viel besser*

farthing, *Seller, m.*

fate, *Schicksal, n.*, *Schickung, f.*, *Geschick, n.*

father, *Vater, m.*

favour, *Gunst, f.* (see § 70); (act of grace) *Gnade, f.*; (kindness) *Gefallen, m.*, *Gefälligkeit, f.*

favourite, *s.* *Liebling, m.*, *Glünstling, m.*

favourite, *adj.* *geliebt, begünstigt*; — *dish, Lieblingsgericht, n.*

fear, *s.* *Furcht, f.*; (anxiety) *Besorgnis, f.*

feat, *That, f.* (pl. = *en*)

feather, *Feder, f.*

February, *Februar, m.*

feel, to, *fühlen*; (sensation) *empfinden*

ferry, *üb'erfahren, ** *üb'ersetzen*

ferryman, *Fährmann, m.*

fertility, *Fruchtbarkeit, f.*

fetch, to, *holen. — up, herauf=* *holen*

fetter, to, *fesseln*

few, *adj.* *wenig(e)*; a few, *einige*

fickle, *adj.* *wandelmüt(h)ig, flatterhaft*

fidelity, *Treue, f.*

fifteen, *funfzehn*

fight, (1) *intrans.* *fechten, ** *kämpfen.*

(2) *trans.* *bekämpfen*

final, *adj.*, *finally, adv.* *endlich, zuletzt*

find, *finden, ** *to — out, ausfindig machen, to — fault with, tadeln, aus=setzen*

fine, *adj.* *fein*; (handsome) *schön*

finger, *Finger, m.*

finish, to, *beendigen, vollenden*

fire, *Feuer, n.*; (conflagration) *Brand, m.*, *Feuersbrunst, f.* *to be on —, brennen, ** *to set on —, in Brand stecken, to catch —, in Brand geraten **

fire, to, *ab=feuern, los=schießen **

first, (1) *adj.* *erst=er, =e, =es.* (2) *adv.* *erstens, eher, at —, zuerst, anfangs, anfänglich*

fish, *Fisch, m.*

fishing, *Fischerei, f.*

fishing-rod, *Angelruthe, f.*

fishing-tackle, *Fisch(er)geräth, n.*

fit, *adj.* (qualified) *dienlich, tauglich, schtig. it is not —, es schidt sich nicht, to be — for, taugen (zu)*

fit, to, (1) *trans.* *ein=richten, aus=rüsten.* (2) *intrans.* (see Ex. 39)

five, *funf*

flat, *adj.* *flach*; (level) *eben*; (insipid) *geschmacklos, schal*

flatter, to, *schmeicheln (with dat.)*

flatterer, *s.* *Schmeichler, m.*

flavour, Wohlgeschmack, *m.*
 flee, to, **fliehen** *
 fleet, **Flotte**, *f.*
 flesh, **Fleisch**, *n.*
 flight, **Flucht**, *f.* to put to —, in
 die Flucht schlagen
 flow, fließen, * rinnen *
 flower, Blume, *f.*; (of age) Blüthe,
f.; (ornament) Zierde, *f.*
 fly, **fliegen** *; (hurry) eilen; (es-
 cape) entfliehen, * to — into a
 passion, in Born (Wuth) geraten *
 fog, Nebel, *m.*
 foggy, *adj.* nebelig
 fond, *adj.* liebend, zärtlich, to be —
 of, gern haben * (lesen, &c.)
 fool, Thor, *m.*, Narr, *m.* (pl. =en)
 foot, **Fuß**, *m.* on —, zu Fuß(*e*)
 footprint, Fußstapfe, *f.*
 for, (1) *prep.* with *acc.* (§ 63) **für**,
 um; (during) während. — a long
 time, lange. — all that, trotzdem,
 too...for me to..., zu...als daß...
 (Ex. 7). as — me, was mich be-
 trifft, but —, ohne.
 (2) *conj.* (because) denn (§ 67)
 forbid, to, **verbieten**, * untersagen
 (with *dat.*)
 force, *s.* Kraft, *f.* (pl. "e), Gewalt, *f.*;
 (power) Macht, *f.*
 ford, **Furt**, *f.*; ford, to, durchwaten
 forefathers, Ahnen, *m.*, Vorfahren, *m.*
 foreign, *adj.* fremd, auswärtig, aus-
 ländisch
 forest, *s.* Wald, *m.* (pl. "er), Forst, *m.*
 (pl. =en)
 forget, to, vergessen *
 fort, **Fort**, *n.*
 forth, *adv.* vorwärts, hervor. to put
 —, hervorbringen. and so —, und
 so weiter (fort)
 fortnight, *s.* vierzehn Tage. to day
 —, heute über —
 fortnightly, *adv.* alle vierzehn Tage
 fortress, Festung, *f.*
 fortune, Glück, *n.*; (fate) Schicksal, *n.*,
 Geschid, *n.*; (property) Vermö-
 gen, *n.*
 forty, *adj.* **vierzig**
 found, to, gründen, stiften
 four, **vier**
 fourteen, **vierzehn**

fourth, *adj.* **vierte**
 fowl, **Vogel**, *m.* (collect.) Geflügel,
n.; (hen) Huhn, *n.*
 fowler, **Vogler**, *m.*, Vogelfsteller, *m.*
 fox, *s.* Fuchs, *m.* (pl. "e)
 fraction, Bruch, *m.*
 fractional number, Bruchzahl, *f.*
 France, **Frankreich**, *n.*
 fraud, *s.* Betrug, *m.* (pl. see § 70, c)
 Frederick, **Fried(e)rich**
 free, *adj.* and *adv.* **frei**
 freedom, **Freiheit**, *f.*; (of a city)
 Bürgerrecht, *n.*
 freeze, **frieren**, * gefrieren
 French, *adj.* französisch; *s.* (language)
 das Französische
 Frenchman, *pl.* French, **Franzose**,
 (=n)
 frequent, *adj.*, frequently, *adv.*
 häufig
 frequent, to, besuchen
 fresh, *adj.* and *adv.* **frisch**; (not
 briny) süß; (weather) kühl
 friend, **Freund**, *m.*
 friendly, *adj.* and *adv.* freundlich,
 freundschaftlich
 friendship, Freundschaft, *f.*
 fright, *s.* Schrecken, *m.*; (person)
 Schenkel, *n.*
 frighten, to, erschrecken
 frightened, to be, erschrecken *
 frog, **Frosch**, *m.*
 from, *prep.* (with *dat.*) von (see Exs.
 39, 40). to take —, nehmen (with
dat.) (see Ex. 39)
 frugal, *adj.* genügsam, mäßig
 fruit, **Frucht**, *f.* (pl. "e); (of trees)
 Obst, *n.* (no plural)
 fulfil, to, erfüllen
 full, *adj.* **voll** (see p. 174, 4)
 fully, **völlig**, vollständig
 fun, **Scherz**, *m.*, Spaß, *m.* in —,
 zum Spaß
 future, *s.* Zukunft, *f.*, *adj.* künftig, zu-
 künftig
 galaxy, *lit.* Milchstraße, *f.*; *fig.* glän-
 zende Versammlung, *f.*
 gale, frißer Wind, *m.*, Sturm, *m.*
 galling, *adj.* kränkend
 gamble, to, spielen

gambler, Spieler, *m.*
 game, Spiel, *n.* (pl. =e)
 garrison, Garnison', *f.*
 gate, Thor, *n.* (pl. =e), Pforte, *f.*
 gather, to, sammeln, zusammen=lesen *
 general, *adj.* allgemein
 general, *s.* General', *m.* (pl. "e),
 Feldherr, *m.*
 genius, Genie, *n.*
 gentle, *adj.* (well born) vornehm;
 (meek) mild, fromm, sanft; (tame)
 zahm
 gentle, to, (Shaksp.) adeln
 gentleman, Herr, *m.*; (nobleman)
 Edelmann; (position) Mann von
 Stande, *m.*; (breeding) gebildeter
 Mann, *m.*; (pl. in address) meine
 Herren!
 German, *adj.* deutsch, old —, alt=
 deutsch, germanisch
 Germany, Deutschland, *n.*
 get, to, (1) *trans.* (procure) sich ver=
 schaffen; (receive) bekommen, * er=
 halten, * to — (with a verb in
Past. Part.), lassen (see Ex. 18).
 (2) *intrans.* to — up, auf=stehen *
 gift, Gabe, *f.*, Geschenk, *n.* (pl. =e),
 Talent, *n.* (pl. =e)
 give, to, geben, * to — battle, eine
 Schlacht liefern, to — chase, Jagd
 machen, to — notice, (an)kündigen,
 to — thanks, Dank sagen, to —
 up, auf=geben, * verzichten (auf), to
 — over, aufhören
 given to, ergeben (with *dat.*)
 glad, *adj.* froh, I am —, es freut mich
 glance, Blick, *m.*
 glass, Glas, *n.* (pl. "er)
 glorious, *adj.* herrlich, berühmt;
 (crowned with glory) glorreich
 glow, to, glücken
 go, to, *intrans.* gehen *; (depart)
 fort=gehen, * weg=gehen, * to be going
 to, im Begriff sein, eben wollen, * to
 — away, fort=(weg)gehen, * to —
 back, zurück=gehen, * to — out, (1,
 walk), (2, become extinct) er=
 löschen, * aus=gehen, * to — up, hin=
 auf=steigen, * in die Höhe geh(e)n *
 God, Gott, *m.* (pl. "er)
 gold, *s.* Gold, *n.*; *adj.* golden
 good, *adj.* gut

good-for-nothing, *adj.* nichtsnutzig,
 — idler, Faulenzer, *m.* — fellow,
 Taugenichts, *m.* (pl. =e)
 good nature, Gutmütigkeit, *f.*
 good-natured, *adj.*, good-naturedly,
adv. gutmütig
 govern, to, regi(eren), lenken
 governor, Landvogt, *m.*, Statthalter,
m., Gouverneur, *m.*
 grammar, Gramma'tik, *f.* (pl. =en)
 grape, Traube, *f.*
 grass, Gras, *n.* (pl. "er)
 grateful, *adj.* dankbar
 grave, *s.* Grab, *n.* (pl. "er)
 gray, *adj.* grau
 great, *adj.* groß
 greatly, *adj.* sehr
 Greece, Griechen-land, *n.*
 Greek, *adj.* griechisch
 green, *adj.* grün
 Gregory, Gregor
 Gregorian, *adj.* gregorianisch
 groan, to, ächzen, stöhnen, seufzen
 grope, tappet, — one's way in dark=
 ness, im Dunkeln herum=tappen
 ground, Grund, *m.*, Boden, *m.*, Erde,
f. to keep one's —, Stand
 halten *
 grow, to, (1) *intrans.* wachsen *; (in=
 crease) zu=nehmen, * sich vermehren;
 (become) werden, (2) *trans.* zie=
 hen *
 guard, to, beschützen, verteidigen, sich
 hüten, sich schützen
 guard, *s.* Wache, *f.* to be on one's
 —, auf der Hut sein
 guardian, Vormund, *m.*, pl. Vormün=
 der
 guest, Gast, *m.*
 gun, (firearm) Gewehr, *n.*; (cannon)
 Kanone, *f.*
 gunpowder, Schießpulver, *n.*

hair, Haar, *n.* (pl. =e)
 half, *s.* Hälfte, *f.*, *adv.* halb, —
 -past one, halb zwei Uhr, half a
 (see Ex. 30, d)
 hand, Hand, *f.* (pl. "e); —writing,
 Handschrift, *f.*; (watch) Zeiger, *m.*
 to shake —s with, die Hand geben,
 drücken (with *dat.*)

handle, berühren, **handhaben**, um-
gehen * (mit)

hang, to, (1) *trans.* **hängen**. (2)
intrans. **hängen**.*

Hannibal, Hannibal

happen, to, *intrans.* sich ereignen, vor-
fallen,* geschehen,* to — (to some
one), widerfahren,* begegnen (with
dat. of pers.)

happiness, Glück, *n.*; (bliss) Glückselig-
keit, *f.*

happy, *adj.* glücklich

hard, *adj.* **hart**; (difficult) schwer;
(severe) streng, — cash, bares Geld,
n. — by, nahe bei, dicht an (*see* toil)

hardly, *adv.* (scarcely) kaum

hare, **Hase**, *m.*

harm, Leid, *n.*, Schaden, *m.*

harm, to, schaden, zu Leid thun * (with
dat.)

harvest, Ernte, *f.*; (season) **Herbst**,
m.

haste, Eile, *f.*, **Hast**, *f.* to be in
great —, große Eile haben

hasten, to, (1) *intrans.* eilen. (2)
trans. beeilen, beschleunigen

hat, **Hut**, *m.* (pl. "e)

hate, **hassen**

hatred, hate, **Haß**, *m.*

have, *aux. v.* **haben** * (§ 37); (pos-
sess) besitzen,* to — to, müssen,*
— on (wear), anhaben,* tragen,*
— a care, sich in Acht nehmen, to
— done, auf-hören, to — (get) a
thing done (*see* lassen, Ex. 18)

hay, Heu, *n.*

he, *pers. pron. er.* — who, der(je-
nige) welcher; (whosoever), wer,
§ 29 (b)

head, Kopf, *m.* (poet.) **Haupt**, *n.*
(pl. "er); (game, &c.) Stüd, *n.*
at the — of, an der Spitze, over
— and ears, über Hals und Kopf,
go a —! voran!

headache, *s.* Kopfschmerz, *n.*, Kopfschmer-
zen, *m. pl.*

health, Gesundheit, *f.* good —, Wohl-
befinden, *n.*

healthy, *adj.* gesund

heap, **Haufen**, *m.*

hear, to, **hören**; (listen) an-hören,
zu-hören

heart, **Herz**, *n.* (§ 14). to learn by —,
auswendig lernen, to have at —,
zu Herzen nehmen, to take —, Mut
fassen, with all my —, von ganzem
Herzen, herzlich gerne

hearth, **Herd**, *m.* — and home,
Haus und Hof

heat, Hitze, *f.*

heaven, Himmel, *m.*

heavy, *adj.* schwer

heel, Ferse, *f.*

height, **Höhe**, *f.*

heir, Erbe, *m.*

hell, **Hölle**, *f.*

help, to, **helfen**,* bei=stehen * (with
dat.). I cannot — it, ich kann nichts
dafür, I cannot — ..., ich kann
nicht umhin zu...; *refl.* (at table)
sich bedienen (mit)

help, *s.* Hilfe, Hülfe, *f.*

hen, **Henne**, *f.*, Huhn, *n.*

her, (1) *pers. pron., acc. or dat. of*
she, sie, *thr.* (2) *poss. pron. ihr*,
ihre, *thr*

herald, **Herold**, *m.*, Bote, *m.*

herd, (flock) Herde, *f.*

herdsman, Hirt(e), *m.*

here, *adv.* **hier**. — and there, *hie*
und da

hero, Held, *m.* (=en)

heroic, *adj.* heroisch, heldenmütig

heroism, Heldennut, *m.*

hers, *poss. pron.* (*see* § 27-28)

herself, *refl.* selbst, sich selbst (*see* Ex.
27)

hesitate, zögern, zaudern

high, *adj.* and *adv.* **hoch** (*see* § 19,
21)

highly, *adv.* hoch, **höchlich**, höchst

hill, **Hügel**, *m.*

him, *pers. pron., acc.* **ihn**; to —,
ihn, zu ihm. —self, *refl. pron.* sich.
he —self, er selbst (*see* Ex. 45)

hind, Hirschstuh, *f.*, Hindin; (boor)
Bauernknecht, *m.*

his, (1) *poss. adj.* sein, seine, sein. (2)
poss. pron. der (die, das) seinige, or
seine (§ 27-28)

hiss, to, (1) *intrans.* zischen. (2)
trans. aus=pfeifen

historian, Geschichtsschreiber, *m.*

historical, *adj.* historisch, geschichtlich

history, Geschichte, *f.*
hit, to, treffen *
hither, *adv.* **hierher**, hierhin. — and
thither, hierhin und dorthin, hin und
her
hitherto, *adv.* (time) bis jetzt, bisher
hobby (horse), Stedenpferd, *n.*
hole, Loch, *n.* (pl. "er"); (cave)
Höhle, *f.*
holiday, Feiertag, *m.*, (pl.) Ferien
hollow, *adj.* **hohl**
holy, *adj.* **heilig**
homage, Huldigung, *f.*
home, (house) Haus, *n.*; (country)
Vaterland, *n.*, **Heimath**, *f.* at —,
zu Hause, *adj.* and *adv.* heimisch.
to go —, nach Hause gehen, heim-
gehen *
Homer, Homer'
honey, **Honig**, *m.*
honour, Ehre, *f.*; (dignity) Würde, *f.*,
Ruf, *m.*
hope, *s.* **hoffnung**, *f.*
hope, to, **hoffen**; (trust) vertrauen
(see also Ex. 49, p. 179)
horizon, Gesichtskreis, *m.*, **Horiz-**
zont, *m.*
horse, Pferd, *n.*, **Roß**, *n.* (pl. =e);
(coll.) Reiterei, *f.*; on —back, zu
Pferde
host, Gastfreund, *m.*
hostage, Geißel, *m.*
hot, *adj.* **heiß**; (ardent) hitzig
hour, Stunde, *f.*
house, **Haus**, *n.* (pl. "er")
how, *adv.* wie; (why?) warum?
however, *adv.* doch, dennoch, wie dem
auch sei, wie auch, so sehr auch; (at
least) indessen
human, *adj.* menschlich
hundred, *adj.* **hundert** (pl. =e). —
-fold, *adj.* hundertfältig
hunger, **Hunger**, *m.*
hungry, *adj.* hungrig. I am —, es
hungert mich (Ex. 22)
hunt, to, jagen; (pursue) verfolgen
hunter, Jäger, *m.*
hurl, to, schleudern
hurt, to, (1) *intrans.* schmerzen, weh(e)
thun, * (2) *trans.* schaden, beschädigen,
beleidigen
hussar, Husar', *m.* (=en)

hypocrisy, Heuchelei, *f.*; (relig.)
Scheinheiligkeit, *f.*
hypocrite, Heuchler, *m.*; Scheinheili-
ger, *m.*
I, *pers. pron.* **ich**
idea, Idee, *f.*, Gedanke, *m.*, Be-
griff, *m.*
idle, *adj.* träge, faul; (useless) un-
nütz, fruchtlos; (vain) eitel
idleness, Müßiggang, *m.*, Faulheit, *f.*,
Trägheit, *f.*
idler, Faulenzer, *m.*, Müßiggänger, *m.*
if, *subord. conj.* wenn, falls; (whether)
ob, as —, als wenn (ob), — not,
wo nicht
ignorant, *adj.* unwissend
ill, *adj.* and *adv.* (bad) schlecht; (evil)
übel; (sick) krank, to ill-treat,
mißhandeln
illness, Krankheit, *f.*
image, Bild, *n.* (pl. =er)
imagine, sich vor-stellen, sich ein=bilden,
sich denken; (devise) erfinden, * er-
denken *
imitate, to, nach=ahmen (with *dat.*)
immediately, *adv.* sogleich, sofort;
(after) gleich darauf; (instantly)
augenblicklich
impetuous, *adj.* reißend; ungestüm,
heftig
impossible, *adj.* unmöglich
impostor, Betrüger, *m.*
in, *prep.* in (with *acc.* or *dat.*,
§ 53). *adv.* darin, herein, hinein
inattentive, *adj.* unaufmerksam
incensed (at), *adj.* aufgebracht (über)
incessantly, *adv.* unaufhörlich, unabläß-
ig
inclined, to be, aufgelegt, geneigt, sein
inconsiderate, *adj.* unüberlegt, unbe-
dachtam
increase, to, (1) *intrans.* zu=nehmen, *
wachsen, sich vermehren. (2) *trans.*
vermehrten, vergrößern
indebted, *adj.* schuldig, verbunden, to
be —, es verdanken (with *dat.* of
pers.)
independence, Unabhängigkeit, *f.*, Frei-
heit, *f.* wars of —, Freiheits-
kriege
indignant, *adj.* unwillig, ungehalten
indoors, *adv.* drinnen
infinitive, (mood) Infinitiv', *m.*

informant, Ankläger, *m.*
 inhuman, *adj.* unmenschlich
 ink, Tinte, *f.*
 ink-bottle, Tintenfaß, *n.*
 inkstand, Schreibzeug, *n.*
 innocence, Unschuld, *f.*
 innocent, *adj.* and *adv.* unschuldig
 inquire, to, sich erkundigen (nach)
 insect, **Insect'**, *n.* (pl. =en)
 inside, *prep.* innerhalb (with *gen.*, § 66)
 insist, to, bestehen,* beharren (auf)
 insolence, Anmaßung, *f.*, Frechheit, *f.*
 inspire, (with) einflößen (with *dat.* of *pers.*)
 instead of, *prep.* (an)statt zu
 intend, to, vor=haben,* sich vor=nehmen,* beabsichtigen, im Sinne haben
 intention, Absicht, *f.*, Vorhaben, *n.*
 intercourse, Umgang, *m.*, Verkehr, *m.*
 interest, to, interessieren
 interesting, *adj.* interessant
 into, *prep.* in (with *acc.*, see § 65)
 introduce, ein=führen; (a friend) vor=stellen
 invader, Angreifer, *m.*, Eindringling, *m.*
 invent, to, erfinden,* erfinden *
 invention, Erfindung, *f.*
 invest, (money) an=legen
 invite, to, ein=laden *
 invoke, to, an=rufen *
 iron, Eisen, *n.*
 Iseus, Ißäus
 island, Insel, *f.*, **Gilaud**, *n.*
 isle, Insel, *f.*, Inselchen, *n.*
 isosceles, *adj.* gleichschenkelig
 Israelite, Israelit', *m.*
 it, *pron.* es (Exs. 20, 22). it, governed by a *prep.*, see § 25 (7, b)
 Italian, *adj.* italienisch; *s.* Italiener
 Italy, **Italien**, *n.*
 jacket, **Jacke**, *f.*
 January, **Januar**, *m.*
 jest, Scherz, *m.*, Spaß, *m.* (pl. "e)
 jest, to, scherzen, spaßen
 Jew, Jude, *m.*
 joke, *s.* Scherz, *m.*, Spaß, *m.*
 joke, to, scherzen, spaßen
 joy, Freude, *f.* to wish —, Glück wünschen

judge, Richter, *m.*; (of art, &c.) Kenner, *m.*
 judgment, (law) Urtheil, *n.*; (reason) Vernunft, *f.*
 Julian, *adj.* julianisch
 July, **Juli**, *m.*
 jump, to, springen *
 June, **Juni**, *m.*
 Jura (mountains), **Jura**, *m.*, Jura Gebirge, *n.*
 jurist, *s.* Jurist', *m.*, Rechtsgelehrter, *m.*
 just, *adj.*, justly, *adv.*, gerecht, billig; (correct) richtig, *adv.* eben; (exactly) genau. — as well, eben so gut, but —, just now, so eben, gerade jetzt
 keep, to, behalten,* auf=bewahren; (word) halten *; (festivals) feiern, beobachten; (tend) hüten, to — one's ground, Stand halten,* — waiting, warten lassen,* to — up, trans. erhalten,* unterhalten *
 key, Schlüssel, *m.*
 kill, to, tö(b)ten
 kind, *s.* (race) Gattung, *f.*, Geschlecht, *n.*; (sort) Art, *f.*; what — of? was für? all —s of, allerlei
 kind, *adj.* and *adv.* gutig, freundlich
 kindness, Güte, *f.*, Freundlichkeit, *f.*; (favour) Gefallen, *m.* or *n.*, Gefälligkeit, *f.*
 king, **König**, *m.*
 kingdom, Königreich, *n.*, Reich, *n.*
 kitchen, **Küche**, *f.*
 knife, Messer, *n.*
 knock, to, klopfen
 know, to, (savoir) wissen *; (connaître) kennen *; (recognise) erkennen *; (a language, &c.) können * (see Ex. 17)
 knowledge, Kenntniß, *f.*, Wissen, *n.*; (learning) Wissenschaft, *f.* to my —, so viel ich weiß
 known, *adj.* bekannt
 Koran, Koran, *m.*
 laboriously, *adv.* mühsam, mühevoll
 labour, Arbeit, *f.* (pl. =en)
 labourer, Arbeiter, *m.*
 lad, Junge, *m.*, Knabe, *m.*
 ladder, Leiter, *f.*

lady, Dame, *f.*; (of a house) Herrin,
f. my —! gnädige Frau!

lake, See, *m.* (pl. =n)

lamb, Lamm, *n.* (pl. "er)

lame, *adj.* lah'm

lament, to, *intrans.* klagen, wehklagen,
jam'mern

lamp, Lampe, *f.*

land, Land, *n.* (pl. "er or =e) (soil)
Boden; (estates) Ländereien, Land=
güter. by —, zu Land(e)

landlord, Gutsbesitzer, *m.*; (innkeeper)
Gastwirt, *m.*; (of a house) Haus=
wirt, *m.*

language, Sprache, *f.*, Zunge, *f.*

large, *adj.* groß

last, *adj.* **leht** (=er, =e, =es); (past)
vorig, vergang'en, verflo'ssen, the —
but one, der vorle'tzte. — of all,
zu allerle'tzt, *adv.* zule'tzt; at —, end=
lich

late, *adj.* spät; (deceased) verstorben,
selig

latitude, (geograph.) Breite, *f.*

latter, *adj.* **leht**, **lehter** (see § 21)

laugh, to, lachen. — (at), lachen
(über), auf'lachen

laughing-stock, Spott, *m.*, Etich=
blatt, *n.*

lava, Lava, *f.*

lavish, to, (fig.) schenken

lead, Blei, *n.*

lead, to, führen, **leiten**

leader, Führer, *m.*; (newspaper)
Zeitartifel, *m.*

leaf, Blatt, *n.* (pl. "er)

leaves, (collective), Laub, *n.*

leap, to, springen,* hüpfen

leap-year, Schaltjahr, *n.*

learn, to, **lernen**

least, *adj.* kleinste, geringste, mindeste.
— of all, am wenigsten

leather, Leder, *n.*

leave, (adieu) Abschied. to take —,
Abschied nehmen,* sich empfehlen*
(with *dat.*)

leave, to, lassen; (a place) verlassen.
— for, ab=reisen, verreisen (nach)

lecture, to, Vorlesungen halten*

left, *adj.* links

leg, Bein, *n.* (pl. =e)

lend, to, **leihen**.* to — an ear,
Gehör geben*

less, *adj.* and *adv.* weniger

lesson, **Lection**, *f.*, Stunde, *f.*;
(task) Aufgabe, *f.*

lest, *subord. conj.* daß...nicht, damit...
nicht

let, **lassen**; * (a house, &c.) ver=
mieten; (allow) gestatten, zulassen.
to — down, herab=lassen*

letter, (alph.) Buchstabe, *m.*; (typ.)

Letter, *f.*, Schrift, *f.*; (epistle)
Brief, *m.*

liberal, *adj.* freigebig; (minded) frei=
sinnig; (pol.) liberal'

liberality, Freigebigkeit, *f.*

liberty, Freiheit, *f.*

librarian, Bibliothekar, *m.*

library, Bibliothek, *f.* (pl. =en)

lie, s. **lüge**, *f.*; lie, to, lügen*

lie, to, (down) **liegen***

life, Leben, *n.* in my whole —, mein
Lebtag

light, **Licht**, *n.*; (enlightenment)

Aufklärung, *f.*

light, *adj.*, lightly, *adv.* leicht

lighten, to, bläuen

lightning, Blitz, *m.* (pl. =e)

like, *adj.* **gleich**; (resemblance)
ähnlich. to be —, gleichen* (with
dat.); (resemble) ähnlich sehen,
ähneln

like, to, gern haben, mögen*; (love)
lieben; (be pleased with) Gefallen
finden an (with *dat.*); I should
like to, ich möchte gern; (a place)
gefällt mir; how do you like —?
wie gefällt es dir in —? (see Ex.
17, e)

likewise, *adv.* ebenfalls

lily, Lilie, *f.*

limb, Glied, *n.* (pl. =er)

limit, Grenze, *f.*, Schranke, *f.*

lion, **Löwe**, *m.*; (sight) Sehenswür=
digkeit, *f.*

listen, to, zu=hören, horchen; (obey)
gehörchen (with *dat.*)

little, *adj.* (small) klein; (short) kurz;
(quantity) wenig. *adv.* wenig; a
—, ein wenig; — by —, nach und nach

live, to **leben**; (dwell) wohnen.
to — with ..., wohnen bei ...;

- (frequent) um=gehen * mit. to — to see, erleben
 living, *adj.* lebend'ig
 load, to, **laden**, * beladen; (overwhelm) überhäufen
 lodging, Wohnung, *f.*, Logis, *n.* night's —, Nachtlager, *n.*
 lonely, *adj.* einsam
 long, *adj.* lang; (slow) langsam. *adv.* lange. a — way off, weit weg. — ago, vor langer Zeit. ere — bald, nächsten
 long, to, (for) sich sehnen (nach) (see also Ex. 22)
 look, to, (1) *trans.* sehen, * blicken, schauen; — for, suchen, erwarten; — at, an=sehen, * (2) *intrans.* (seem) aus=sehen; (face) nach...gelegen sein. to — at, an=blicken, an=sehen, * to — out (of), hinaus=schauen (zu, with *dat.*). to — up to, hinauf=sehen * (zu), an=sehen *
 looking-glass, Spiegel, *m.*
 lord, Herr, *m.* (=n, pl. =en)
 lose, to, verlieren, * — one's way, sich verirren. to be lost, sich verlieren, verloren gehen. to — sight of, aus dem Gesicht verlieren
 loss, Verlust, *m.*
 lotus, Lotus(baum), *m.*
 loud, *adv.* and *adj.* laut
 love, to, lieben, gern haben
 love, *s.* Liebe; (courtship) Liebschaft, *f.* to be in — with, verliebt sein in. for the — of ..., um ...willen, my — to, ich lasse ihn herzlich grüßen
 low, *adj.* and *adv.* niedrig
 lurch, to leave in the —, im Stiche lassen *
 mail, (armour) Panzer, *m.*, Rüstung, *f.*; (post) Briefpost, Post, *f.*
 mail-train, Kourierzug, *m.*
 maintain, to, behaupten
 make, to, machen, thun, verfertigen
 malicious, *adj.* böshaft
 man, (male) Mann, *m.* (pl. "er"); *pl.* men, Soldaten, Leute, &c.; (mankind) irrespective of sex, Mensch (=en), *m.*
 mankind, (human race) menschliches Geschlecht, *n.*, die Menschen, *m.*
 manner, Art, *f.*, Weise, *f.*; (custom) Sitte, *f.*
 manufactory, Fabrik', *f.*, Manufactur', *f.* (pl. =en). — of arms, Waffen=fabrik', *f.*
 many, *adj.* viele. — a one, **mancher**. — a time, vielmal, manchmal
 mark, Zeichen, *n.*, Kennzeichen, *n.*; (proof) Beweis, *m.*; (object) Ziel, *n.*; (money, = 1 shilling) Mark, *f.*
 master, Meister, *m.*, Herr, *m.*; (possessor) Besitzer, *m.*; (school-) Schulmeister, *m.*; (teacher) Lehrer, *m.* to be — of a language, einer Sprache mächtig sein. to make one's-self — of, sich bemächtigen, bemeistern, (with *gen.*) bewältigen
 masterpiece, Meisterstück, *n.* (pl. =e), Meisterwerk, *n.* (pl. =e)
 matter, Materie, *f.*, Stoff, *m.* what is the —? was giebt's? what is the — with...? was seht... (with *dat.*)? no —! es thut nichts! to the —, zur Sache. — of fact, Thatfache, *f.*
 may, (aux.) Mai, *m.*
 may, *aux. v.* mögen *; (be able) können *; (be allowed) dürfen (Ex. 17, e and f). — be, vielleicht. if I — ask, wenn ich bitten (fragen) darf
 me, *acc.* of I (see § 24)
 mean, *adj.* gemein. —while, in the —time, mittlerweile, unterdessen, by this —s, dadurch
 mean, to, meinen, sagen, bedeuten; (intend) wollen, * beabsichtigen
 measure, Maß, *n.*
 medal, Denkmünze, *f.*, Medaille, *f.*
 medical, *adj.* ärztlich. — man, ärztlicher Ratgeber, Arzt
 medicine, Medicin', *f.*, Arz(e)nei, *f.*
 meditation, Betrachtung, *f.*, Nachdenken, *n.*
 meet, to, treffen, * zusammen=treffen, an=treffen, begegnen (with *dat.*). to go to —, entgegen=gehen * (with *dat.*)
 melt (smelt), to, *intrans.* schmelzen, * einschmelzen; (into tears) zerfließen. *trans.* schmelzen (p. 68)

member, Glied, *n.* (pl. =er)
 memory, Gedächtnis, *n.*; (recollection) Erinnerung, *f.*; (memorial) Andenken, *n.* to escape the —, dem Gedächtnis entfallen.* within — of man, seit Menschengedenken
 merchant, Kaufmann, *m.*, Handelsmann, *m.* (pl. see § 12 (b) 2*)
 mercy, (pity) Barmherzigkeit, *f.*; (pardon) Gnade, *f.*, Vergebung, *f.*; (compassion) Schonung, *f.*, Nachsicht; (clemency) Milde, *f.* at the —, in der Gewalt
 mere, *adj.*, merely, *adv.*, bloß, allein
 merit, *s.* Verdienst, *n.* (pl. =e) (§ 70)
 merit, to, verdienen
 messenger, Bote, *m.* — of peace, Friedensbote, *m.*
 mid, *adj.* mitten
 middle, *s.* Mitte, *f.*, *adj.* mittlere
 middle-ages, *pl.* Mittelalter, *n.*, *sing.*
 might, *s.* Macht, *f.*, Gewalt, *f.*
 mighty, *adj.* mächtig, gewaltig
 milk, Milch, *f.*
 mind, Gemüth, *n.*, Sinn, *m.*, Seele, *f.*; (intention) Vorhaben, *n.*; (inclination) Lust, *f.*, Neigung, *f.*; (opinion) Meinung, *f.*, Gesinnung, *f.*; (recollection) Gedächtnis, *n.*
 mind, to, merken; (to heed) in Acht nehmen,* zu-sehen.* never —, es thut nichts
 mine, *possess. pron.* meine, meinige (§ 27)
 mine, *s.* Bergwerk, *n.*
 minister, (servant) Diener, *m.*; (of state) Minister, *m.*; (eccles.) Geistlicher, *m.*
 minster, Münster, *m.* or *n.*
 minute, Minute, *f.* this very —, so eben
 misery, Elend, *n.*
 misfortune, Unglück, *n.*
 mist, Nebel, *m.*
 mistake, Versehen, *n.*, Irrtum, *m.*, Fehler, *m.* to be mistaken, sich irren, sich versehen *
 mock, to, verspotten, verlachen
 moderate, to, mäßigen
 money, Geld, *n.*
 monk, Mönch, *m.*
 monkey, Affe, *m.*
 month, Monat, *m.* (pl. =c)
 moon, Mond, *m.*

more, *adj.* and *adv.* mehr. the —, je mehr. no —, nicht mehr. one —, noch ein. once —, noch einmal. (with *adj.* in compar. see § 21)
 moreover, *adv.* überdies
 morning, (morn) Morgen, *m.*
 morrow, *s.* Morgen, *m.*
 to-morrow, *adv.* morgen. the day after —, übermorgen. — morning, morgen früh
 mortal, (1) *adj.* sterblich; mortally (deadly) tödtlich. (2) *s.* Sterblicher, *m.*, Mensch, *m.*
 most, *adj.* meist
 mostly, *adv.* meist, am meisten, meistens. at the —, höchstens
 mother, Mutter, *f.* (pl. "en"); — dear (fam.) Mütterchen, *n.*
 motion, Bewegung, *f.*; (proposal) Vorschlag, *m.*, Antrag, *m.* (pl. "en"). to set in —, in Bewegung setzen
 mountain, (mount) Berg, *m.*
 mouse, Maus, *f.* (pl. "en")
 move, (1) *trans.* bewegen; (affect) rühren. (2) *intrans.* sich bewegen (regen). — one's quarters to, über-siedeln
 much, *adj.* and *adv.* (quantity) viel; (degree) sehr. as — as, so viel als. twice as —, noch einmal so viel. to make — of, hoch-schätzen
 music, Musik, *f.*, Tonkunst, *f.*
 must, müssen * (see Ex. 17)
 my, *possess. adj.* mein (meine, mein)
 myself, *pron.* ich selbst, mich (see Ex. 45)
 naked, *adj.* nackt, bloß
 name, Name, *m.* (=ns)
 nasty, *adj.* unangenehm, garstig
 nation, Nation', *f.*, Volk, *n.* (pl. "en")
 native, *adj.* geboren, natürlich, ur-sprünglich; (innate) angeboren. — country, Vaterland, *n.*, Heimat, *f.*, Heimat-land, *n.*
 native, *s.* Eingeborner, *m.*
 natural, *adj.*, naturally, *adv.* natürlich. — philosopher, Naturfor-scher, *m.*
 nature, Natur', *f.*; (kind, sort) Art, *f.* (pl. =en)

nay, *adv.* (no) *nein*; (even) *ja*
near, *adj.* and *prep.* *nahe* (see § 21),
 bei (§ 64), *zugegen*
nearly, *adv.* *beinahe*, *fast*, far and
 near, *weit und breit*
necessity, *Not(h)*, *f.*, *Notwendigkeit*,
f.; (poverty) *Armuth*, *f.*
neck, *Halß*, *m.*; nape of —, *Nacken*,
m.
need, *Not(h)*, *f.*; (want) *Mangel*,
m.; (poverty) *Armut*, *f.*
needle, *Nadel*, *f.*
negotiation, *Unterhandlung*, *f.*, *Ver-*
handlung, *f.*
neighbour, *Nachbar*, *m.* (pl. =e);
 (fellow) *Nächste*, *m.*
nephew, *Neffe*, *m.*
net, *Netz*, *n.*
never, *adv.* *nie*, *niemals*, *nimmer*,
never so ..., *noch so*; — *more*, *nie*
und nimmermehr
nevertheless, *adv.* *nichtsdestoweniger*
new, *adj.* *neu*; (fresh) *frisch*
news, *Neuigkeit*, *f.*
newspaper, *Zeitung*, *f.*, *Blatt*, *n.*
next, *adj.* and *adv.* *nächst*; *adv.* *zu-*
nächst
nickname, *Spottname*, *m.*, *Beiname*,
Epitheton, *m.*
niece, *Nichte*, *f.*
nigh, *adj.* and *adv.* *nahe*, *beinahe*,
fast
night, *s.* *Nacht*, *f.* to —, *heute*
Abend, last —, *vergangene Nacht*,
 at —, in the —, *Nachts*
Nile, *Nil*, *m.*
nine, *neun*
no, *adv.* *nein*; *adj.* *kein* (*keine*, *kein*,
declined like ein). — one (man),
Niemand, *Keiner*, =e, =(e)s
nobility, *Adel*, *m.*, *Adelsstand*, *m.*;
 (highmindedness) *Geistesadel*, *m.*
noble, *adj.* *edel*, *edelmütig*; (rank)
adelig; (stately) *vornehm*
nobleman, *Edelmann*, *m.* *noble-*
woman, *Edelfrau*, *f.*
noise, *Lärm*, *m.*, *Geräusch*, *n.*; (sensa-
 tion) *Aufsehen*, *n.*; (rumour) *Ge-*
rücht, *n.*
none, *adj.* *kein*=er, =e, =(e)s
noon, *Mittag*, *m.*

nor, *conj.* *noch*, *auch nicht*; *neither... nor*, *weder...noch*
north, *Norden*, *m.*; *adj.* *nördlich*. —
 pole, *Nordpol*, *m.*
nose, *Nase*, *f.*
not, *adj.* *nicht*; — at all, *gar nicht*;
 — yet, *noch nicht*
nothing, *adv.* *nichts*. — at all, *durch-*
aus nichts. — but, *nichts anders*
als. for —, *umsonst*. good for —,
s. Taugenichts, *m.*; *adj.* *nichts-*
nutzig
novel, *Roman*, *m.*; short — (tale),
Novelle, *f.*
now, *adv.* *jetzt*, *nun*. — and then,
dann und wann. — *-adays*, *heutzu-*
tage. just —, *so eben*, *gerade*, (eben)
jetzt
nowhere, *adv.* *nirgend*s
number, *Nummer*, *f.*, *Zahl*, *f.* (pl.
 =en); superior —s, *Uebermacht*, *f.*
 singular —, *Einzahl*, *f.*; plural —,
Mehrzahl, *f.*
nurse, to, *pflegen*; (cherish) *lieben*
nut, *Nuß*, *f.* (pl. "e)
oak, *Eiche*, *f.*
obedience, *Gehorsam*, *m.*, *Folgsam-*
keit, *f.*
obey, to, *gehören*, *folgen* (with *dat.*)
object, *Gegenstand*, *m.*; (gram.)
Object
objection, *Einwendung*, *f.*; to have
 no —, *Nichts dagegen haben*
oblige, to, (compel) *nöt(h)igen*, *zwin-*
*gen**; (do a favour) *verbinden**
verpflichten. to be —d, *müssen**
 (see Ex. 16)
obstacle, *Hinderniß*, *n.*
obtain, to, *erlangen* (see also Ex.
 24, b)
occasion, (opportunity) *Gelegenheit*,
f. on — of, *bei Gelegenheit* (*Anlaß*),
m., *Veranlassung*, *f.*
occupation, *Beschäftigung*, *f.*
occur, to, *geschehen** *erfolgen*; (men-
 tally) *einfallen**
o'clock, *Uhr*; what —? *wie viel Uhr?*
of, *prep.* *von* (with *dat.*), see Exs. 37,
 38, and 41
off, *adv.* *ab*, *davon*, *weg*, *abweg*. a long
 way —, *weit weg*

offence, Beleidigung, *f.*; (fault) Fehl-
ler, *m.* to give —, beleidigen. to
take — at, es übel nehmen

offend, to, beleidigen

offer, to, bieten,* dar=bieten; (pro-
pose) an=bieten, an=tragen,* → an
apology, see apology

officer, Offizier', *m.* (pl. =e)

oil, **Öl**, *n.*

old, *adj.* alt. — age, Alter, hohes
Alter, *n.* — man, Greis, *m.*

on, *prep.* auf (with *acc.* or *dat.*, see
Ex. 41); (dates) an (with *dat.*).
— Monday, am Montag. — the
Maine, am Main. — the way, un-
terwegs. — the alert, auf der Hut.
(fig.) — foot, zu Fuß. — horse-
back, zu Pferd. — the contrary,
im Gegenteil

once, *adv.* einmal. — upon a time,
einst, vormal's. at —, sogleich. all
at —, auf einmal

one, *adj.* and *adv.* ein, eine, ein.
any —, irgend Einer. — another,
einander, all —, einerlei. — -eyed,
adj. and *s.* einäugig

one's self, sich selbst (see Ex. 45)

only, (1) *adj.* einzig; (2) *adv.* nur, bloß

opinion, Meinung, *f.*

opportunity, Gelegenheit, *f.*, Anlaß, *m.*

orange, **Orange**, *f.*, Apfelsine, *f.*,

Pomeran'ze, *f.*

orator, Redner, *m.*

oratory, Redekunst, *f.*

order, Ordnung, *f.*; (command) Be-
fehl, *m.*; (commission) Auftrag, *m.*,
Bestellung, *f.*; (rank) Rang, *m.*,
Stand, *m.* in — to, um zu. in —
that, um (with *inf.*), damit (with
subj.)

order, to, befehlen,* verordnen;
(goods) bestellen. — to be done,
lassen* (Ex. 18)

origin, Ursprung, *m.*

other, *adj.* and *pron.* ander=er, =e,
(e)s, (pl. =e). one an—, each —,
einander, sich. the — day, neulich
(den andern Tag = the next day)

otherwise, *adv.* anders

ought, sollte(n) (see Exs. 15, 16)

our, *poss. adj.* unser (unsere, unser)

ours, *poss. pron.* der (die, das) unsrige
(unjere)

out, (1) *adv.* aus. — of, hinaus,
heraus, darans. (2) *prep.* — of,
aus (with *dat.*). — of doors, im
Freien

outcry, to, überschreien *

outside, *prep.* außerhalb (with *gen.*,
§ 66)

outer, *adj.* äußere

over, (1) *prep.* (with *acc.* or *dat.*)

über. (2) *adv.* vorbei, vorüber.

— board, über Bord

overflow, to, überfließen

overtake, to, ein=holen

owe, to, schuldig sein, zu danken
haben (with *dat.* of *pers.*)

owing, to, *prep.* wegen (with *gen.*)

owl, **Eule**, *f.*

own, *adj.* eigen. my —, das Meinige
(Meine). his —, das Seinige

owner, Eigentümer, *m.*, Besitzer, *m.*

ox, **Ochse**, *m.* (pl. =en)

pack-horse, Packpferd, *n.*

page, (of a book) Seite, *f.*

pain, Schmerz, *m.* (see § 14)

painter, Maler, *m.*

pair, **Paar**, *n.* (pl. see Ex. 34 *)

palace, **Palast**, *m.* (pl. "e)

pale, *adj.* blaß, bleich. to turn —,
erblassen, erblaffen

palm, **Palme**, *f.*

paper, **Papier**, *n.* news—, Zeitung,
f., Blatt, *n.*

paradise, Paradies, *n.*

pardon, to, (forgive) vergeben,* ver-
zeihen* (with *dat.*); (reprieve)
begnadigen

pardon, Verzeihung, *f.*; (forgiveness)
Vergebung, *f.*

parents, Aelteru

Paris, **Paris**

part, T(h)eil, *m.*; (share) Ant(h)eil,
m. to take — in, teil=nehmen* (an).
for my —, was mich betrifft. in —,
teilweise

particular, in, *adv.* besonders

partner, Teilnehmer, *m.*; (business)
Associé, *m.*

party, **Partei**, *f.*

pass, *intrans.* vorbei=gehen* (go),
=reisen (travel), =fahren (drive),
=reiten (ride). — away, vergehen,*

- verschwinden.* — through, durch-
gehen.* — over, übergehen.* —
by, vorüber=gehen,* =ziehen.* — for,
gelten (für), angesehen werden (als).
to come to —, vor=fallen,* ge=
schehen *
- passage, (crossing) Ueberfahrt, *f.* ;
(book, &c.) Etelle, *f.* ; (transition)
Uebergang, *m.* ; (house) Eingang,
Ausgang, *m.* bird of —, Zug=
vogel, *m.*
- passion, (affection of mind) Leiden=
schaft, *f.* ; (anger) Zorn, *m.*, Wuth,
f. to be in a —, aufgebracht (böse)
sein
- past, *adj.* (elapsed) verfloßen, vergan=
gen, *adv.* (over) vorbei; (gone)
hin, dahin. half — one, halb zwei.
a quarter — one, ein Viertel auf
zwei
- patience, Geduld, *f.*
- patrimony, Erbgut, *n.*, Erbteil, *n.*
- patriotic, *adj.* patriotisch
- pave, to, pflastern
- paw, Pfote, *f.*, Taze, *f.*
- pay, to, zahlen, bezahlen; (respect, &c.)
zollen, erweisen,* erzeigen; (a visit)
machen, ab=statten. to — attention
to, Acht geben auf
- peace, Friede, *m.*
- pear, Birne, *f.*
- pearl, Perle, *f.*
- peasant, Landmann, *m.* (pl. Landleute),
Bauer, *m.* (pl. =n)
- pebble, Kiesel, *m.*, Kieselstein, *m.*
- peep, to, (at) hinaus=sehen (in, with
acc.)
- peg, Nagel, *m.*, Pfloß, *m.*
- pen, Feder, *f.*
- penetrate, to, bringen *
- people, (nation) Volk, *n.*, Nation, *f.* ;
(folk) Leute, *pl.*
- Pepin, *proper n.* Pippin or Pipin
- perfect, *adj.* vollkommen; (skilled)
geübt, bewandert; (gram.) *adj.* ver=
gangen, *s.* Perfectum
- perform, to, (execute) verrichten, voll=
ziehen *; (dram.) spielen, auf=führen
- perhaps, *adv.* vielleicht, (es) mag sein
- persecute, to, verfolgen
- perseverance, Beharrlichkeit, *f.*
- persevere, to, aus=dauern, beharren
- philosopher, Philosoph', *m.* natu=
ral —, Naturforscher, *m.*
- Phœnician, Phönizier
- pickle, to, ein=pöfeln, ein=salzen
- picture, Bild, *n.* (pl. =er); (painting)
Gemälde, *n.*
- picturesque, *adj.*, picturesquely,
adv. malerisch
- piece, Stück, *n.* (pl. =e)
- pilgrim, Pilger, *m.*
- pin, Stecknadel, *f.*
- pistol, Pistole, *f.*
- pity, Mitleid, *n.* it is a —! es ist
Schade!
- pity, to, bemitleiden, bedauern (see
§ 54)
- place, Platz, *m.*, Ort, *m.* (pl. see
p. 96); (room) Raum, *m.*; (po=
sition) Etelle, *f.* in the — of,
anstatt (with *gen.* § 66). to take
—, statt=sinden *
- plain, *adj.* (level) flach, eben; (simple)
einfach, schlicht; (frank) offenhertzig;
(clear) klar, ungechminkt
- plan, Plan, *m.*
- plant, *s.* Pflanze, *f.*, Gewächs, *n.*
- play, to, spielen
- play, *s.* Spiel, *n.*; (dram.) Schau=
spiel, *n.*
- please, to, gefallen * (with *dat.* of
pers.), vergnügen. to — better,
lieber sein (with *dat.*). if you —,
bitte, wenn es Ihnen gefällig ist, ge=
fällt (see also Ex. 39, b)
- pleasure, Vergnügen, *n.*, Gefälligkeit, *f.*
at —, nach Belieben, nach Gefallen
- please, to, gefallen * (with *dat.*)
- plentiful, *adj.* ergiebig, reichlich
- plenty, Fülle, *f.*, Ueberfluß, *m.*
- plough, Pflug, *m.*
- plunge, (into) sich stürzen (in)
- pocket, Tasche, *f.*
- poem, Gedicht, *n.* (pl. =e)
- poet, Dichter, *m.*, Poet', *m.* (=en)
- point, Punkt, *m.*, Spitze, *f.*
- poison, Gift, *n.*
- pole, (geog.) Pol, *m.*; (stake)
Stange, *f.*; (carriage) Deichsel
- Pole, *prop. n.* Pole, *m.*
- police, Polizei, *f.*
- polite, *adj.* höflich, artig
- pond, Teich, *m.*, Weiher, *m.*
- poodle, Pudel, *m.*
- poor, *adj.* arm, dürftig

pope, **Papst**, *m.*
 popular, *adj.* volksmäßig. — man,
 der Geseierte
 position, (station) *Page*, *f.*; (atti-
 tude) *Stellung*, *f.*; (rank) *Stand*, *m.*
 positive, *adj.*, positively, *adv.* aus-
 drücklich, durchaus
 possess, to, besitzen*
 possession, *Besitz*, *m.*; (estates, &c.)
Besitztum, *n.* to take — of, in
*Besitz nehmen** (with *acc.*), sich be-
 mächtigen (with *gen.*)
 possible, *adj.* möglich
 post, (appointment) *Stelle*, *f.*, *Amt*, *n.*
 post-office, *Post*, *f.*, *Postamt*, *n.*
 pot, *Topf*, *m.*
 pound, **Pfund**, *n.*
 poverty, *Armut*, *f.*
 power, (might) *Macht*, *f.* (pl. "e"),
Kraft, *f.* (pl. "e"), *Stärke*, *f.*; (do-
 minion) *Gewalt*, *f.* — of endu-
 rance, *Ausdauer*, *f.*
 practice, (drill) *Übung*, *f.*; (custom)
Gewohnheit, *f.*
 practice (practise), to, sich üben
 praise, *s. Lob*, *n.*
 praise, to, loben, rühmen, preisen
 pray, to, beten; (ask for) bitten* (um),
ersuchen; *interj.* bitte!
 prayer, (worship) *Gebet*, *n.*; (ask-
 ing) *Bitte*, *f.*
 precaution, *Vorsicht*, *f.*, *Behutsamkeit*,
f. (pl. *Vorsichtsmaßregeln*)
 precept, *Vorschrift*, *f.* (pl. =en), *Regel*, *f.*
 prefer, to, vorziehen*
 preference, *Vorzug*, *m.*, *Vorrang*, *m.*
 prepare, to, bereiten, vor=bereiten, sich
 vor=bereiten
 prepared, *adj.* vorbereitet, *gefaßt* (auf)
 present, *adj.* gegenwärtig; (not ab-
 sent) anwesend, zugegen; (now)
 jetzt, to be — at, bei=wohnen
 (with *dat.*). the — time, *Gegen-*
wart, *f.* at —, jetzt, gegenwärtig.
 for the —, einstweilen
 present, *s. Gegenwart*, *f.*, gegenwärtige
Zeit, *f.*; (gift) *Geschenk*, *n.* (pl. =e)
 presentiment, *Vorgefühl*, *n.*
 preserve, to, bewahren, verwahren;
 (fruit) ein=machen
 press, to, pressen, drücken; (crowd)
 drängen; pressing, *adj.*, and *s.*
 dringend, eilig
 pretty, *adj.* hübsch, nett

prevent, to, verhindern, vor=beugen
 (with *dat.*)
 price, *Preis*, *m.*
 pride, *Etolz*, *m.*, *Hochmut*, *m.*
 priest, **Priester**, *m.*, *Geistlicher*, *m.*
 primrose, *Primel*, *f.*, *Schließelblume*, *f.*
 prince, *Prinz*, *m.*; (reigning) *Fürst*,
m. (=en)
 princess, **Prinzessin**, *f.*; (reigning)
Fürstin, *f.*
 print, to, drucken
 printing-office, *Buchdruckerei*, *f.*
 prison, *Gefängnis*, *n.*
 procession, *Procession*, *f.*
 produce, to, hervor=bringen*, erzeugen
 professor, *Professor*, *m.* (p. 1), *Lehrer*, *m.*
 promise, *s. Versprechen*, *n.*
 promise, to, versprechen*, zu=sagen
 pronounce, to, aus=sprechen*
 proof, *Beweis*, *m.*; (trial) **Probe**,
f., *Versuch*, *m.* water—, *adj.* waf-
 serdicht
 proper, *adj.*, properly, *adv.* (own)
eigen, *eigenthümlich*; (decent) *schick-*
lich, *anständig*; (correctly) *richtig*.
 — name, *Eigennamen*, *m.* (=ns)
 prospect, *Aussicht*, *f.* (pl. =en)
 protect, to, schützen, beschützen, in *Schutz*
*nehmen**
 protest, to, (affirm) bet(h)euern; —
 against, **protestiren** (gegen)
 Protestant, **Protestant**, *m.*
 proud, *adj.* (of) stolz (auf, with *acc.*);
 (vain) eitel
 prove, to, (1) *trans.* beweisen*; (ex-
 amine) prüfen. (2) *intrans.* sich
 zeigen, sich ausweisen, sich erweisen
 proverb, *Spruchwort*, *n.* (pl. "er")
 providence, *Vorsehung*, *f.*; (care)
Fürsorge, *f.*
 prowl, to, herum=streichen*, plündern,
 auf Raub aus=gehen*
 prudence, *Vorsicht*, *f.*, *Klugheit*, *f.*
 prudent, *adj.* vorsichtig, klug
 public, *adj.*, publicly, *adv.* öffentlich.
 in —, öffentlich
 publish, to, (books) heraus=geben*,
 verlegen
 pull, to, ziehen*
 punish, to, strafen, bestrafen
 punishment, *Estrafe*, *f.*
 pupil, (scholar) *Zögling*, *m.*, *Schüler*,
m., *Schülerin*, *f.* (2) (of the eye)
Augapfel, *m.*

pure, *adj.* rein

purse, **Börse**, *f.*, Beutel, *m.*

pursue, to, verfolgen, nach=setzen (with *dat.*)

put, to, setzen, thun, * stellen; (lay) legen, to — back, zurück=setzen, to — off (postpone), auf=schieben, * to — out, aus=strecken, aus=löschen; (fire) löschen, — over, über=setzen, — to flight, in die Flucht schlagen, * to — up, auf=stellen, to — up with, für=lieb nehmen, * sich beschneiden, sich be=gnügen

quarrel, Streit, *m.*, Zank, *m.*

quarrel, to, streiten, zanken, hadern

quarter, Viertel, *n.*; (lodging) Quar= tier, *n.* to move one's —, über= siedeln, a — past one, ein — auf zwei, a — to two, drei Viertel auf zwei, — of an hour, Viertel= stunde, *f.*

queen, Königin, *f.*; (at cards, chess) Dame, *f.*

quench, to, löschen, stillen

question, *s.* Frage, *f.* to ask (put) a —, eine Frage richten (thun) an (with *acc.*) the — is, whether..., es fragt sich, es handelt sich darum, ob...

quick, *adj.*, quickly, *adv.* (swift)

lebhaft, flink, schnell, geschwind, hurtig

quiet, *adj.*, quietly, *adv.* ruhig, still, gelassen

quill, Federfiedel, *m.*, Gänsefiedel, *m.*

quite, *adv.* ganz, gänzlich, völlig

quiver, to, zittern, schauern

rain, *impers. v.* regnen (see § 53)

rainbow, Regenbogen, *m.*

raise, to, heben *

rank, (grade) Rang, *m.*, Stand, *m.*; (row) Reihe, *f.*, Linie, *f.*; (mil.) Glied, *n.*

rather, *adv.* lieber, eher, vielmehr, mehr

ray, Strahl, *m.* (pl. =en)

raze, to, (a fortress) schleifen

reach, to, (hand) reichen; (attain) erreichen; (arrive at) an=kommen *; (age) zurück=legen, to — forth, aus=strecken

read, to, lesen *; (aloud) vor=lesen *

ready, *adj.* bereit, fertig

real, *adj.* wirklich, wahr

really, *adv.* wirklich, in der That

reap, to, ernten, ein=ernten, sammeln

reason, *s.* (faculty) Vermunft, *f.*, Ver= stand, *m.*; (cause) Ursache, *f.*; (ground) Grund, *m.*

receive, erhalten, * bekommen, * auf=neh= men, * empfangen *; (accept) an= nehmen *

recite, to, her=sagen

recommend, empfehlen * (with *dat.* of *pers.*)

reconciliation, Versöhnung, *f.*

recover, to, (1) *intrans.* (from sick= ness, &c.) sich erholen, (2) *trans.* (save) erretten; (get again) wieder= erhalten *

red, *adj.* rot(h)

redeem, to, (ransom) los=käufen, er= lösen

redound, to, gereichen zu (with *dat.* of *pers.*)

reformer, Reformator, *m.*

regiment, Regiment', *n.* (pl. =er)

regret, to, bedauern, leid thun * (with *dat.* of *pers.*)

regular, *adj.*, regularly, *adv.* regel= mäßig

reign, to, regieren, herrschen

reign, *s.* Regierung, *f.*

rejoice (at), to, sich freuen (über), er= freuen (see Ex. 41)

relate, to, erzählen; — to (refer), sich beziehen * (auf)

rely, to, (on) sich verlassen * (auf), rech= nen (auf)

remain, to, (stay) bleiben *; (be left) übrig bleiben, to — standing, stehen bleiben *

remark, *s.* Bemerkung, *f.*; (note) Anmerkung, *f.*

remark, to, bemerken

remarkable, *adj.* merkwürdig, bemer= tenswert

remedy, *s.* Mittel, *n.*, Hülfsmittel, *n.*, Arznei, *f.*

remedy, to, heilen, ab=helfen (with *dat.*)

remember, to, sich erinnern (with *gen.*), gedenken * (with *gen.*). — me to her, grüße sie von mir

remind, to, (of) erinnern (an)

remit, to, (let off) erlassen * (with *dat.* of *pers.*)

remunerative, *adj.* einträglich
 render, to, (return) zurück=geben,* er=
 staten; (account) ab=legen; (cause)
 machen; (a service) leisten; (trans-
 late) übersetzen
 repair, to, aus=bessern, verbessern
 repeat, to, wiederholen
 repent, to, (1) *trans.* bereuen; (2)
intrans. in sich gehen,* *impers.* I
 —, es reut mich
 repentant, *adj.* reuig, bußfertig
 reply, to, antworten, erwidern
 reply, *s.* Antwort, *f.* (pl. =en)
 report, to, berichten; (relate) erzählen.
 it is —ed, man sagt, es heißt
 report, *s.* (news) Nachricht, *f.* (pl. =en),
 Bericht, *m.* (pl. =e); (rumour) Ge=
 richt, *n.*; (repute) Ruf, *m.*
 reputation, Ruf, *m.*
 request, *s.* Bitte, *f.*, Gesuch, *n.*
 request, to, (ask) ersuchen
 require, to, (demand) fordern, ver=
 langen, bedürfen* (with *gen.*);
 (need) erfordern
 requisite, *adj.* erforderlich, not(h)wendig
 requite, to, vergelten*
 rescue, to, retten, erretten, befreien
 resemble, to, gleichen,* ähnlich sehen*
 (with *dat.*)
 reside, to, wohnen, sich auf=halten,*
 seinen Wohnsitz auf=schlagen*
 resign, to, (one's self to) sich ergeben*
 (in)
 resolution, Entschluß, *m.*
 respectable, *adj.* angesehen, achtbar;
 (com.) solid
 responsible, *adj.* verantwortlich
 rest, *s.* Rast, *f.*, Ruhe, *f.*; (remain=
 der) Uebrig, *n.*, Rest, *m.*; the —
 (others) die Uebrigen, *pl.*
 rest, to, ruhen, aus=ruhen
 restrain, to, zurück=halten*
 retreat, *s.* Rückzug, *m.*; (retirement)
 Zurückgezogenheit, *f.*; (refuge) Zu=
 fluchtsort, *m.*
 retreat, to, sich zurück=ziehen*
 return, to, (1) *intr.* zurück=kehren, wie=
 der=kehren; (come back) zurück=kom=
 men*; (go back) zurück=gehen.* (2)
trans. (give back) zurück=geben,*
 wieder=geben*; (send back) zurück=
 schicken, to — thanks, danken (with
dat.), Dank abstatten
 reward, to, belohnen
 reward, *s.* Belohnung, *f.*

ribbon, Band, *n.* (pl. "er)
 rice, Reis, *m.*
 rich, *adj.* reich
 riches, Reichthum, *m.*
 rid, to, (free) befreien
 rid, *adj.* and *adv.* los, ledig
 riddle, Rätsel, *n.*
 ride, to, reiten*
 right, *adj.* and *adv.* recht. to be —,
 Recht haben, Recht, *n.* (pl. =e). on
 the —, rechts
 rime, Reim, *m.*
 ring, Ring, *m.*
 ripe, *adj.* reif, zeitig
 ripen, to, reifen, reif werden
 rise, to, (get up) auf=stehen*; (sun,
 &c.) auf=gehen,* — up, steigen,*
 auf=steigen*; (originate) entstehen*
 river, Fluß, *m.* (pl. "e)
 roam, to, umher=streifen. — through,
 durchstreich=en,* durchwand=ern
 roar, to, brüllen; (sea) brausen
 rob, to, stehlen*
 robbery, Raub, *m.* (pl. see § 70, c),
 Diebstahl, *m.*
 rock, Fels, *m.* (see p. 16)
 roll, to, rollen
 rolling, *s.* Rollen, *n.*
 Roman, *s.* Römer, *m.*; *adj.* römisch
 Rome, Rom, *n.*
 roof, Dach, *n.* (pl. "er)
 room, (space) Raum, *m.*, Platz, *m.*;
 (place) Stelle, *f.*; (chamber) Zim=
 mer, *n.*, Stube, *f.* to take a —,
 ein Zimmer beziehen*
 rope, Seil, *n.*, Strick, *m.*; (mar.)
 Tau, *n.* (pl. =e)
 rose, Rose, *f.*
 round, (1) *adj.* rund; (2) *adv.*
 herum, rings herum; (3) *prep.* um
 (with *acc.*, § 51)
 ruin, Verderben, *n.*; (building) Ruine,
f., Trümmer, *pl.* in —s, zertrüm=
 mert
 ruin, to, zerstören, verderben,* zu Grunde
 richten
 run, to, rennen,* laufen*; (flee)
 entfliehen,* weg=laufen*; (river)
 fließen, strömen; (leak) rinnen,* trie=
 fen*; (text) lauten. to — a risk,
 Gefahr laufen,* to — away, weg=

laufen, * entlaufen * (with *dat.*). to
— over, durchlaufen, * durch=lesen *

Russia, *Rußland*, *n.*

Russian, *s. Ruße*, *m.*; *adj.* russisch
rust, *Rost*, *m.*

sacrifice, to, opfern, auf=opfern

sad, *adj.*, sadly, *adv.* traurig

sail, *s. Segel*, *n.*

sail, to, segeln

sailor, *Matrose*, *m.*, *Seemann*, *m.*

saint, *adj.* heilig; *s. Heiliger*, *m.*
before *proper nouns*, *Sant* (ab-
brev. *St.*)

sake, for the — of, wegen, willen
(with *gen.*). for my —, meiner=
wegen, =halben, =willen

sale, *Verkauf*, *m.*; for —, zu ver=
kaufen, feil

salt, *Salz*, *n.*

same, *adj.* der(die, das)selbe, gleich,
nämlich. it's all the — to me, es
ist mir einerlei

sand, *Sand*, *m.*

sanguinary, *adj.* blutig; (blood-
thirsty) blutdürstig

savage, (1) *adj.* wild; (2) *s. Wüt(h)e*=
rich, *m.*, *Wilde*, *m.*

save, to, (rescue from) retten, erretten
(aus); (spare) sparen, ersparen

Saxony, *Sachsen*, *n.*; Saxon, sächsisch

say, to, sagen; (speak) sprechen,
said to be, sollen (see *Ex. 16*).

that is to —, das heißt. you don't
— so? was Sie nicht sagen?

saying, (saw) Sprichwort, *n.* (pl. "er"),
Redensart, *f.* (pl. =en)

scene, *Scene*, *f.*

scenery, Landschaft, *f.*, *Gegend*, *f.*

scholar, (pupil) *Schüler*, *m.*, *Schü-*
lerin, *f.*; (savant) Gelehrter, *m.*

school, *Schule*, *f.*

schoolfellow, Mitschüler, *m.*

science, Wissenschaft, *f.*

scientific, *adj.*, scientifically, *adv.*
wissenschaftlich

Scotch, *adj.* schottisch

Scotland, *Schottland*, *n.*

scourge, *s. Geißel*, *f.*, *Zuchtrute*, *f.*

scratch, to, fragen, scharren

sea, *See*, *f.*, *Meer*, *n.* at —, auf
der *See*, by —, zur *See*, to go to
—, *Matrose* werden

sea-shore, *Meeresufer*, *n.*

season, *s. Jahreszeit*, *f.* (pl. =en)

secluded, *adj.* abgefordert, abge=
schieden, einsam

see, to, sehen, * schauen; (mentally)
einsehen *; (attend to) zu=sehen;
(visit) besuchen. to live to —, er=
leben. — again, wieder=sehen *

seed, *Samen*, *m.*, *Saat*, *f.*

seize, to, ergreifen, * greifen *

seldom, *adv.* selten, fast nie

self, *pron.* selbst (see *Ex. 45*).

selfish, *adj.* selbstsüchtig

self-love, *s. Eigenliebe*, *f.*

sell, to, verkaufen, to — by auction,
versteigern

send, to, schicken, senden *; — word,
sagen lassen *

sense, *Sinn*, *m.*; (intellect) *Verstand*,
m., *Bernunft*, *f.*; (meaning) *Be-*
deutung, *f.*, *Meinung*, *f.* common
—, *Menschenverstand*, *m.*

sensitive, *adj.* empfindlich

sentence, (law) *Urt(h)eil*, *n.*, *Rechts=*
spruch, *m.*; (gram.) *Satz*, *m.*; (maxim) *Sinnspruch*, *m.*

serious, *adj.*, seriously, *adv.* ernst,
ernsthaft

sermon, *Predigt*, *f.* (pl. =en)

serpent, *Schlange*, *f.*

servant, *Diener*, *n.*, *Dienerin*, *f.*, *Be-*
diente, *m.*; (collect.) *Gesinde*, *n.*

serve, to, dienen (with *dat.* of *pers.*);
trans. bedienen, auf=warten

service, *Dienst*, *m.*; (attendance)
Bedienung, *f.*, *Aufwartung*, *f.*; (use)
Nutzen, *m.*, *Vorteil*, *m.*; (divine)
Gottesdienst, *m.*

set, to, (1) *trans.* setzen; (lay) legen;
(place) stellen. (2) *intrans.* unter=
gehen * to — out, ab=reisen, ver=
reisen. to — up for (profess), sich
aus=geben * (für), Ansprüche machen
(auf). — off, ab=reisen, sich auf den
Weg machen

seven, sieben; — years', *adj.* sieben=

jährig

seventh, *adj.* siebent(e)

several, *adj.* mehrere

severe, *adj.*, severely, *adv.* streng

severity, *Strenge, f.*
 shade, shadow, *Schatten, m.*
 shake, to, *schütteln*. to — hands (with), *die Hand geben, * drücken* (with *dat.*)
 shall, *sollen* (Ex. 16), werden * (§ 99)
 shame, *Schande, f.*
 share, to, *t(h)eilen*
 share, *s. T(h)eil, m.*; (portion) *An-t(h)eil, m.*, *Beitrag, m.* to fall to the —, *zu Teil werden * (with dat.)*
 sharp, *adj.* *scharf*; (mental) *scharf-sinnig*; (pointed) *spitzig*
 sharpen, to, *schleifen, * schärfen*
 shave, to, *rasiren*; (shear) *scheren **
 she, *pers. pron. sie*; — who, *die- jenige, die (welche)*
 shed, to, (spill) *ausschütten, ver- gießen **; — on (bestow) *überhäufen* mit (with *acc. of pers.*)
 sheep, *Schaf, n.* (pl. =e)
 shell, *Schale, f.*; (bot.) *Schale, f.*; (conch.) *Muschel, f.*; (artill.) *Bombe, f.*
 shield, *Schild, m.* (pl. =e)
 shine, *scheinen, * leuchten*; (to glit- ter) *glänzen*
 ship, *Schiff, n.* (pl. =e)
 shirt, *Hemd, n.* (pl. =en)
 shoe, *Schuh, m.* (pl. =e)
 shop, *Laden, m.*
 shore, *Ufer, n.*, *Küste, f.*
 short, *adj.* *kurz, klein*. in —, *kurz*. — of sight, *kurzsichtig*
 shot, *Schuß, m.*; (ball) *Kugel, f.*
 shoulder, *Schulter, f.*
 show, to, *zeigen, weisen * (with dat.)*; (prove) *beweisen **; (exhibit) *auss- stellen, zur Schau stellen*
 show, *s. (exhib.) Schau, f.*, *Aus- stellung, f.*; (display) *Gepränge, n.*
 shut, to, *schließen, * zu-machen*. to — in, *ein-schließen **
 sick, *adj.* (ill) *übel, krank, (siech)*; (weary) *überdrüssig*
 sickly, *adj.* *kränklich*
 side, *Seite, f.* on this —, *die-seits* (with *gen.*, § 66). on the other —, *jen-seits* (with *gen.*, § 66). by his —, *neben ihm*. to his —, *neben ihm*

siege, *Belagerung, f.*
 sigh, to, *seufzen*
 sight, (sense) *Geficht, n.*; (view) *Ansicht, f.*; (spectacle) *Anblick, m.*, *Schauspiel, n.*
 sign, *Zeichen, n.*
 signboard, *Aushängeschild, n.*
 signify, to, *bedeuten*
 silence, *Schweigen, n.*, *Stille, f.*
 silent, *adj.* and *adv.* *schweigend*; (quiet) *still*. to be —, *schwei- gen **
 silk, *Seide, f.*
 sill, *Gesimse, n.*
 silver, *Silber, n.*
 sin, *Sünde, f.*
 since, (1) *prep.* *seit*; ever —, *schon seit* (with *dat.*) *von ... an*; (ago) *her, vorher, vor*. a year — (ago) *vor einem Jahre*. (2) *subord. conj.* (cause) *da, weil*; (time) *seit(bem)*
 sincere, *adj.*, *sincerely, adv.* *auf- richtig*
 sincerity, *Aufrichtigkeit, f.*
 sing, to, *singen **
 sink, to, *sinken **
 sister, *Schwester, f.* — of mercy, *barmherzige Schwester, Diaconissin*
 sit, to, *sitzen **; (rest) *ruhen*. to — down, *sich setzen*
 six, *sechs*
 sixteen, *adj.* *sechzehn*
 sixth, *adj.* *sechste*
 sixty, *adj.* *sechzig*
 skate, *s. Schlittschuh, m.* (pl. =e)
 skate, to, *Schlittschuh laufen **
 skin, *s. Haut, f.*
 slave, *Sklave, m.*
 sleep, to, *schlafen **
 sleep, *s. Schlaf, m.*
 slope, *s. Abhang, m.*
 slow, *adj.*, *slowly, adv.* *langsam*
 small, *adj.* *klein*; (*schmal* = narrow)
 smell, to, (of) *riechen ** (nach)
 smoke, *s. Rauch, m.*, *Qualm, m.*
 snow, *Schnee, m.*
 snow-clad, *adj.* *mit Schnee bedeckt*
 snow, to, *schneien*
 so, (1) *adv.* *so, also*. — much the worse, *um so schlimmer*. why so? *warum denn?* and — forth, *und so*

weiter, *pron.*, referring to a preceding *adj.* or *phrase*, *es* (Fr. *le*).
 — am (do) I, ich auch
 soft, *adj.* weich, sanft, zart
 soldier, **Soldat**, *m.*
 solve, to, auf=lösen; (doubts) auf=klären
 some, *adj.*, *pl. indef.* einige, welche;
sing. etwas, *adv.* (about) etwa, sometimes... sometimes, bald... bald
 somebody, Jemand, *m.*
 something, Etwas, *n.*
 sometimes, *adv.* manchmal, zuweilen
 somewhere, *adv.* irgendwo; — where else, anderswo
 song, Gesang, *m.* (pl. "e), Lied, *n.* (pl. =er)
 soon, *adv.* bald; (early) früh, as — as, so bald (als)
 sooner, lieber (eher), no —, kaum
 sorrow, Kummer, *m.*, Verdruss, *m.*
 sorry, *adj.* (grieved) traurig; (pitiful) armselig. I am — for it, es thut mir leid, ich bebaure
 sort, Art, *f.*, Sorte, *f.*, Gattung, *f.* all —s of, allerlei
 soul, Seele, *f.*
 sound, *adj.* and *adv.* gesund
 sound, *s.* Schall, *m.*, Laut, *m.*
 south, Süd, *m.*, Süden, *m.*; *adj.* südlich, *adv.* südwärts
 sow, to, (seed) säen; (field) besäen (see Ex. 24)
 spare, to, (save) sparen, ersparen; (treat with pity) schonen (with *gen.* or *acc.*)
 spark, Funken, *m.*
 sparrow, Sperling, *m.*
 Spartan, *s.* Spartaner, *m.* *adj.* spartanisch
 speak, to, sprechen *
 spectacle, Schauspiel, *n.* (pl. =e); (sight) Anblick, *m.*
 spectacles, Brille, *f.*
 speech, (language) Sprache, *f.*; (oration) Rede, *f.*
 speed, *s.* Eile, *f.* at full —, in vollem Galopp, mit verhängtem Zügel
 spell, to, buchstabieren
 spend, to, (money) aus=geben *; (waste) verschwenden, verbrauchen, vergehren; (time) zu=bringen *
 spendthrift, Verschwender, *m.*

spin, to, **spinnen** *
 spirit, Geist, *m.*, Seele, *f.*
 spite, Groß, *m.* in — of, trotz (with *gen.*)
 spoon, Löffel, *m.*
 sport, *s.* (play) Spiel, *n.*, Lust, *f.*; (pastime) Kurzweil, *f.*; (mockery) Spott, *m.*
 spread, to, verbreiten
 spring, to, **springen** *; — forth, ent=springen *; (issue) hervor=gehen, *entstehen *
 spring, *s.* (leap) **Spring**, *m.*; (mechan.) Feder, *f.*, Springsfeder, *f.*; (source) Quelle, *f.*; (season) Früh=ling, *m.*, Frühjahr, *n.*; (poet.) Lenx, *m.*
 spring-time, Frühling, *m.*, Frühlings=zeit, *f.*
 spy, **Spion**, *m.* (pl. =e)
 spy, to, spüren, aus=spähen
 squander, to, verschwenden, verschlen=bern
 stable, Stall, *m.*
 stage, Studium, *n.*; (theatre) Bühne, *f.*; (of progression) Stufe, *f.*
 stage-coach, Postwagen, *m.*, Eilwa=gen, *m.*
 stair, Treppe, *f.*
 stake, (post) Pfahl, *m.* to be at —, gelten * (*impers.*), see Ex. 22 (c)
 stand, to, stehen *; (still, to remain standing) stehen, * bleiben, * still=stehen *; (bear) aus=halten, * my hair —s on end, mir stehen * die Haare zu Berge
 star, Stern, *m.*
 stare, to, starren, staunen. to — in the face, an=starren (with *acc.* of *pers.*)
 starling, Staar, *m.*
 state, (condition) Zustand, *m.*; (nation) Staat, *m.* (pl. =en); (rank) Rang, *m.*, Stand, *m.*; (pomp) Staat, *f.*, Pracht, *f.*
 station, (rank) Stellung, *f.*, Lage, *f.*; (railway) Station, *f.*, Bahnhof, *m.*
 stay, *intrans.* bleiben, * sich auf=halten *; (stand still) stehen bleiben *; (wait) warten; (delay) zögern
 stead, in— of, statt, anstatt (with *gen.* or zu with *inf.*)
 steal, to, stehlen *

steam, *s.* Dampf, *m.*; (mist) Dunst, *m.* — boat, Dampfboot, *n.* (pl. =e).
— engine, Dampfmaschine, *f.*
steam, to, dampfen, dinsten. — up, aufsteigen *
steel, **Stahl**, *m.* — pen, Stahlfeder, *f.*
steep, *adj.* jäh, steil
stick, *s.* Stod, *m.*
still, *adj.* still; *adv.* noch; (nevertheless) doch, jedoch
sting, to, stechen *
sting, *s.* Stachel, *m.*, Stich, *m.*
stomach, Magen, *m.*
stone, **Stein**, *m.*; (of fruit) Kern, *m.*
stop, to, (1) *trans.* verstopfen; (detain) aufhalten *; (hinder) hindern, hemmen, enden. (2) *intrans.* anhalten, * stehen bleiben *; (cease) aufhören
stork, **Storch**, *m.* (pl. "e)
storm, **Sturm**, *m.* (pl. "e)
stormy, *adj.* stürmisch
story, Geschichte, *f.*, Erzählung, *f.*; (lie) Lüge, *f.*
straight, *adj.* gerade
stranger, Fremder, *m.*, Fremdling, *m.*, Unbekannter, *m.*; (visitor) Gast, *m.*
straw, **Stroh**, *n.*
stream, **Strom**, *m.*
street, **Straße**, *f.*
strength, Kraft, *f.*, Stärke, *f.*
stretch, to, strecken. — out, ausstrecken, reichen
strew, to, streuen
strict, *adj.*, strictly, *adv.* streng
strike, to, (beat) schlagen, * treffen, * hauen *; (flag) streichen *; (appear to) vor-kommen, * auf-fallen * (with *dat.*)
striking, *adj.*, strikingly, *adv.* auffallend, überraschend
strong, *adj.* stark, fest
student, **Student**, *m.*
study, **Studium**, *n.* (pl. =ien); (room) Studierzimmer, *n.*
study, to, studi(e)ren, sich befeißigen
stuff, **Stoff**, *m.*, Materie, *f.*; (cloth, &c.) Zeug, *m.* or *n.*
style, (writing) **Stil**, *m.*, Schreibart, *f.* in that —, auf diesem Fuß

subject, Unterthan, *m.* (pl. =en)
substantive, **Substantiv**, *n.*, Hauptwort, *n.* (pl. "er)
subterranean, *adj.* unterirdisch
succeed, to, (1) *trans.* folgen, nach-folgen (with *dat.*). (2) *intrans.* gelingen, * *impers.* (with *dat.* of *pers.*), aus-fallen *
succumb, to, erliegen, * unterliegen * (with *dat.*)
such, *adj.* solch, =er, =e, =es (see Ex. 30)
suck, to, saugen, * to — up, ein-saugen *
sudden, *adj.*, suddenly, *adv.* plötz-lich, all of a —, plötzlich, auf ein Mal
suffer, to, leiden *; (bear) dulden; (permit) lassen * (see Ex. 18), erlauben. — want, Mangel (Not)leiden, darben
sufficient, *adj.*, sufficiently, *adv.* genug, hinreichend, hinlänglich
suffix, **Suffix**, *n.*, Nachsilbe, *f.*
sugar, **Zucker**, *m.*
sulphur, Schwefel, *m.*
summer, **Sommer**, *m.*
summit, Gipfel, *m.*, Spitze, *f.*
sun, **Sonne**, *f.*
sunbeam, Sonnenstrahl, *m.*
Sunday, **Sonntag**, *m.*
sunlight, Sonnenlicht, *n.*
sunrise, Sonnenaufgang, *m.*
sun-set, Sonnenuntergang, *m.*
sunshine, Sonnenschein, *m.*
sunny, *adj.* sonnig
superior, *adj.* (higher) höher; (bet-ter) überlegen (with *dat.*). — numbers, Uebermacht, *f.*, Ueberzahl, *f.*
supplies, *pl.* Zufuhr, *f.*, Proviant, *m.*
suppose, to, voraus-setzen (see Ex. 26), vermuthen
supreme, *adj.* allmächtig
sure, *adj.* and *adv.* sicher, gewiß (see Ex. 38), wahr
surrender, to, sich ergeben, * über-geben *
suspend, to, (to be suspended) hängen *
suspicion, Verdacht, *m.*, Argwohn, *m.*
swallow, (orn.) Schwalbe, *f.*
swan, **Schwan**, *m.*

swear, to, **schwören** *; (curse)
fluchen
sweep, to, fegen, fegen
sweet, *adj.* süß
Swiss, *s.* **Schweizer**, *m.*; *adj.* schweizerisch
Switzerland, Schweiz, *f.*
sword, **Schwert**, *n.*, Degen, *m.*

table, Tisch, *m.*, **Tafel**, *f.*

tailor, Schneider, *m.*

take, to, nehmen. * to — for, halten *
fikt. to — a walk, spazieren gehen. *
— some one with, mit=nehmen. *
to — a seat, sich setzen. to — care,
aufpassen, sich in Acht nehmen. * to —
heed, sich hüten. to — leave, Ab-
schied nehmen. * (medicine) ein=neh-
men. * to — an opportunity, die
Gelegenheit ergreifen. * to — place,
statt=finden. * to — pleasure (in),
vergönnen finden (an). to — away,
wegnehmen. * to — up (arms),
ergreifen, * greifen * zu (with *dat.*)

tale, (story) Erzählung, *f.*

talk, to, sprechen, * reden; (chat) plau-
dern, schwatzen

task, Aufgabe, *f.*, Arbeit, *f.* to take to
—, zur Rede stellen

taste, to, (1) *trans.* schmecken, kosten.
(2) it —s of, es schmeckt nach

tax, Steuer, *f.*, Auflage, *f.*

tea, **Thee**, *m.*

teach, to, lehren; (instruct) unter-
richten

tedious, *adj.* langweilig, lästig

teem, to, wimmeln (von), voll=sein
(von)

telegram, Telegram, *n.*, telegraphische
Depeche, *f.*

tell, to, (say) sagen (with *dat.* of
pers.); (narrate) erzählen

temper, Gemütsart, *f.*, Gemüt, *n.*;
ill —, Laune, *f.*

temperance, Mäßigkeit, *f.*

temperate, *adj.*, temperately, *adv.*
mäßig

ten, **zehn**

tenant, (lit.) Mietmann, *m.*, Pächter,
m., (fig.) Bewohner, *m.*

terror, Schrecken, *m.*, Entsetzen, *n.*

test, to, erproben, auf die Probe
stellen

thank, to, danken (with *dat.* of
pers.)

thank, *s.* Dank, *m.* to return —s,
dank=sagen

thankful, *adj.*, thankfully, *adv.*
dankbar, erkenntlich

thanksgiving, Danksagung, *f.*

that, (1) *rel. pron.* der, die, das
(§ 32); (2) *dem. pron.* jener, jene,
jenes; (3) *conj.* daß

the, *def. art.* der, die, das (pl. die).
the...the... (with comparatives),
je...desto, je...je

theatre, Theater, *n.*

Thebes, Theben, *n.*

their, *poss. adj.* ihr, ihre, ihr

theirs, *poss. pron.* der (die, das)
ihre, ihre (§ 27)

them, *pers. pron.* sie; to —, ihnen;
of —, ihrer, (§§ 24, 25)

themselves, *refl. pron.* (sie) selbst,
sich selbst (see Ex. 44)

then, *adv.* dann; (time past) damals;
(thereupon) darauf; (consequent-
ly) folglich. now and —, dann und
wann

there, *adv.* da (orig. **dar**; thus still
in composition before a vowel;
cf. *baran*, &c.); (yonder) dort;
(impers.) es. — is (are), es giebt

therefore, daher, deshalb, deswegen

these, see this, and § 29

they, *pers. pron.* sie; (people, in-
def.) man. — say, man sagt

thick, *adj.* dick

thief, Dieb, *m.* (pl. =e), Diebin, *f.*

thin, *adj.* dünn; (lean) mager

thine, *poss. pron.* der (die, das)
deinige (or deine)

thing, Ding, *n.* (pl. =e), Sache, *f.*
any—, irgend Etwas

think, to, denken *; (reflect) nach-
denken. * to — of, an (with *acc.*)
denken; (remember) sich auf (with
acc.) besinnen. * to — light of,
gering=schätzen

third, *adj.* der (die, das) dritte

thirst, Durst, *m.*

thirsty, *adj.* durstig. to be — (see
§ 54)

thirteen, dreizehn

thirty, *adj.* **dreißig**; thirty years',
adj. dreißigjährig
 this, *dem. pron.* **dies-er**, =e, =es
 (dies), *pl.* **diese**. — way, *hie(r)ter*
 thither, *adv.* dorthin, dahin, hither
 and —, hin und her
 thorn, **Dorn**, *m.* (*pl.* =en)
 those (*pl. of that*), *see* § 29)
 thou, *pers. pron.* **du** (§§ 24, 25)
 though, *conj.* obgleich, wenn auch, (ie-
 doch), as —, als ob
 thought, **Gedanke**, *m.* (=ns), *see* §
 14 (a)
 thousand, **tausend**; *s.* Tausend, *n.*
 (*pl.* =e)
 thread, **Faden**, *m.*
 threat, **Drohung**, *f.*
 threateningly, *adv.* drohend
 three, **drei**
 thrive, to, gedeihen, * fort=kommen *
 throne, **Thron**, *m.*
 throng, *s.* Gebränge, *n.*
 through, *prep.* **durch** (*with acc.*)
 throw, to, werfen, * to — away, weg=
 (fort=)werfen, * to — down, herab=
 (hinab=)werfen, * zu Boden werfen
 thunder, *s.* **Donner**, *m.*
 thunder, to, donnern
 thunderstorm, **Gewitter**, *n.*
 tide, (*of waters*) Ebbe und Flut, *f.*;
 (*time*) **Zeit**, *f.* ebb —, Ebbe, *f.*
 flood —, Flut(h), *f.*
 tie, to, binden, * to — down, fest=binden *
 tiger, **Tiger**, *m.*
 till, *prep* and *conj.* bis; bis daß
 till, to, bebauen, pflügen
 time, **Zeit**, *f.* (*pl.* =en). in —, bei
 Zeiten. in good —, zur rechten Zeit.
 in the mean—, während der Zeit,
 unterdessen, by that —, bis dann
 (dahin). at the same —, dabei
 times, (*with numerals*) mal(e); ten
 —, zehnmal; several —, mehrere
 male (mehrmaße)
 tired, *adj.* müde, überdrüssig, satt (Ex.
 38)
 title, **Titel**, *m.*
 to, *prep.* (*with dat.*, *see* § 52) zu;
 (*to a place*) nach, zu
 together, *adv.* zusammen. put —,
 zusammen genommen. — with,
 sammt, mit (*with dat.*)

toil, to, arbeiten; (*fam.*) oshien. —
 hard, es sich sauer werden lassen *
 toll, **Boll**, *m.*, Geläut, *n.*
 toll-bar, Schlagbaum, *m.*
 toll-gate, Bollthor, *n.*
 Tom, **Thomas**, *m.*
 too, *adv.* zu, allzu; (*also*) auch
 tooth, **Zahn**, *m.*
 top, (*of a mountain*) Gipfel, *m.*
 torment, *s.* Pein, *f.*, Qual, *f.* (*pl.* =en)
 torment, to, peinigen, quälen
 torrent, Strom, *m.*, Gießbach, *m.*
 torrid zone, heißer Erdstrich, *m.*, heiße
 Zone, *f.*
 touch, to, fühlen, an=fühlen; (*hit*)
 rühren, an=rühren, berühren; (*con-*
 cern) an=geben, * betreffen *
 touch, *s.* Berührung, *f.*; (*sense*) Ge=
 fühl, *n.*
 towards, *prep.* gegen (*with acc.*),
 nach (*with dat.*)
 tower, **T(h)urm**, *m.*
 town, Stadt, *f.* (*pl.* "e)
 tragedy, Trauerspiel, *n.*, **Tragödie**, *f.*
 train, to, ein=üben, erziehen, * an=halten *
 (zu)
 train, (*retinue*) Gefolge, *n.*; (*railway*)
 Bahnzug, *m.*, Zug, *m.*
 translate, übersezt'en (*see pp.* 80 and
 154), übertragen *
 traveller, Reisender, *m.* (*see Ex.* 18,
Obs.)
 travelling-companion, Reisegefährte,
m.
 tread, to, treten, * to — on, mit
 Füßen treten
 treat, to, behandeln; (*negotiate*) un=
 terhandeln, verhandeln; (*entertain*)
 bewirten
 tree, Baum, *m.* (*pl.* "e)
 tremble, (*with*) zittern (*vor, with acc.*),
 beben
 triangle, Dreieck, *n.*
 trip, *s.* (*journey*) Lustreise, *f.*
 triumph, Triumph', *m.*
 troop, Haufen, *m.*; *pl.* Truppen
 trooper, Reislige, *m.*, Reiter, *m.*
 Troy, **Troja**
 true, *adj.* wahr; (*faithful*) treu;
 (*honest*) ehrlich, redlich; (*genuine*)
 echt
 truly, *adv.* wahrhaft; (*really*) wirt=
 lich

trust, Vertrauen, *n.* to put — in, Vertrauen schenken (with *dat. of pers.*)
 trust, to, trauen, vertrauen (with *dat.*);
 (hope) hoffen. to — to, sich ver-
 lassen auf (with *acc.*)
 truth, Wahrheit, *f.*; (loyalty) Treue,
f.; (truthfulness) Wahrhaftigkeit, *f.*
 try, to, versuchen
 turn, to, (1) *trans.* drehen; (lathe)
 drehsehn, drehen. (2) *intrans.* (be-
 come) wenden.* — pale, erbleichen,
 erblassen. to — to (towards), sich
 werden* zu (an); (become) werden.*
 to — out, zur Thüre hinaus werfen.*
 — towards, sich wenden zu
 twelfth, zwölfte
 twelve, zwölf
 twenty, zwanzig
 twice, zweimal
 twig, Zweig, *m.*
 two, zwei
 tyrant, Tyrann', *m.*

Ulysses, Ulyßes, Odysseus

uncertain, *adj.* ungewiß

under, unter (with *acc.* or *dat.*, see
 § 65)

understand, to, verstehen,* ein=sehen*

undertake, to, unternehmen*

undertaking, Unternehmen, *n.*, Unter-
 nehmung, *f.*

unexpected, *adj.*, unexpectedly, *adv.*
 unerwartet

unheard of, *adj.* unerhört, beispieolos

uninterrupted, *adj.* ununterbrochen,
 unverbrossen

university, Universität', *f.*, Hoch-
 schule, *f.*

unlearn, to, verlernen

unpleasant, *adj.* unangenehm, lästig

unpremeditated, *adj.* unvorsätzlich,
 unüberlegt

until, (1) *prep.* (time) bis. (2)
conj. bis (daß)

untruth, Unwahrheit, *f.*, Lüge, *f.*

unworthy, *adj.* unwürdig

up, *prep.* and *prefix.* auf, hinauf.
 — stairs, herauf, hinauf

upon, *prep.* auf (with *acc.* or *dat.*)

upright, *adj.* and *adv.* aufrecht;
 (honest) rechtschaffen, aufrichtig

upset, um=stürzen, um=werfen*

us, *pers. pron.* uns; of —, unser (§
 24)

use, Gebrauch, *m.* (pl. "e), Nutzen;
 (custom) Gewohnheit, *f.*, Brauch,
m., Gebrauch, *f.* to be of —,
 nützlich sein. to make —, Gebrauch
 machen (gebrauchen)

use, to, brauchen, gebrauchen, benutzen;
 (apply) an=wenden*; (treat) be-
 handeln; (to be wont) pflegen, ge-
 wohnt sein

utter, to, äußern, aus=stoßen*

vain, *adj.* eitel, eingebildet. in —,
 vainly, *adv.* umsonst, vergeblich, ver-
 gebens

valiant, *adj.*, valiantly, *adv.* tapfer,
 mut(h)ig, brav

valley, Thal, *n.* (pl. "er)

value, Wert, *m.*

vanquish, to, besiegen

vein, Ader, *f.*

velvet, Sammet, *m.*

venture, to, wagen

verb, Zeitwort, *n.*, Verbum, *n.*

verse, Vers, *m.*

very, *adj.* (true) wahr. the —, eben
 der (die, das). this — minute, so
 eben, *adv.* the — next day, schon
 den folgenden Tag

adv. sehr, gar. — much, sehr viel
 vexation, Ärger, *m.* (pl. see § 70, c),
 Ärgernis, *n.*

vicar, Vikar', *m.*, Landprediger, *m.*

vice, (sin) Laster, *n.*; (screw) Schrau-
 benstock, *m.*

vile, *adj.* niederträchtig

villa, Villa, *f.*, Landhaus, *n.*

village, Dorf, *n.* (pl. "er)

vine, Weinstock, *m.*, Rebe, *f.*

violent, *adj.* heftig, ungestüm

violet, Veilchen, *n.*

virtue, Tugend, *f.* by — of, kraft
 (with *gen.*)

vision, Gesicht, *n.* (pl. =e)

visit, to, besuchen

visit, *s.* Besuch, *m.* (pl. =e). to pay a
 —, einen Besuch machen

vivid, *adj.*, vividly, *adv.*, leben'big,
 lebhaft, munter

vizier, Bezier', *m.*

voice, Stimme, *f.* passive —, passive
 Form, *f.*, Passiv(um), *n.*

vote, *Stimme, f.*
voyage, *Seereise, f.*
vulgar, *adj. gemein*
vulgarity, *Gemeinheit, f., Rohheit, f.*

wag, to, (the tail) wedeln (mit dem Schwanz)

wait, to, warten; (expect) in Erwartung sein. to — for, warten auf (with *acc.*). to — on, auf-warten. to — (at table), auf-warten, bedienen

wake, to, (1) *intrans. wachen*, wach sein, erwachen, auf-wachen. (2) *trans. wecken*, auf-wecken, erwecken

walk, to, gehen *; (to go for a walk) spazieren, spazieren gehen

walk, *s. Spaziergang, m. (pl. "e"); (path) Spazierweg, m., Fußgang, m.* to take a —, einen Spaziergang machen, spazieren gehen

wall, *Mauer, f.; (inside) Wand, f. (pl. "e")*

want, (need) Mangel, *m., Bedürfnis, n.; (poverty) Not, f., Armuth, f.* to be in — of, brauchen, nötig haben. for — of, aus Mangel an

want, to, brauchen, bedürfen. to suffer —, Mangel leiden, nötig haben; (wish) wünschen, wollen * (see Ex. 17, e). ...to be wanting, (*impers.*) mangeln, fehlen an (with *dat.*, Ex. 22, c)

war, *Krieg, m. (pl. =e). man of —, Kriegsschiff, n.*

warm, *adj. warm*

warn, to, warnen; (admonish) ermahnen

wash, to, waschen *

wasp, *Wespe, f.*

watch, (clock) Uhr, Taschenuhr, *f. (pl. =en); (guard) Wache, f.; (watchman) Wächter, m., Wache, f.* to be on the —, Wache halten, * auf der Pauer stehen *

watch, to, (1) *intrans. wachen*, Wache halten. to — (over) ..., wachen (über) ... (2) *trans. bewachen*, beobachten

water, *Wasser, n.*

wave, *Welle, f., Woge, f.*

way, *Weg, m. (pl. =e); the way to, der Weg nach; (distance) Straße, f.; (direction) Richtung, f.; (manner)*

Art, *f., Weise, f.; (means) Mittel, n. (own way) Wille, m., Sinn, m.* this —, hierher. that —, dorthin. by — of ..., um (with *infin.*). a long — off, weit weg

we, *pers. pron. wir (§§ 24, 25)*

weak, *adj. schwach*

wear, to, (clothes) tragen, * an-haben *; — out, verbrauchen, ab-tragen *

weary, *adj. müde; (sick) überdrüssig; (tiresome) langweilig*

weary, to, (1) *trans. ermüden*, belästigen, quälen. (2) *intrans. müde werden*, sich ermüden

weather, *Wetter, n., Witterung, f.*

week, *Woche, f., acht Tage.* to-day —, heute über acht Tage. a — ago, vor acht Tagen. a — (weekly), die Woche, wöchentlich

weep, to, weinen

weigh, to, wägen, wiegen * (see p. 67, 1)

weight, *Gewicht, n.*

welcome, *adj. willkommen.* to bid —, willkommen heißen, * — to, zu Diensten, herzlich gerne

well, *s. (spring) Quelle, f.; (fountain) Brunnen, m.*

well, *adv. wo(h)l, gut; (rightly) richtig, recht.* it would be —, es wäre zu wünschen. — off, in guten Umständen. to do —, wol daran thun. *interj. nun! wo(h)lan!*

were, *war(en) (§ 38)*

wet, *adj. naß, feucht*

what, (1) *rel. pron. was; (that which) das was, dasjenige welches; (which) welch=er, =e, =es. (2) relat. and interr. adj. welch=er, =e, =es; (what sort) was für ein (eine, ein); (how much) wie viel; (somewhat) etwas.* — time is it? wie viel Uhr ist es (§§ 31, 32)

whatever, whatsoever, *pron. was auch immer, was nur*

went, *see go*

wheat, *Weizen, m.*

wheel, *Rad, n. (pl. "er)*

when, *adv. and conj. wenn, wann.* *interrog. wann?* (with a verb in an historical past tense) als; — a (boy), als (Knabe), see Ex. 33 (c)

where, *adv.* **wo** (originally **wor**; thus still in composition before a vowel; cf. *woran*); (whither) *wo=hin*, any—, *irgendwo*. every—, *allenthalben*. no—, *nirgend*s
 whereupon, *adv.* *worauf*, *wonach*
 wherever, *adv.* *wo auch immer*
 whether, *conj.* *ob* (Ex. 6)
 which, *relat.* and *interrog. pron.* **welch=er**, =*e*, =*es* (see § 31)
 whichever, *pron.* (pers.) *wer es auch sei*; (things) *was auch immer*
 while, *s.* **Weile**, *f.*, *Zeit*, *f.* mean—, *unterdessen*, *bis dahin*. worth —, *der Mühe wert*. a little — after, *ein wenig später*, *kurz darauf*
 while, *whilst*, *prep.* *während* (with *gen.*); *conj.* *indem*, *indes*
 whirlwind, *lit.* **Wirbelwind**, *m.*; *fig.* *Sturm*, *m.*
 white, *adj.* **weiß**
 who, *rel.* and *interrog. pron.* **wer**; (which) **welch=er**, =*e*, =*es*; *der* (§ 32)
 whole, *adj.* (sound) *gesund*, *heil*; (all) *ganz* (Ex. 30, d). on the —, *im Ganzen*
 whom, *rel. pron.*, see *who* (§§ 31, 32)
 whose, *relat. pron.* (pl.) *deren*. whose? *interrog.* **weissen?** — is this? *wem gehört dies?*
 why, *adv.* *warum*, *weshalb*; *interj.* *nun!* *ja!* —, to be sure, *ei*, *freilich!*
 wicked, *adj.* *schlecht*, *böse*, *gottlos*
 wide, *adj.* and *adv.* **weit**; (broad) *breit*; (distant) *fern*, *entfernt*. far and —, *weit und breit* — awake, *adj.* *munter*
 widow, **Wittwe**, *f.*
 wife, *Frau*, *f.* (pl. =*en*), **Weib**, *n.* (pl. =*er*), *Gattin*, *f.*, *Gemahlin*, *f.*
 wild, *adj.* and *adv.* **wild**
 will, *s.* **Wille**, *m.*
 will, to, *wollen* (see Ex. 16, a), *wünschen*; *aux. v.* (Future) *werden* (see p. 50)
 willing, *adj.* and *adv.* *willig*, *willens*. to be —, *wollen*
 willingly, *adv.* *gern(e)*, *bereitwillig*
 win, to, *gewinnen*, **erhalten*, **erlangen*
 wind, *s.* **Wind**, *m.*
 window, *Fenster*, *n.*
 windy, *adj.* *windig*

wine, **Wein**, *m.*
 wing, *Flügel*, *m.*
 winter, **Winter**, *m.*
 wise, *adj.*, *wisely*, *adv.* **weise**, *flug*
 wish, to, **wünschen**
 wish, *s.* **Wunsch**, *m.*
 wit, *s.* **Witz**, *m.* mother—, **Mutterwitz**, *m.*
 witch, *Hexe*, *f.*
 with, *prep.* *mit*, with *dat.* (see also p. 180)
 within, *prep.* *innerhalb* (with *gen.*, § 66)
 without, (1) *prep.* *ohne* (with *acc.*), or (2) *conj.* *ohne zu* (with *infinit.*), or *ohne daß* (with *finite verb*); (3) *adv.* *außer*
 witness, to, (testify to) *bezeugen*; (see) *sehen*, **mit an=sehen* *
 witness, *s.* *Zeuge*, *m.*; (evidence) *Zeugniß*, *n.*
 wolf, **Wolf**, *m.*
 woman, *Frau*, *f.* (pl. =*en*), **Weib**, *n.* (pl. =*er*)
 wonder, to, *sich wundern*; (wonder) **Wunder**, *n.*; (astonishment) *Verwunderung*, *f.*, *Staunen*, *n.*
 wood, (forest) **Wald**, *m.*, *Waldung*, *f.*; (timber) **Holz**, *n.*
 wool, **Wolle**, *f.*
 word, **Wort**, *n.* (pl. =*e* or =*er*, see p. 96)
 work, to, **wirken**, *arbeiten*
 work, *s.* (labour) *Arbeit*, *f.*; **Wert**, *n.* (pl. =*e*)
 world, (universe) **Welt**, *f.* (pl. =*en*); (earth) *Erde*, *f.*; (people) *Leute*, *pl.*
 worse, *adj.* and *adv.* *schlimmer*, *schlechter*. so much the —, *desto schlimmer*
 worship, *Verehrung*, *f.*, *Anbetung*, *f.*; (service) *Gottesdienst*, *m.*
 worship, to, *verehren*, *an=beten*
 worst, *adj.* *schlechteste*, *schlimmste*. to get the — of it, *den Kürzern ziehen* *
 worth, *s.* **Wert**, *m.*, *Verdienst*, *n.* *adj.* *wert* (with *acc.* or *gen.*). — seeing, *sehenswert*. — while, *der Mühe wert*
 worthy, *adv.* **würdig** (with *gen.*)

would, *pret. of will* (see Ex. 16)

wound, **Wunde**, *f.*

wound, to, verwunden

wrangle, to, sich zanken, hadern

write, to, schreiben *

writer, **Schreiber**, *m.*; (author) **Schrift-**
steller; (compiler) **Verfasser**, *m.*

writing, **Schrift**, *f.* (pl. =en); hand

—, **Handschrift**, *f.* in —, schriftlich

wrong, (1) *adj.*, wrongly, *adv.*

(wrongful) unrecht; (not correct)

unrichtig. to be —, Unrecht haben;

(mistake) sich irren.

(2) *s. Unrecht, n.*

(3) wrong, to, Unrecht thun, schaden

(with *dat.*). to go —, fehl gehen *

year, **Jahr**, *n.* (pl. =e). year's.

adj. ... =jährig, as, last —, letzt=

jährig

yearly, *adj.* and *adv.* jährlich

yes, *adv.* ja

yesterday, *adv.* gestern. —'s, *adj.*
gestrig

yet, (1) *adv.* (still) noch; not —,
noch nicht. (2) *conj.* (however)
doch, jedoch, dennoch

you, *pers. pron., nom. sing.* du, *pl.*
ihr; (polite) Sie; *acc. sing.* dich,
pl. euch; (polite) Sie (§ 25)

young, *adj.* jung

your, *poss. adj.* dein, **euer**; (polite)
Ihr (§ 25)

yours, *poss. pron. (sing.)* deine, deini=
ge; (*pl.*) **euer**, eurige; Ihre,
Ihrige (§§ 27, 28)

yourself, *pron.* selbst, dich (euch, sich),
selbst (see Ex. 45)

youth, **Jugend**, *f.*; (young man)
Jüngling, *m.*

zeal, **Eifer**, *m.*

zone, **Zone**, *f.*, **Erdsrich**, *m.*



VERBAL INDEX.

N.B.—The Numbers refer to the *Sections* (§), unless the *page* (p.) or the *Exercise* (Ex.) is especially mentioned.

- ab=, sep. pref. 56 (b)
 aber, 67, A (1)
 able, to be, 52
 about, to be, Ex. 16 (a)
 ab=schreiben, 58
 Accusative, Ex. 36,
 place of, p. 99
 Adjectives—
 declined, 17—19, 71,
 Ex. 42
 compared, 20, 21,
 Ex. 43
 adjectival clauses,
 p. 101
 numeral, 22, 23, Ex.
 44
 governing Genitive,
 Ex. 38 (b)
 governing Dative,
 Ex. 39 (d)
 possessive, 26
 Adverbs, formation of,
 59
 classified, 60; com-
 pared, 21 (4), 61,
 62, Ex. 50
 Adverbial Clauses, pp.
 101, 126; Ex. 7
 afraid, to be, 53
 after, Prep., 64; Conj.,
 68, B (3)
 allein, Conj., 68, A (1)
 aller=, with superl., 62
 allow, to, Ex. 18
 allowed, to be, 52; Ex.
 17—21
 Alphabet, 1
 als, Conj., 68, B; Ex. 40
 am, contracted, an dem,
 66
 an, Prep., 65
 anderthalb, 22 (d)
 Anomalous Verbs, 51
 another, noch ein, 23
 (a); —one another,
 55
 anstatt, Prep., 66
 any one, anybody, any-
 thing, 33
 anxious, to be, Ex. 22 (c)
 Appendix, p. 95
 Apposition, Exs. 36—
 39
 Article, Definite and
 Indef., 8; use of,
 Exs. 29—30; =
 Engl. Possess. Pron.
 27 (2); Exs. 39 (b)
 2, 46
 as...as, so...as, 21
 at, how rendered, Ex.
 41
 auch, Adv., 68, A (2)
 auf, Prep., 65; aufs, 66
 auf daß, 68, B
 auf=geben, 58
 auf=setzen, 57
 aus, außer, 64
 aus=führen, 68
 außerhalb, 66
 äußerst, 21 (3)
 Auxiliary Verbs, 37—
 39; 41
 of mood, 52; p. 131;
 Exs. 16, 17
 baden, 47
 bald, compared, 62
 be=, insep. pref. 56;
 Ex. 24
 be, to, 37; p. 84
 befehlen, 45 (c)
 befehlen, 49 (a)
 before, Prep. 65; Conj.,
 68, B (3)
 beginnen, 45 (b)
 behalf, in...of, 25 (2)
 bei, 64
 beide, Ex. 30
 beißen, 49 (a)
 bergen, 45 (c)
 bersten, 45 (c)
 besetzen, 57
 best, 21, 62
 bevor, Conj., 68, B (3)
 bewegen, 50 (a)
 biegen, 50 (a)
 bieten, 50 (a)
 binden, 45
 binnen, Prep., 64, Obs.

- biß, Prep., 63, *Obs.*
 biß, Conj., 68, B (3)
 bitten, 46
 blasen, 48
 bleiben, 49 (*b*)
 bleichen, 49 (*a*)
 braten, 48
 brechen, 45 (*c*)
 brennen, 51 (*a*)
 bringen, 51 (*a*)
 can, p. 52; Ex. 17;
 cannot, Exs. 17—18
 chance (happen) to,
 Ex. 22, *b*
 Comparison of Ad-
 jectives, 20—21;
 Ex. 43
 of Adverbs, 61, 62;
 Ex. 50
 Complex Sentences, p.
 101
 Compound Nouns, 9 (*c*)
 Tenses, 35 B
 Verbs, 56—58; Exs.
 24—27
 Concessive Clauses,
 Exs. 5 (*b*) and 8 (2)
 Conditional, how form-
 ed, 35, B
 Conditional Clauses,
 Exs. 5 (*b*) and 8
 Conjunctions, 67; Exs.
 6—8; 55—56.
 Consecutive Clauses,
 Ex. 7
 Consonants, classified,
 1; 6
 Contraction of Prep.
 with Def. Art. p. 91
 da, Conj. 68, B
 dafür, dagegen, 25 (7)
 daher, dahin, 59 (*c*), 3
 damit, Conj., 68
 daran, 30 (3)
 darauf... daß, p. 126
 daß, 68, B
 dates, 22 (*a*), 23 (*b*)
 Dative, Ex. 39
 place of, p. 99
 davon, dazu, 25 (7);
 30 (3)
 day of the month,
 23 (*b*)
 Declensions, classified,
 10; p. 162
 Declensions, weak, 14—
 15; p. 162; Ex. 33
 strong, 11—13; p.
 162; Ex. 31
 mixed, 14—15; p.
 162; Ex. 32
 of Proper Nouns, 16;
 Ex. 35
 of Adjectives, 17—19
 Demonstrative Pro-
 nouns, 29, 30; Ex.
 47
 denken, 51 (*a*)
 dennoch, 68, A (2)
 Dependent Clauses,
 p. 101; Exs. 6—8
 der, die, das, Def. Art, 8
 Demons. Pr. 29, 30;
 Ex. 47
 Relat. Pron., 32 (*a*)
 Ex. 48
 deren, dessen, for Pers.
 Pron. 29, 30
 for seiner, 25, 7
 derjenige, 28, 30
 derselbe, 28, 30
 dessen, 25 (7)
 deshalb, 61, A (2)
 desto, 21 (7)
 Determinative Pron.,
 29—30
 dies-er, =e, =es, 28, 30
 dies, after Prep., 80 (3)
 diesseit(s), 66
 diphthongs, 5
 doch, 68, A (2)
 dorthin, dorthin, 59 (*c*)
 drei, decl., 23
 bringen, 45
 du, decl., 24, A
 use of, 25 (3)
 durch, Prep., 63, A
 durch-, sep. or insepar.
 pref., 58 (*a*)
 dürfen, 52; Ex. 17
 each other, 55
 easily, 61
 ebenso, 21 (5)
 ebenderselbe, 29 (*b*)
 etw., compared, 21, 68,
 B (3)
 etw., 62
 ein, eine, ein, Indef.
 Art., 8, B; numeral,
 23
 einige, 8, B; 33
 empfehlen, 45 (*c*)
 emp-, ent-, insepar.
 pref., 56; Ex. 24
 entgegen, 64
 entlang, 63
 entweder... oder, 68, A (2)
 etw., insepar. prefix, 56;
 Ex. 24
 er, declined, 24, A
 erlösen, 50 (2)
 es, 24, 25; Ex. 22
 essen, 46
 etwas, 33
 everybody, everyone,
 33
 exceedingly, 61
 expected, to be, Ex. 16
 extremely, 21 (3)
 fahren, 47
 fallen, 44
 fain, 52
 fangen, 48
 fächten, 44, 50
 feel, to, 53
 fühlen, p. 89
 Feminine Gender, 9,
 B; 69
 Final Clauses, Ex. 7
 finden, 44, 45
 flächten, 50 (*b*)
 fliegen, fliehen, 50 (*a*)
 fließen, 50 (*b*)
 fond of, 62 (3)
 for, how rendered,
 Ex. 41
 Formation of tenses
 and moods, 35
 former, 21 (1), 30 (3)
 fragen, sich, Ex. 22 (*c*)
 freffen, 46
 frieren, 50 (*a*)
 from, how rendered,
 Ex. 41
 für, 63, A
 future, how formed,
 35, B
 Passive, p. 125
 use of, Ex. 1
 ge-, insepar. prefix, 56;
 Ex. 24
 gebühren, 45 (*c*)
 geben, 46
 gebeihen, 49 (*b*)
 gegen, 63, A

gegenüber, 64
 gehen, 51 (b)
 gesingen, 45 (a); use of,
 Ex. 22 (c)
 gelten, 45 (c)
 gemäß, 64, *Obs.*
 Gender of Nouns, 9,
 70 (b), Ex. 28
 genesen, 46
 genießen, 50 (b)
 Genitive, use of, 69
 with Nouns, Ex. 37
 with Verbs and Adj.,
 Ex. 38
 gern, compared, 62
 use of, 62 (3)
 Gerund, Exs. 12—13
 geschehen, 46
 get, to = to order, Exs.
 18, 21
 gewinnen, 45 (b)
 gießen, 50 (b)
 gleich, 64, *Obs.*
 gleichen, 49 (a)
 gleiten, 49 (a)
 glimmen, 50 (b)
 going to, p. 89
 graben, 47
 greifen, 49 (a)
 Grimm's Law, p. 108
 groß, compared, 21
 grow, to, 53
 gut, compared, 21, 61
 haben, 37
 halb, 23 (c)
 =halben, 66
 in compos. 25 (2)
 half-past, 23 (c)
 halten, 48
 handeln, sich, Ex. 23
 hängen, 48
 hauen, 48
 have, to, = to order,
 Ex. 18
 = to do, Ex. 11 (c)
 he, Pers. Pr. 24; 28, 29
 heßen, 50 (a)
 heißen, 49 (b), use of,
 Ex. 10 (b); 15 (b)
 helfen, 45 (c)
 help, to, Ex. 39
 her=, pref., 56 (b)
 herewith, 30 (2)
 hier=, in compos., 30 (3)
 highly, 21 (3)

hinter, 61; 65
 hinter, pref., 56; 58 (b)
 his, 26; 27
 hoch, decl., 19; 21
 höchst, 21 (3); 61
 hours of the day, 23 (c)
 hungry, 53
 ich, decl., 24, A
 Ihnen, Ihrer, polite
 form, 25 (4)
 ihr, decl., 24, A
 Imperfect, 35; Indic.,
 Ex. 2; Subj. 5
 Impersonal Verbs, 54;
 Exs. 18; 20; 22
 in = in dem, 66
 Imperative, how form-
 ed, 35 (3)
 use of, Exs. 5 and 9
 in, 65, inß, 66
 in, how rendered, Ex. 41
 Indefinite Pron., 33;
 Ex. 49
 Indicative, p. 103
 Indirect Quotation,
 Ex. 6
 Infinitive, place of, p. 99
 without, zu, Ex. 10;
 p. 125
 with zu, Exs. 11; p. 125
 -ing, how rendered,
 Exs. 10—14; p. 125
 innerhalb, 66
 in order to, Ex. 11
 Inseparable Verbs, 56,
 57; Exs. 24; 27
 Interrogative Pron., 31
 Intransitive Verbs, Ex.
 48
 conj. with sein, 41
 is to be, Ex. 16
 it, Pers. Pron., 24; =
 er, sie, 25 (5)
 it is I, 25 (8); 33
 it, Dem. Pron., 28 (2);
 after Prepos., 30 (2)
 je... desto, 21 (7)
 Jedermann, 33
 jedoch, 68, A (2)
 jemand, 33
 jen=er, =e, =es, 28—30
 jenseit(s), 66
 just as, 21 (5)
 keep waiting, to, Ex.
 18 (2)

kinds (sort), 22 (g);
 31 (c)
 kennen, 51 (a)
 klappen, 59 (b)
 klappen, 45 (a)
 know how to, Ex. 17
 kommen, 41 (b); 45 (c)
 können, 52; Ex. 17
 kraft, Prep., 66
 kriechen, 50 (b)
 laden, 47
 längs, 66
 lassen, 48; Ex. 18
 last, latter, 21 (1);
 30 (1)
 laufen, 48
 laut, Prep., 66
 least, 21
 lesen, 46
 less, 21
 let, to, Ex. 18
 lest, comp., 21 (1)
 leiden, 49 (a)
 leiten, 49 (b)
 lieb(st), 62
 liegen, 41; 46
 like, to, 52; to like
 best, 62 (3)
 lügen, 50 (a)
 man, 33
 mancher, 33
 many, 31
 Masculine Gender, 9, A
 Nouns, decl. 11—15
 may, 52; Ex. 17
 Measure, Exs. 34; 36
 (c)
 mehr, compared, 21 (1
 and 6)
 meiden, 49 (b)
 mein, dein, etc., 25; used
 predicatively, 26 (2)
 meine, meinige, used as
 Nouns, 27 (b)
 meinetswegen, 25
 meist(ens), 62
 messen, 50 (b)
 messen, 46
 might, 52
 minder, 21; 62
 mine, 26, 27
 miß=, insep. pref., 56;
 58 (b)
 mistaken, to be, Ex. 23
 mit, 64

mittelst, 66
 mixed decl., 14; 15
 (III)
 modification of vowels,
 4; 69
 mögen, 52; Ex. 17
 month, day of, 23 (b)
 moods, formation of, 35
 mood, aux. v. of, 52
 more, most, 21; one
 more, 23
 most, 20, 21; 61
 much, 60
 müssen, 52; Ex. 16
 must, 52; Ex. 16
 my, 26
 nach, 64
 nachdem, 68, B (3)
 nächst, 64, *Obs.*
 nach, compared, 21; 61
 Names of countries,
 genders of, 9, C (2)
 declined, 16 (d)
 use of, Ex. 29 (3)
 of sovereigns, 23
 (b)
 neben, 65
 nehmen, 45 (c)
 nennen, 51 (a)
 nicht, place of, p. 100
 nichts, 33
 Niemand, 33
 Neuter Gender, 9 (c)
 Neuter Nouns, 11—15
 no body, 33
 Nominative case, Ex. 36
 Nouns, genders of, 9;
 70 (b)
 Declension of, 10—
 16; p. 162; Exs.
 31—35
 Irreg. plurals of, 70
 (a, c)
 Nouns of measure,
 weight, p. 170
 no one, 33
 nothing, 33
 not so, 21 (5)
 numerals, 22; Ex. 44
 oberhalb, 66
 obgleich, obgleich, obwohl,
 68, B
 Objective cases, Exs.
 36—39
 place of, p. 99

obliged, to be, 52
 oblique oration, Ex. 6
 o'clock, 23 (c)
 oder, 68 A
 of, how rendered, Ex. 41
 of it, 30 (3)
 ohne, 63, A
 on, how rendered, Ex.
 41
 one, Indef. Pron. 33
 one more, 23 (3)
 one (the), one (this),
 28—30
 Optative, Ex. 5
 Oratio obliqua, Ex. 6
 Order of words, p. 99;
 Ex. 45
 order, in...to, Ex. 11;
 to order, Ex. 18;
 21; 39 (a)
 other, each, 55
 others, 23 (a)
 ought, 52; Ex. 16
 our(s), 26, 27
 own (my, thy), 27 (b)
 Participle, Perf. (Past),
 formation of, 35;
 pp. 107; 129
 Place of, p. 99
 use of, Exs. 9; 15
 Participle Pres., for-
 mation of, 35
 use of, Exs. 12, 13
 Partitive relation, Exs.
 29 (b), *Obs.*; Ex. 37
 Passive Voice, 53;
 Exs. 19—21
 Germ. active, Exs.
 11 (c); 13 (d); 18
 Passive Impersonal,
 Ex. 20
 people = man, 33
 Perfect, formation of,
 35; use of, Exs. 1; 3
 permitted, to be, 52
 Personal Pron. 24, 25;
 Ex. 45
 pfeifen, 49 (a)
 pflegen, 50 (a)
 please, if you, 61 (1)
 Pluperfect, Ex. 3
 Plural of Nouns, 70
 (a and c)
 prefixes of Verbs gov.
 Dat., Ex. 39

Prepositions, 63—63;
 use of, p. 174; Exs.
 40, 41; gov. acc.,
 63; Ex. 51; gov.
 Dat. 64; Ex. 52;
 gov. Acc. or Dat.,
 65; Ex. 53; gov.
 Gen., 66; Ex. 54
 Possessive Pron., 26,
 27; Exs. 39 (b) 2;
 46
 preisen, 49 (b)
 Predicate, Exs. 36 (II.)
 B; 38, B
 Present Tense, format.
 of, 35
 Pres. Indic., Ex. 1
 Pres. Subjunct., Exs.
 5—7
 Pres. Perf., Exs. 1
 and 3
 Preterite, formation
 of, 35; Indic., Ex. 2,
 Subj., Exs. 5; 8
 Price and Measure,
 Accus. of, Ex. 36
 (e)
 Pronouns, 24—33; Ex.
 45—49
 Proper Names, decl.
 16; use of, Exs. 29
 (3); 35
 quellen, 50 (b)
 quarter to (past), 23
 (c)
 question, to be the,
 Ex. 23
 quotation, indirect,
 Ex. 6
 rather, 62 (3)
 reason, cause, 67
 reden, conjug. of, 42
 Reflexive Verbs, 55;
 Exs. 18 (3); 23;
 p. 174
 reißen, 49 (b)
 reißen, 49 (a)
 reiten, 49 (a)
 rejoice, 53
 Relative Pron., 32
 rennen, 51 (a)
 riechen, 50 (b)
 ringen, 45 (a)
 rinnen, 45 (b)
 rufen, 48

said to be, Ex. 16 (*b*);
 21
 sake, for the...of, 25 (2)
 say, he says he has,
 Ex. 16 (*a*)
 saufen, 50 (*b*)
 saugen, 50 (*a*)
 schaffen, 47
 schallen, 50 (*b*)
 scheiden, 49 (*b*)
 scheinen, 49 (*b*)
 schelten, 45 (*c*)
 scheren, 50 (*a*)
 schieben, 50 (*a*)
 schießen, 50 (*a*)
 schlafen, 48
 schlagen, 47
 schleichen, 49 (*a*)
 schleifen, 49 (*a*)
 schleifen, 49 (*a*)
 schließen, 50 (*b*)
 schlingen, 45 (*a*)
 schmeißen, 49 (*a*)
 schmelzen, 50 (*b*)
 schmauchen, 50 (*b*)
 schneiden, 49 (*a*)
 schrecken, 45 (*c*)
 schreiben, 49 (*b*)
 schreien, 49 (*b*)
 schreiten, 49 (*a*)
 schweigen, 49 (*b*)
 schwellen, 50 (*b*)
 schwimmen, 45 (*b*)
 schwinden, 45 (*a*)
 schwingen, 45
 schwören, 50 (*a*)
 sehen, 46
 sehr, comp. with viel, 60
 sein, Aux. of, 38; 41
 seit, Prep., 64
 seit, seitdem, Conj., 68, B
 self, 24 (*a*); 55; Ex. 45
 send for, to, Ex. 18 (2)
 Separable Verbs. 56—
 58; Exs. 25—27
 Sequence of tenses,
 Ex. 6, *Obs.*
 several, 33
 shall, 52; Ex. 16
 she, Pers. Pr., 24; 28,
 29
 should, 52; should
 (happen), Ex. 16
 sich, Reflex. Pron. 24 (*a*);
 27 (2); 55

sie, declension of, 24
 Sie, use of, 25 (4)
 siedeln, 50 (*b*)
 since, Prep., 64; Conj.,
 68, B
 singen, sinken, 45 (*a*)
 stimmen, 45 (*b*)
 sitzen, 46
 so...als, 21
 so (ebenso), 21 (4)
 so, Pron., = es, 25 (8)
 solch, 29 (6)
 sollen, 52; Ex. 16
 some, 23 (*a*); some-
 body, some one,
 something, 33
 sonder, 63, *Obs.*
 sondern, 66, A (1)
 sort (kind), 22 (*g*);
 what—of, 25 (5);
 31 (*c*)
 sowohl...als auch, 68, A
 (1)
 speien, 49 (*b*)
 spinnen, 45 (*b*)
 sprechen, 45 (*c*)
 spritzen, 50 (*b*)
 springen, 45 (*a*)
 statt, Prep., 66
 stechen, 45 (*c*)
 stehen, 51 (*b*)
 stehlen, 45 (*c*)
 steigen, 49 (*b*)
 sterben, 45 (*c*)
 stinken, 45 (*a*)
 stoßen, 48
 streichen, 49 (*a*)
 streiten, 49 (*a*)
 Strong Declension, 10
 —13; 15; Ex. 31;
 p. 162.
 Strong Verbs, classi-
 fied, 43, 44; p. 103
 conjugation of, 43—
 51
 Subject, Ex. 36
 Subjunctive 35; p. 110
 Exs. 5—8
 Subordinate Conjun-
 ctions, 67, 68, Exs. 6—8
 succeed, to, Ex. 22 (*c*)
 such, 29 (6)
 Superlative, of Adj.,
 20, 21; of Adv., 61,
 62; Exs. 43; 50

Substantives, *see*
 Nouns
 substantival clauses, p.
 101; Ex. 6
 Supine, Ex. 11
 tabeln, conjugat. of, 41
 Tenses, formation of, 35
 comparat. table of, 36
 use of, Exs. 1—8
 that, Demonstr. Pron.,
 28—30
 after Prepos., 30 (2)
 Relat. Pron., 32
 the one, 28—30
 the...the, 21 (7)
 there is no...ing, p. 89
 therewith, 30 (2)
 these, 28—30
 their(s), 26, 27
 they, Pers. Pron., 24, 25
 Determ., 28—30
 Indecl., 3, B
 thine, 26, 27
 thirsty, to be, 53
 this, 28—30; after
 Prep., 30 (2)
 thither, 59 (*c*), 3
 those, 28—30
 thou, 51 (*b*)
 thy, 26, 27
 time and place, Accus.
 of, Ex. 36
 time, of day, 23 (*c*)
 to, how rendered, Ex. 41
 tragen, 47
 treffen, 45 (*c*)
 treiben, 49 (*b*)
 treten, 46
 trinten, 45 (*a*)
 trotz, Prep., 66
 trügen, 50 (*a*)
 über, Prep., 65
 über ... separ. or in-
 separ. prefix, 58 (*a*);
 Ex. 27
 Ihr, 23 (*c*)
 um=, pref. 58 (*a*); Ex.
 27
 um, Conj., 63 (*a*); with
 Infinit., p. 80; um=, 66
 und, Conj., 68
 understood, to be, Ex.
 23 (*b*)
 ungeachtet, Prep., 66
 Conj., 68, B

infer, 26 (1)
 unter=, pref. 58 (a); Ex. 27
 unter, Prep., 65
 unterhalb, 66
 upon, how rendered, Ex. 41
 ver = insepar. pref. 56; Ex. 24
 Verbal Nouns, Exs. 10—14
 Verbs, 34—58; of teaching, &c., Ex. 36; of remembering, accusing, enjoying, pitying, Ex. 38; requiring different Prepos. in Germ. and Engl., Exs. 40, 41
 verderben, 45 (c)
 verbrießen, 50 (b)
 vergessen, 45
 verlieren, 50 (a)
 verstehen, 57
 viel, comp., 21; indef. 33
 viel and sehr, difference between, 60
 voll, p. 174, 4 (a and b)
 voll=, pref., 56; 58 (a)
 vom, contract. of von dem, 66
 von, Prep., 64; used for Gen., Ex. 37
 vor, Prep., 65
 vowels, 2; modif., 69
 wachsen, 47
 während, Prep., 66; Conj., 68, B
 wanting, to be, Ex. 22 (c)

want, to, Ex. 17
 was, was für ein, 31 (b, c)
 waschen, 47
 weak declension, 14, 15; 69
 weak Verbs, 40—42; p. 103
 weben, 50 (a)
 =wegen, in compos., 25 (2)
 wegen, Prep., 66
 weichen, 49 (a)
 weight, Ex. 34
 weit, conj., p. 93
 weisen, 49 (b)
 welch=er, e, es, interr. 31, (a); relat. 32
 wenden, 51 (a)
 wenig, Adv., 62
 wenn, Conj., 68, B
 wenn auch, Conj., 68, B
 wer, 31 (b)
 werben, 45 (c)
 werden, 35 (b); 39; 53
 were to (it), Ex. 5, II. (a)
 werfen, 45 (c)
 what, after Prep., 30 (2); 31 (a); what kind of, 31 (c)
 whatever, 32 (c)
 wherewith, 30 (2)
 which? 31 (a); which, Relat. Pron., 32
 whither? 59 (c), 3
 who? whom? whose? 31 (b); who, Relat. Pron. 32
 whoever, 32 (c)

wider, Prep., 63, A
 wider=, insepar. pref. 56, 58 (a)
 wie, Adv. 60, Conj., 68, B
 wie(e)der, separ. or insepar. pref., 56; 58 (a)
 wiegen, 50 (a)
 will, will, 52; Ex. 16
 =wollen, in compos., 25 (2); 63
 winden, 45 (a)
 wir, decl., 24, A
 wissen, 51 (c)
 to, how rendered, Ex. 41
 without, Ex. 11 (d)
 wo=für, =von, =zu, &c. 30 (3)
 wo=hin, =her, 59 (c), 3
 wofern, 68, B
 wo(h)l, compared, 61
 wollen, 52; Ex. 16
 womit, 30 (3)
 wonder, to, 53
 woran, 30 (3)
 would, 52; 81
 you, 24, 25
 your(s), 26, 27
 zeichnen, 49 (b)
 zer=, insepar. pref., 56; Ex. 24
 ziehen, 50 (a)
 zwei, decl., 23
 zwingen, 45 (a)
 zwischen, Prep., 65
 zu, Prep., 64; Ex. 11
 zufolge, Prep., 66
 zum, zur, contracted, 66
 zuwider, Prep., 64

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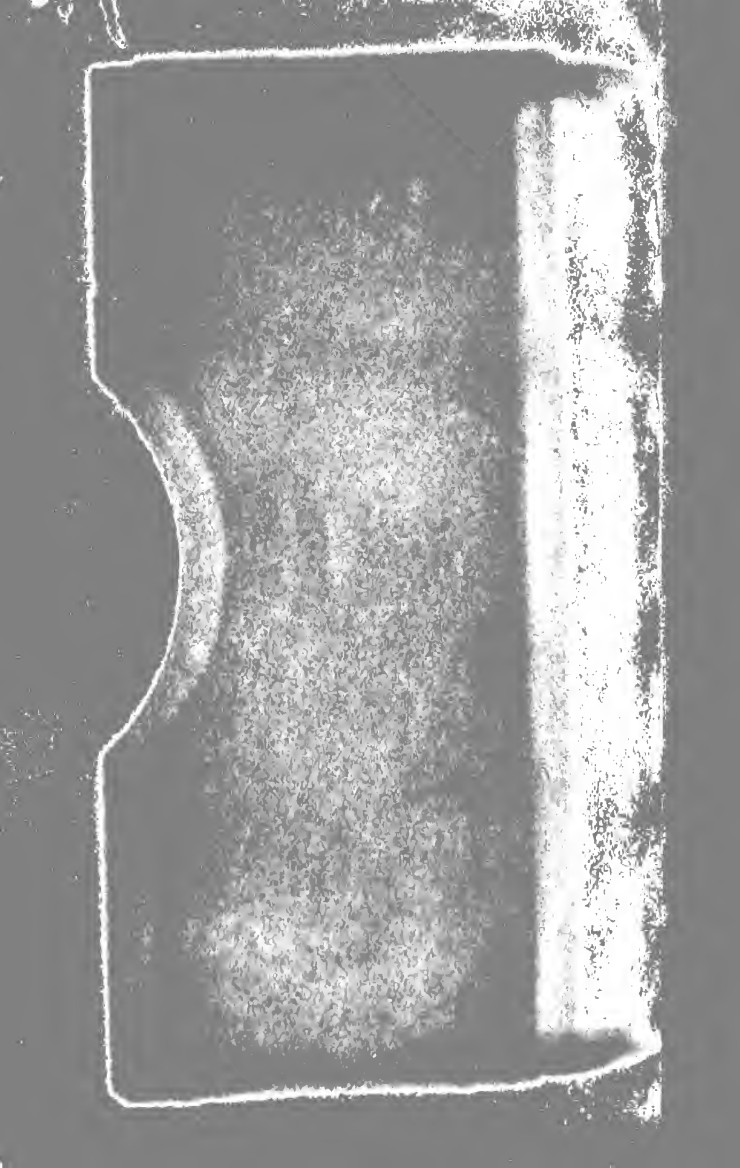
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